Dr. Lokesha M.U

Articles Published in Journal During academic year of 2013-18

1. Published an article titled “Inter-Caste Marriage Issues and Challenges: With Special Reference to Tumkur District”, in Afro Asian Journal of Anthropology and Social Policy Volume 4, Issue 1, January-June 2013, ISSN: 2229-4414, pp. 67-71

   Abstract

Marriage in India is a sacred institution and also a union of two families. In the world of advancement and technical innovation, there are still some people who follow strict caste rules. The problem of caste system was so entrenched that it will take years for the Indian to come out of that idea. Marriages in the Hindu society are caste driven; inter-caste marriages are considered to be an offense and unaccepted by the elders. Inter caste marriage in India is banned with a belief that by getting into inter-caste marriage, the couples may get difficulties in settling down themselves with each other. They may also not be able to follow each other's culture. It was also believed that children of inter-caste outcome are not perfect. Elders fear the social reputation and social standing. They also feel fear for the torture faced by the family and couple at the hand of the society. This paper attempts to find out the issues and challenges of inter-caste marriages through number of case studies. It also tries to make people aware about the consequences of inter-caste marriages. Findings of this paper will help the people to come out of certain social stigma attached to it.

2. Published an article titled “A study on the relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Life Style of the Primary School Teachers of Tumkur City” in Global Journal of Arts and Management Vol-3, Issue-3, Raising Research Journal Publication, Tiruvallur, 2249-264X. 2249-2658, Pp-132 to 134

   Abstract
The present study concentrated on the primary school teachers of 6 Govt. Schools and 12 Private Schools out of which 150 teachers have been selected for the study using random sampling techniques. The tools used in the present study are; Emotional Intelligence questionnaire developed by Ankool Hyde, Sanjyot Lethe, UpinderDhar. Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire which has 25 items and 5 point scale and the Life style questionnaire developed by Robert Driscoll and Daniel G. Ecks ain which focuses on the life style of an individual and is a 4 point scale. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were employed for analysis of the data t-test, correlation and annova were used. The study ultimately found that there is a significant low but definite correlation between Emotional Intelligence and Life style.

Key Words: Emotional Intelligence, Life Style, Quotient, Teachers and Learning.


Abstract

Credit is not only the critical input in agriculture but also an effective means of overall development of rural economy. The present paper explains the follow up measures related to rural credit, particular in how the banks and other financial institutions follow up on credit after its disbursement. The study mainly focuses on analyzing the type of follow-up measures initiated by banks in relation to specific types of rural credit and examine the effectiveness of follow-up measures in terms of proper utilization and repayment of credit. The present study is an empirical work carried out at the nationalized banks of India located in Tumkur. The bank branches were selected based on purposive sampling method. The study has highlighted the rural credit pattern and the rules and regulations followed by public sector banks in disbursing rural credit. It was found that, Post sanction follow -up measures strongly influences utilization pattern of rural credit. The researcher also come out with certain suggestions to help the banks for proper recovery of the loans and would put the rural credit in right track.

Keywords: Rural Credit, Follow-up, Repayment

**Abstract**

Indian caste system presents an extraordinary complex social phenomenon. The great size and spatial extension of the population concerned and the close interlocking of religious and secular features have produced a luxuriance of the local variation from which it is difficult to draw consistent features and give them their precise emphasis. The constitution of India is enriched with several provisions for schedule caste and schedule tribes to safeguard and promote their cultural, social, educational, economic and political interests in order to bring them in mainstream of the nation. This paper addresses the socio-economic status of the schedule caste in Tumkur district of Karnataka state (India). For accomplishing the objectives 500 scheduled castes men and women were selected. Researcher used self prepared structured interview scheduled for assessment, results discussed in following paper.

Key words: Socio-Economic, conditions


**Abstract**

Chikmagaluru is a part of the Western Ghats are the source of rivers like Tunga and Bhadra, Where the area of around 85,465 hectares with Arabica coffee cultivating. The laborers working in plantation majority are women. There is scarcity of reliable information on nutritional status among Coffee plantation women labourer. During a period of higher growth and a reasonable pace of reduction in poverty, malnutrition especially iron deficiency anemia has increased among women from disadvantaged social and economic groups located in coffee plantation. This paper describes health problems raised on the base of nutritional status of women plantation labourers in Chikmagaluru. Researcher selected four different coffee plantations randomly from four Taluks of
Chikmagluru Districts. Socio demographic and life style characteristics of participants were recorded. Health problems and nutritional status were assessed through anthropometric assessment. While the time of statistical analysis researcher applied percentage prevalence, Chi-square test wherever needed. Majority of plantation women labourers work manually in plantation among them most of are oral tobacco user. The present working paper found that they are facing skin problems due to pesticide respiratory infections, including tuberculosis. The Major no communicable diseases like hypertension, stroke were emerging in the community and were associated with modifiable risk factors like alcohol and tobacco use.

6. Published an article titled “Social Inclusion of Migrant Women Plantation Workers in Karnataka” in International Journal for Scientific Research and Development, 2017, ISSN: 23210613 pp-

Abstract

India constitutes a 30 percent of the total population (309 million) internal migrants, As per NSSO report (2007 -08) prominent reason for internal migration is for employment. Migrants face efiance of basic entitlements including access to subsidized food, housing, drinking water, sanitation and public health facilities, education, banking services and often work in poor conditions devoid of social security and legal protection. Migration enhances the chances of women to enjoy empowerment effects, with increased communication in the general public, including their involvement as workers and decision makers of households. Cultivation of Coffee dominated in the hill tracts of South India, in that Karnataka dominant 79.3 percentage of total coffee production in India and it is the only industry requires high density of manual work; The majority of working people in the plantation were migrated from Tamilnadu, Kerala and other part of India; they were brought by Kangenis for low wage and to fill the labour scarcity at hill station during 19th and 20th century colonial period, among them more than half of working labours were women. The migrated workers especially women were excluded in various activities from local, and even they paid less compared to the male.
This study aimed to understand the socio-economic conditions of the Social Inclusion of long-term and short term migrant plantation women workers. For this Study researcher has adopted descriptive research design with purposive sampling technique to identify the samples. Uday Preek’s socio-economic scale and self-prepare d social inclusion measurement question with likert scaling was used to collect data. The collected data was computed through SPSS 19.0 by applying chi-square, correlation tests and simple percentile. Results showed that, the majority of migrated women weremigrated after marriage and seasonal women migrant worker facing linguistic challenges with local interaction.


Abstract

Malnutrition is one of the major public health problems in developing countries. Growing children in particular age were the most vulnerable to its consequences. Children are the future citizens and are the potential assets of any country. Proper nutrition is the fundamental right of every child for the maintenance of good health. A proper diet is essential from early stage of life as well as each stage of life. Health status of school children is associated with proper physical development, intellectual capacity and access to health care. Malnutrition at early phase among children affects their physical, intellectual development (Sanjay Rode, 2015). The present study was conducted to assess prevalence of malnutrition among 107 school children of Primary School in Tumkur taluk of Tumkur district in Karnataka state. Children were selected aged between 5 to 16 years. The mainobjective of the study is to know prevalence of malnutrition status among the Dalit children and theimpact of socio-economic condition on their nutritional status. Data includes Anthropometric measurement according to Gomez classification of malnutrition based on standard height for age and weight for height, and clinical assessment of anemia status of the children with the help of Ayush medical officer. The data was analyzed by using simple statistical method. Majority of the government school
children belong to poor households and Prevalence level of malnutrition is high among these dalit children.


Abstract

Karnataka has implemented various poverty alleviation programmes in both rural and urban areas. While these programmes have resulted in a marked decline in the number of the state’s poor, much remain to be done to address regional and social variations in poverty. Drought and poverty has most interrelated problems in all over India. Present study has been found out number of miss leads in drought tackling and poverty eradicating programmes in Kadur Taluk of Chikkamagaluru District. Hence, the Government mechanism should rearrange the programmes for poverty eradicating and the drought. Local Government should implement strategic oriented programme for alleviate rural poverty and drought. The study has conducted in Kadur Taluk of Chikkamagaluru District to assess the impact of poverty alleviation programme in drought hit area. Research used descriptive research design with the help of simple random technique. Researcher used interview scheduled to collect the primary data from the respondents. Collected data was computed through SPSS. The result showed that majority of the respondents satisfied with PDS (Anna Bhagya Yojne).


Abstract
Malnutrition is one of the major public health problems in developing countries. Growing children in particular age were the most vulnerable to its consequences. The present study was carried out in three Government primary and middle schools, of pavagada taluk in Tumkur district of Karnataka state. Descriptive research design was adopted by taking 100 students as sampling size. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the children, who were belonging to Scheduled caste. Malnutrition Anthropometric measurement was used to assess the nutritional status of Dalit children. Anthropometric calculation was done according to Gomez classification of malnutrition based on standard height for age and weight for height. Data collected by the researcher both primary and secondary method. And collected data was analyzed by using simple statistical percentage method. Majority of the government school children belong to poor households and Prevalence level of malnutrition is high among Dalit children.


Abstract

The current study was aim to investigate whether Anna bhagya program is ensuring food security among the rural Dalit Household. For the current study, Evaluation research design was adopted, thus analyzing the impact of Annabhagya program in offering basic minimum quantity of essential commodities at lowest prices especially to poorer sections of society, ensuring food security and opinion towards the Annabhagya programme in ensuring food security among the rural Dalit households. For the convenience of the study researcher has adopted Purposeful sampling technique, with the sample size of 120 respondents. From each taluk, 20 respondents were selected from Gouribidanur, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Gudibanda, Chikkaballapura and Bagepalli Taluks of Chikkabalapura District. To know the socio-economic condition of the respondents researcher has prepared self prepared questions, and to know the Household food insecurity status researcher has adopted modified Household food insecurity questionnaire. Both primary and secondary method of data collection was used. To draw the conclusion researcher has computed the primary data by applying simple
statistical percentage method. The result were found that Annabhagya programe is ensuring food security to a meager level at fulfilling the basic minimum quantity of essential food grains at lowest prices especially to poorer households. But it was evident that, still they worried about not having different kinds of foods they preferred to eat, and sometimes have to eat limited variety of foods due to lack of affordability capacity.


Abstract
A few years ago, in India, a classic painting of a legendary artist got into a controversy not for the content but for its portrayal; perhaps, the portrayal seemed too real rather than figurative for the fringe groups of violent observers to digest. The artist was forced to leave the country for his depiction of ‘Mother India’ in art. This particular piece of art where two bulls ravage a child and the mother with a spear-like line running through with droplets, suggests India's fate in the backdrop of communal violence that tore Bombay apart during a particular point of time. The Mother simply is not able to escape the clutches of this horror as the child (India) barely retains its cling on her. The spear shedding that droplets (perhaps blood, perhaps sweat, perhaps tear...) shows the painter's frustration and anger’s probably those droplets are those last few drops that the mad people who ruthlessly carnage our country finally manage to squeeze from it. This classic painting that shows the helplessness of rape and the agony of the people who are caught between this politically instigated power struggle got every beholder brewing with anger for its powerful depiction, content and the direct titling got a minority to think and reflect before the majority decided to silence the artist rather than the issue that was in focus. This controversial painting was titled, ‘The Rape of Mother India’ and the artist was none other than Maqbool Fida Husain.

12. Published an article titled “Role of non-government organizations in alleviation of Poverty in India” in Research journal of philosophy & social sciences, Vol-44, Special Issue, Page No. 53-56, ISSN: 00487325, Pp117-119
Abstract
Poverty is well-known in India, with the nation estimated to have a third of the world's poor. Major determinants of poverty are lack of income and purchasing power attributable to lack of productive employment and considerable underemployment, inadequacy of infrastructure, affecting the quality of life and employability etc. NGOs have a important role in assisting poor to break out of the vicious circle of poverty. Most NGOs consider empowerment of the poor as their major goal and objective. The empowerment can be as basic as enabling groups to improve their conditions through socio-economic development programs or projects. "Empowerment is the ownership of the development process by the people themselves. All development stakeholders – government, private sector, banks, NGOs and other members of civil society – must recognize the capacity of the poor to develop themselves as free, responsible and self-reliant groups and communities and create the environment for individuals to come together and organize themselves


Abstract
The government of India’s the main objective is to over all development of Rural sections. For this thing it introduces the Five Years plans though the Planning Commission. Keeping this in view, Panchayath Raj Institutions have been introduced under the 73rd Amendment Act of the Constitution of India in 1992. Rural Development includes measures to strengthen the democratic structure of society through the Panchayath Raj Institutions. It also includes measures to improve the livelihood and rural infrastructure, improve income of rural households and delivery systems pertaining to education, health & safety mechanisms. The Government of Karnataka has taken many steps to development of rural areas and panchayaths in the state. The Panchayats are expected to play an important role in rural development in Karnataka. Hence this paper explores the role of development and Panchayath raj Institutions in eradicating poverty in
Karnataka. The study based on secondary source of data. The study highlights impact of panchayath raj institutions in eradicating poverty in Karnataka.

14. Published an article titled “Poverty and income inequality in India: Disparity between rural and urban communities, In post economic reform period” in Research journal of philosophy & social sciences, Vol-44, Special Issue, 135-138, ISSN: 00487325

Abstract
Economic reform is to reduce poverty, increase employment and betterment of living condition of the poor, between 1972-73 and 1993-94 the continuing unemployment rate among rural and urban communities, between in 1972-73 2%, 1993-94 2.8% in rural India and between in 1973-74 4.5%, in 1993-94 6.5% in Urban India, their poverty is reflected by their earnings rather than by their unemployment status (Jha, 2000). Majority of population is living in rural areas in 2001 total population was 102.9 crores where rural population was 74.3% in 2011 total population is 121.0 crores where rural population is 83.3%, India’s overall literacy rate in 2001 was 64.8% where as in rural area it was 58.7 and in urban areas it was 79.9 in 2011 total literacy is 74.0% where rural literacy is 68.9% and urban is 85.0%. (Chandramouli, 2011). The article focuses on poverty and income inequality between rural and urban communities in post economic reform period. The study includes secondary method of data collection and it explores the disparities between rural and urban communities.

15. Published an article titled “Impact of social exclusion on educational aspirations of Devadasi children: a case study of Mariyamanahalli Village, Bellary district” in Research journal of philosophy & social sciences, on poverty and income inequality in India: Social work responses. Vol-44, Special Issue, ISSN: 00487325, Page. No. 139-142

Abstract
The importance of child protection laws to stop this practice cannot be stressed enough. Despite the practice having been banned in India almost 30 years ago, a retired judge has estimated that there are still about 450,000 Devadasis in the country. The government has not taken any notice of his report, leaving the oppression of young girls to continue – even
become normalized – without any legal or punitive consequences (Preamchandar, 2017). The children of Devadasi need special care than the normal children. Because of this practice, their children are most vulnerable and oppressed. Therefore the study is more significant in knowing the impact of social exclusion on educational aspirations of Devadasi children. The present study was conducted in Marriyamanahlli village Bellary district. Three cases were presented here with highlighting the obstacles, opportunities and challenges faced by the Devadasi children. The study found that, children are socially excluded. Many of the sociologists have told that “social exclusion is a complex and multi-dimensional process. It involves lack or denial of resources, rights, goods and services, and the inability to participate in the normal relationships and activities, available to the majority of people in a society, whether in economic, social, cultural or political arenas. It affects both the quality of life of individuals and the equity and cohesion of society as a whole.

16. Published an article titled “Labour migration to the plantation industry in Karnataka and its impact on their poverty” in *Research journal of philosophy & social sciences, Vol-44, Special Issue* Page No. 305-310, ISSN: 00487325

**Abstract**

The present study reveals the impact of migration to the plantation sector in Karnataka on poverty based on empirical research. The study has been carried out in plantation region of Karnataka i.e., chikkamagaluru, Kodagu and Hassan. The research involves descriptive research design and purposive sampling technique was adopted, only minimum 5 years migrated families working in plantation sector are selected for research, 121 sample was finalized based on Morgan sample survey technique with 0.5 percent significance level and researcher adopted Ravisrivatsva’s scale to analyze have the migration and poverty level among plantation laboures. The study finds that at native, workers have deprived living and working conditions, lack citizenship rights, powers and voice. Plantation labours conditions still works for low wages and poor living, working conditions.

17. Published an article titled “Household food insecurity & its association with Nutritional Status of Dalit women: A study of Kolar District, Karnataka” in *Jai MaaSaraswathi*
Abstract
The study examines impact of food security and its impact on nutritional status of Dalit women in Kolar district. It looks at the state of food insecurity among Dalit Household. Descriptive research design was adopted with purposive sampling technique. The total number of Sample covered 108 respondents from Kolar district. The data was computed by applying simple statistical percentage method. The study found majority of them are below poverty line. 58% of the respondents were severely malnourished. 72% of the respondents were deprived of adequate food which manifest has food insecurity among the Dalit households. It was concluded that poor socio-economic condition and food insecurity problem are the two major causes for low malnutrition status among the Dalit households. The present study strongly recommends designing wide-ranging programmes instead of uniform programmes, because socially excluded groups are highly heterogeneous and requires special policies and programmes separately. Otherwise combating the malnutrition problem among these vulnerable groups would be harder.
Key Words: Malnutrition, Dalit, Food insecurity


Abstract
It is not NEWS that the believers of the ‘divine right’ from the West as well as the pseudo-democratic champions of the East have both been abusing the rights and minority interests of the vulnerable for a very long period of time; yet, it must be realized that the impact thus created, has been quite severe on skewing the identity of the majority living within the barriers of geographical restrictions who end up bearing misrepresentations and its subsequent consequences. Our resistance (as Indians) to global disparities and dialectics of internal and external identities that have emerged as a result of these causes has not altered as the majority still live in a state of complacency of ignorance; if not, apathy. Resistance to
forced identities has remained unrevoked and the Indian identity that has been skewed on the
parallel to favour some hypocritical agendas set forth by funding and funded organizations in
the development sector, can be only set right upon the realization of the fact that this plunder
and ruin have been silently and systematically hatched, patched and dispatched, ignoring the
identity of the majority and of course, with a certain level of deliberated resistance towards
this wrongful depiction and misrepresentation. The following analysis at a socio-political-
economic level, aims to disturb the complacency of silence in order to stop manifesting what
necessarily does not represent the identity of every Indian and calls for rudimentary, majority
response for its reversal.

**Keywords:** India, Identity, Human Rights, Funding, Development Sector, Violations, Abuse,
Resistance, Social Action

19. Published an article titled “Gender perspective and poverty in Plantation Sector: A study”
in *SamajakaryadHeggegalu-Social Work Foot Prints Special Issue- On “Poverty and
2017, UGC approved No-63427ISSN: 22308830

Gender norms and patterns are rigid, and very often put women in disadvantaged
positions relative to men – including limiting women’s equal access to decent work. But
gender norms can and do change. Economic policies – at the macro, meso and micro
levels – can be designed in ways that are transformative and that enhance gender equity.
The ability of paid employment to expand women’s range of choices – hence
contributing to closing persistent gender gaps in labour markets and within households –
is related to the type of jobs women have access to, the level and regularity of their
earnings, the opportunities for mobilizing and organizing, and the ways in which
women’s and men’s productive and reproductive roles are coordinated and protected
through policies. Gender based deprivations and inequalities; poverty can be very
debilitating and add on to the vulnerabilities of women. Another significant issue is
regarding the fact that experiences and responses to poverty are dissimilar among men
and women, due to the gendered constraints and variations in the opportunities

Abstract
Eradication of poverty is an important objective of new polices, there are many approaches for poverty measurement; every human beings need a certain minimum consumption of food and non-food items to survive. It is almost 25 years are passed after implementing the new economic policy in India, through Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG) it is affecting the Indian economy positively and negatively. What are the merits and demerit of economic reform, whether poverty was reduced and employment is generated, is industries are growing, is agriculture sector was developing. Of course, there is noticeable growth and development are pointed and also some failure which is not visible. In this paper researcher address these questions relating to economic reform in India in two faces after and before the economic reform and response of social work in such situation the paper was analyzed based on secondary data.


Abstract
The study examines the impact of poverty on household food insecurity among poor women in pavagadal Taluk Tumkur district. Descriptive research design was adopted with purposive sampling technique. The total number of Sample covered 101 respondents from Pavagadal Taluk Tumkur district. Self prepared interview schedule was used to obtain the socio-economic condition of the respondents. The data was computed by applying simple statistical percentage method. The study found majority of them were earning very low income, their livelihood source majorly depends on agricultural sector their economic life is open to serious fluctuations. Majority 72% of the respondents were
deprived of adequate food which is because of lack of affordability of various foods. It manifest food insecurity among the poor households. It was clearly found Poverty, food insecurity negatively impacts on the health status of the women. The paper reveals the role of social worker in eradicating the poverty and empowering the women.


Abstract
The intention of this research was to inspect the amount of social work student’s addiction in using Facebook, the amount of their study habits such as management of time, competency in attending test, note reading, writing, field work practice, report writing, presentation of class seminar, participation in group discussion in the class and if correlation exists between the two. Researchers used the Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale (BFAS), it contains the six important elements of addiction such as salience, mood modification, tolerance, withdrawal, conflict, and relapse and the Study Habits Questionnaire (SHQ) were used to 123 Social work students from different post graduate colleges affiliated under Tumkur University. SPSS and Excel used to compute data, researchers adopted correlation and simple percentile statistical test to examine impact of facebook addiction. The Social work students studying in different colleges in Tumkur University have largely high degree of ad Facebook. On the other hand they are found to exhibit low extent of practicing study related activities.
Correlation analysis revealed significant yet positive coefficient values of the six face book addiction elements with overall study habits. Findings can be used Social work educators by integrating it in classroom activities. At the same time this study is pathway for further studies with bigger scope and inclusion of demographic variables in estimating Facebook addiction, social network or online addiction are recommended.

23. Published an article titled “Social Inclusion of Women Through Microfinance: With Special Reference to Plantation Region of Karnataka State”, in Social Science Research
Abstract

The Self Help Group bank linkage programme in the last 22 years is becoming a well-known tool for banker’s developmental agencies and even for corporate houses. For the poverty alleviation, SHG bank linkage programmes are becoming popular and powerful means of providing financial assistance to needy and deserved. India is a land of villages and 60% of the population is depending upon agriculture. Agriculture is an unorganized and unrecognized industry in India. For the last 6 decades, the hopes of millions of people who depended on agriculture are not changed. All the government-sponsored programmes are a failure on account of many issues like favoritism, weak linkage, duplication, and bribery. The rural people are weak and lack of resource to solve their problem. This tendency gave the way for searching alternative ways to serve the rural people who are untouched by formal financial institutions, mainly rural women in particular and rural poor in general. The concept of an SHG is a new hope for the development of the rural area and empowerment of women. SHGs are becoming highly popular and recognized as useful tools to help the poor and as an alternative mechanism to meet the immediate requirement of the poor through savings creation, and thereby the harassment by the money lenders, traders have been reduced though not eliminated. Against this background, an attempt is made to understand the empowering of women. The study is an explorative study and statistical analysis are used in order to process the data and present in a meaningful manner. This study is carried out in plantation region of Chikkamgaluru District

24. Published an article titled “Digital literacy and Economic Inclusion of women: A Case Study of Rural India” in South Asian Journal, (UGC Approved) Research Journal of Participative development, Volume.18,No.2. July-December 2018, ISSN 0976 2701

Abstract

Digital technology and communication are part of our lives from the start till the end of the day. Technology is reaching every aspect of society and altering it dramatically. But there is
one very significant and indispensable part of the society that has also been tapped by new advances and discoveries and that is education with the idea of E-learning. Digital technology was influenced on rural area. So much more could have been done to transport the revolution in learning process in rural areas of India. In this study development through E-learning in rural India is observed. If it planned properly then proper results will be affecting positively. The study found that digital literacy is an effective tool for empowerment of rural women. Digital literacy is learning, utilizing electronic technologies to become self sustain among rural women in Karnataka.

Key words: Digital Technology, E-Learning, Women Empowerment.


Abstract

The study examines impact of food security and its impact on nutritional status of Dalit women in Kolar district. It looks at the state of food insecurity among Dalit Household. Descriptive research design was adopted with purposive sampling technique. The total number of Sample covered 108 respondents from Kolar district. The data was computed by applying simple statistical percentage method. The study found majority of them are below poverty line. 58% of the respondents were severely malnourished. 72% of the respondents were deprived of adequate food which manifest has food insecurity among the Dalit households. It was concluded that poor socio-economic condition and food insecurity problem are the two major causes for low malnutrition status among the Dalit households. The present study strongly recommends designing wide-ranging programmes instead of uniform programmes, because socially excluded groups are highly heterogeneous and requires special policies and programmes separately. Otherwise combating the malnutrition problem among these vulnerable groups would be harder.

Abstract

The current study was aim to investigate whether Anna bhagya program is ensuring food security among the rural Dalit Household. For the current study, Evaluation research design was adopted, thus analyzing the impact of Annabhagya program in offering basic minimum quantity of essential commodities at lowest prices especially to poorer sections of society, ensuring food security and opinion towards the Annabhagya programme in ensuring food security among the rural Dalit households. For the convenience of the study researcher has adopted Purposeful sampling technique, with the sample size of 120 respondents. From each taluk, 20 respondents were selected from Gouribidanur, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Gudibanda, Chikkabalapura and Bagepalli Taluks of Chikkabalapura District. To know the socio-economic condition of the respondents researcher has prepared self-prepared questions, and to know the Household food insecurity status researcher has adopted modified Household food insecurity questionnaire. Both primary and secondary method of data collection was used. To draw the conclusion researcher has computed the primary data by applying simple statistical percentage method. The result were found that Annabhagya programme is ensuring food security to a meager level at fulfilling the basic minimum quantity of essential food grains at lowest prices especially to poorer households. But it was evident that, still they worried about not having different kinds of foods they preferred to eat, and sometimes have to eat limited variety of foods due to lack of affordability capacity.


Abstract

Karnataka has implemented various poverty alleviation programmers in both rural and urban areas. While these programmers have resulted in a marked decline in the number of the state’s poor, much remain to be done to address regional and social variations in poverty. Drought and poverty has most interrelated problems in all over India. Present study has been found out number of miss leads in drought tackling and poverty eradicating programmes in
Kadur Taluk of Chikkamagaluru District. Hence, the Government mechanism should rearrange the programmes for Poverty eradicating and the drought. Local Government should implement strategic oriented programme for alleviate rural poverty and drought. The study has conducted in Kadur Taluk of Chikkamagaluru District to assess the impact of poverty alleviation programme in drought hit area. Research used descriptive research design with the help of simple random technique. Researcher used interview scheduled to collect the primary data from the respondents. Collected data was computed through SPSS. The result showed that majority of the respondents Satisfied with PDS (Anna Bhagya Yojne).
PROCEEDINGS

Sl. No

Proceeding Details and Abstract


Abstract

Gandhi made significant contribution to the world by his revolutionary thoughts and concepts. Gandhi looked at social welfare in his own unique way. Gandhi has indirectly and contributed to the development of Social Work as a profession and a discipline in India the professional traits are not fully incorporated to the activities undertaken during his era, the efforts have contributed very well to the Social Work Practice. Gandhi was concerned about the need for change in social, religious, economic as well as political structures that victimize people, especially the Dalits, women, rural, the tribal, and laborer. The values that he insisted among his followers were, non-violence, truth, non-stealing, personal restraint, non-accumulation, shramadhan, non-attachment to pleasure of the palate, elimination of all fears, religious tolerance, swadeshi and removal of untouchability. The present paper aims at analyzing the various contributions of the Gandhian philosophy and its relevance to the social work practice. Further Gandhian social work is basically concerned with the reconstruction of society based on truth and non-violence and welfare of all the vulnerable sections of the society, the problems relating to social injustice, economic exploitation, rural and tribal development, social discrimination, inequality and the related problems which are the outcome of the discrepancies in the social system. The present paper tries to analyze the various contributions of the Gandhian philosophy and its relevance to the social work by reviewing various secondary literature. It was found that Gandhi has touched all the evil issues of society and addressed it in his
own ideal and philosophical way. He tried to give those age-old customs a rational interpretation and apply them in changed context of modern times in short; he tried to bring about a synthesis between the good points of both the old customs and modern ways to bring social change.


Abstract
Present paper aims to discuss Gandhian approach of sustainable livelihood technique for rural development. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. Mr. Gandhi was one of the livelihood thinkers of 20th century; he had a holistic vision of livelihoods, with a deep concern for both, the poor and for sustainability. Mr.Gandhi suggested developing local economies by promoting inter-dependent activities, as a member of a mutually supportive community, eventually leading to “gram swaraj”. His concept of rural development meant self-reliance with least dependence on outsiders. Even his Swadesh Movement was launched through spinning and weaving to promote Khadi. This was also one of the major movement provided sustainable livelihood practice for development of rural people.

These kind of philosophical approaches of Mr.Gandhi can provide solutions to our modern rural problems which are linked to the basic needs of the people, such as ‘Anna' (livelihood), ‘Akshar' (literacy), ‘Arogya' (health) and ‘Acharan’ (moral values). In modern India, due open market system plenty of Multinational and national companies are launched and promoting their products in India, these things are affected on traditional livelihood practices. Even Indian farmers are attracted by MNC’s products such as fertilizers, pesticides in the name of modern cultivation methods, these processes are
against the gramswaraj and swadeshi thought of Mr. Gandhi. In this paper researcher focuses on Gandhian strategies for sustainable development which are necessary for survival of and our present generation as well as coming generation. And it also emphasizes on the impact and improving the quality of life of rural people. The present paper has identified a number of core challenges in implementation of sustainable livelihood through Gandhian Swadeshi and gramswaraj livelihood perspectives for rural development.

Key words: swadeshi, Gandhian, swaraj, livelihood


Abstract

Women constitute almost half of the total population in the world and out of which two third of the world’s adult illiterates are women. According to FAO, the most disadvantaged section of the society is the women. India envisions a future in which Indian women are independent and self-reliant. In various national polices and developmental programmes emphasis has been given on organizing women in self Help Groups and thus, Marks the beginning of major process of empowering women. This paper aims to highlights the impact of SHGs on Women empowerment in India through the secondary data and available literature and the economic status of the women in India. The study reveals that SHG programme would have sustainable impact on the quality of the life the women. SHGs where a majority if the groups are linked with the help of NGOs that provide support in the financial services and specialized training, have a greater ability to make a positive impact on women quality of the life.

4 Article published title “Impact of Microfinance upon the lives of women slum dwellers a case study of Grammena Koota Microfinance: with special reference to Kotithopu, Tumkur City” in proceeding of National Conference title “Emerging Trends in
Abstract
Looking at the growth of poverty and unemployment in developing countries, microenterprises are gaining importance in the present context as an important poverty alleviation tool. More than a concept “sustainable micro entrepreneurship” is a development process, based on small scale and self and self-sustainable activities. This article is based on primary data; the research paper is aimed to analyze the impact of microfinance on women slum dwellers by using case study method. Grameen Koota it’s not only provides financial services, it also consist of enterprise skill development, business development services, financial literacy promotion, Basic health nutrition education basic medical services special medical services for women and children, Leadership training for women women rights gender issues education.


Abstract
The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution of Indianot only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positivediscrimination in favor of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio economic, educationand political disadvantages faced by them. Women are increasingly active in virtually everyeconomic sector. In addition to producing much of the world's food, women hold primaryresponsibility for gathering the water and fuel used daily by their families. increasing proportion of the world's formal labor force and heads of households. In the changedand challenging business scenario, women
empowerment of power economic, political and social, it is also a matter of change of values, bringing equity and social justice. The Social Work methods and best suited intervention in this context.

BOOK

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Abstract

The Likelihood of man being faced with varied situations stems from the fact that his life is normally divided into five main stages namely infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood and old age. In each of these stages, an individual has to find himself in different situation. The present study aimed to know the living conditions of aged who are living rural area of India. It identified that visual impairment and rural elderly people are still living vulnerable condition.


Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the traditional methods of teaching as well as multimedia teaching and to suggest imparting knowledge to the students. Basically teaching must include two major components sending and receiving information. Ultimately, a teacher tries his best to impart knowledge as the way he understood it. So, any communication methods that serve this purpose without destroying the objective could be considered as innovative methods of teaching. The use of innovative methods in Social Work institutions have the potential not only to improve education, but also to empower people, strengthen governance and galvanize the effort to achieve the human development goal for the country. This paper also supports the idea that the aim of innovative teaching and learning methods is to translate the enthusiasm of teaching to students’ enthusiasm to learn. The aim is to ensure that students become familiar with the standards of innovative thinking as soon and as efficiently as possible. We believe that innovative methods can be perfect for Social Work Education.


Abstract

Dalit women work equally along with men in Dalit community. Though Dalit women are earn equally along with their husbands, but they are not having economic freedom most of the Dalit women in urban area are working in an organized sectors. Because of education now the economic position of the Dalit women is some of better. Scheduled Caste workers are heavily concentrated in low paying agricultural activities and other occupational positions. They are yet to create space for
themselves in high-end occupations. This situation is applicable not only to the SCs in Karnataka but also to the SCs of other states with only a difference of degree. Among the three major sectors — primary, secondary and tertiary representing agriculture, manufacturing and services, the distribution of SC main workers in Karnataka was 78.83 per cent, 10.43 per cent and 10.74 per cent for each sector respectively. The distribution of non-SC main workers in the state, in these respective sectors, during the same year, was 64.91 per cent, 13.77 per cent and 21.32 per cent. The SCs are underrepresented in the manufacturing and service sectors. Tumkur constitutes 18.4% of Dalit population. So far various researches have been conducted up on various issues on Dalit in Karnataka. But there are no studies on the small-entrepreneur among dalit women who are entered in to the petty business in Tumkur city. This study was conducted in Tumkur city Karnataka state. The design of the study was descriptive. For the purpose of the study 50 Dalit women small-entrepreneurs were selected in city market of Tumkur by using purposive sampling method. gradually achieving recognition and are making valuable contributions to the family economy and as well as national economy. Suitable policies need to be formulated to cater the needs and aspiration of the small and micro entrepreneurship.


Abstract

Income generation activities are the keys to generate employment opportunities as well as sustainable livelihood avenues for Scheduled caste. Tumkur is considered as economically backward District, and it occupied 6th rank in Scheduled caste population. Scheduled caste people were engaging various small and large scale income generating activities but there is no significant study was focused on income generating activities for sustainable livelihood. In the paper, an attempt has been made to analyze the process of livelihood through income generating activities. Descriptive research design used and Purposive sampling technique was applied to select the sample for the study, there are many of Scheduled caste members are engaged in various IGA identified by the researchers. And they selected 50 samples from Tumkur city. The aim of the study is to assess impact of income generation activities on Sustainable livelihood of Schedule caste, Tumkur city and . Self structured personal interview schedules was used to elicit information regarding age, gender, caste, education, family size, income, type IGA activity, their problem and its impact. A strong indulgent of the unique deprivation faced by the Scheduled caste is vital to ensure that the intervention is sustainable. Their employment problems need a different approach to achieve sustainable income generation. The limitation, however, lies in the broad scope of this framework making it difficult to operationalise. This paper is a narrow demonstration of this difficult possibility.

Published an article titled “A study on the creation of Livelihood option through Special Component Plan: With special reference to Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur district Karnataka State “in Edited book ‘Sustainable Livelihood and Poverty Alleviation: Social Work Responses and Challenges’ published by Registrar,
Abstract

The India is a vast and also having the long history. The Indian Society characterised by the poverty, diversity, illiteracy, Caste, and community. In that varies castes Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are the most disadvantaged groups. Due to socio-Economical and geographical isolation since a long time socioeconomic development has bypassed them. There are no studies have been taken up so far to examine the livelihood option creations through Special Component Plan and also find out the impact towards alleviating the poverty and livelihood among the scheduled caste in Tumkur taluk, Tumkur district. In Tumkur most of the scheduled caste people are labourers, Daily wage workers and small scale farmers and they work as agriculture labourer in the upper caste land, during their work suffer from various forms of exploitation like caste discrimination, low wages, Lack of basic facilities, Poor food habits etc. Special Component Plan was the benefits of economic development resulting from the investments in agriculture, irrigation, education, health, industry and other sectors of SCs. In this plan some researcher have found out the major problems like, the implementation problems, mismanagement of fund, delaying of sanctioning amount of SCP and improper intervention of the plan etc. The present study is aimed to examine the creation of livelihood option through Special Component plan with Special reference to Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District. Descriptive research design was adopted and used purposive sampling method to select samples because researcher focused on only SCP beneficiaries, the sample size was 100, data was collected by self prepared interview schedule, and it was analysed through Microsoft excel by applying simple percentage. 18 per cent respondents were finished their secondary education, and 13 per cent beneficiaries were having technical background base like ITI, and remain 5 per cent only completed Degree. Marital status of respondents shows that 60 per cent of respondents were unmarried, 15 per cent respondents depending on petty shop business, and remaining respondents are working service sector like Bank, Ngo, etc. Due to the privatization of public sectors their job opportunities are also shrinking in government services as there is no provision of reservation in private sector.

random technique through questionnaire method targeting SHG’s members of the Dhan Foundation and interview together with personal interviews with key informants, were used as data gathering instruments. The Social and Economic Transformation was analysis by applying percentile statistical technique.


Abstract

Ageing can be described as a continuous unalterable changing process that normally comes after a long period of time. In this age, the aged person may suffer from numbers of problem related to their physical psychological social, cultural and economic which affect their rest of their age. The citizens of India are enjoying a longer life and better living conditions as a result of increased life expectancy, increased standard of living as well as medical advancement. But due to the various reason the aged peoples unhappy, and most of the people don’t have awareness of various welfare scheme by state and central government, In this Research the researcher try to explore the socio-cultural conductions and awareness level of aged people about welfare schemes by adopting explorative research design and simple random sample technique.

Key Words: Aged, Socio-cultural, economic, elders, welfare,
cities in India has now been combined with AMRUT, which aims to renew the urban settlements to help them become smart cities eventually. In the beginning stage Six cities identified under Smart city programme name as Mangaluru, Davanagere, Tumakuru, Belagavi, Shivamogga and Hubballi and Dharwad (India TV, 2016). The vision document will be prepared by each of the six cities after eliciting public opinion on what needs to be done for their cities. The Centre has proposed three broad parameters for the purpose of preparing the vision document. In one part of implementation of smart city is to know how the need for ‘solutions’ can be identified and in another thing to know the impact to measure the success. Both these are very different. To know what is needed - we need to analyse the existing situation - thats what consulting companies do and then they identify what is needed and how it can be provided. After they have been implemented, only then can we measure the success of those solutions. This requires a different study using different measurable indicators or it can be done by measuring the change in base situation. Smart City or not, the social impacts can be measured using existing methods.


Abstract

Financial inclusion can be achieved by ensuring access to financial services, affordability of services, and actual utilization of financial services. In order to promote financial inclusion, the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched across the country. It is a mission mode project of the Government of India. The plantation sector has been considered to be a major source of livelihood and employment for the population of the regional economies (Joseph and George, 2010). It is located in the backward and rural regions of a few states in the country; is a highly labour intensive sector with a high concentration of women workers (54 percent in tea and coffee; and 42 percent in rubber) comprises of labourers who have remained less developed, isolated, marginalised and vulnerable; and is a source of livelihood for small holders whose numbers are rising over the years. Among the plantation crops, tea is a highly labour intensive sector. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) Financial inclusion is an innovative concept which enables the alternative techniques to promote the banking habits and acts as enabler in reducing the poverty and the launch of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) by Government of India is in that direction. The present study is based on in primarily based on secondary sources of data consisting of government publication, research articles published in Journal and available on websites. PMJDY is an ambitious financial inclusion plan of union Government. Its multifarious nature which provides zero-balance bank accounts with linked insurance coverage, RuPay debit card and over draft facility to those who are outside the formal banking system will certainly benefit the poor and vulnerable sections of the society and has positive impact on savings, household consumption, employment, poverty and overall wellbeing of the poor. The people who are migrated from the various state settled down in plantation area are greatly excluded by the local participation. The illiteracy made them to not involving themselves in to local decision-making process. The PMJDY made positive shift from quantity of inclusion to the quality of inclusion
could be achieved only when certain impediments are addressed like poor banking infrastructure (in terms of bank branches, BCs and ATMs) and effective monitoring & implementation.

Abstract

Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme is the most popular Indian government scheme launched by Prime Minister, Shri. Narendra Modi. The scheme is aimed at betterment of girl child in the country. Sukanya Samriddhi scheme has been launched to offer a means of saving to the girl child in every family. Since the time of beginning and launch of the scheme, economic experts have debated the relevance and benefits of this scheme. One of the most commendable steps taken with respect to Sukanya Samriddhi scheme is the choice of banks and post offices as promoters and facilitators. Banks, especially public sector banks as well as post offices in India have one of the highest penetration in terms of covering the rural and urban locations. Sukanya samrudhi scheme is a government scheme launched by the Prime Minister of India. The purpose of introducing the scheme is the condition of girl child was much worse in the last decades as female feticide was getting practiced to a great extent. Girl children were killed in the mother’s womb through proper detection techniques before birth. This practice was in vogue to reduce the number of girl child as well as avoid the responsibility of a girl child. This programme was launched to make some positive changes in the Indian society in status of girl child.

Abstract

Health and nutritional needs of a woman are not just dependent on availability and access to these services, but are closely linked to her status in the society, which constantly deprives her from getting these needs appropriately addressed. Poverty and economic dependence, gender bias and discrimination and a number of other reasons have an adverse impact on the health of woman. The importance of bringing improvement in women’s health and nutritional status has been realized and recognized by the Government and several interventions were introduced, yet major development challenges still remain to be addressed. While launching the programme, the Prime Minister criticized doctors for ‘killing’ girls and ‘betraying’ society and stated that if the discrimination does not end, it could cause a terrible crisis soon due to lack of girls in the country. The programmes were rightly launched from Panipat in Haryana that has the lowest child sex ratio in the country (837 girls to 1000 boys). The effectiveness of programs is also dependent upon the process of implementation which
involves accountability and monitoring as well. Along with these operational factors comprehending the socio-cultural reality of a particular region is must for ensuring success of gender equality programs aiming at empowerment of women.


Abstract

The SCP (Special Component Plan) and TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) Programme for economic upliftment of SC/ST population is one of the important programmes implemented by with the support from financial institutions since 1980-81. Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) were initiated by government as intervention strategies during seventies to cater exclusively to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) respectively. Such plans are meant to ensure benefits to these special groups by guaranteeing funds from all related development sectors both at State and Centre in proportion to the size of their respective population. Government of India also extends Special Central Assistance (SCA) to states and UTs as additive to SCP and TSP. (Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment provides 100% grant under Central Sector Scheme of SCA to SCP as additive to SCP to States/ UTs). The nomenclature of SCP has since been changed to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) on the lines of TSP. The strategy of SCSP consists in important interventions through planning process for social, educational and economic development of Scheduled Castes and also for improvement in their working and living conditions. From the study of socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in villages they are working as a land less agricultural labourers while working in the upper castes land they are discriminated by the upper castes In relation to the wage, loan and other issues. For this only the Government of India has introduced the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan for the uplift of the students for the improvement of their education and also Socio, Economic, Political and Cultural Condition of their livelihood. The SCP and TSP had been contributed significant on their overall development of SC’s and ST’s community.


Abstract

The India is a vast and having the long history. The Indian Society charectrarised by the poverty, diversity, illiteracy Caste, and community. In that varies castes Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are the most disadvantaged groups, Due to socio-Economical and geographical isolation since a long time socioeconomic development has bypassed them. As the majority of the Scheduled Castes community members were practicing low unskilled and ordinary occupations. In Indian Society
From the longer time they were treated as untouchables and were low in caste hierarchy. Tumkur most of the scheduled caste people are labourers, Daily wage workers and small scale farmers and they work as a agriculture labourer in the upper caste land, during their work suffer from various forms of exploitation like caste discrimination, low wages, Lack of basic facilities, Poor food Habits etc. Special Component Plan was the benefits of economic development resulting from the investments in agriculture, irrigation, education, health, industry and other sectors of SCs. In this plan some researcher have found out the major problems like, the implementation problems, mismanagement of fund, delaying of sanctioning amount of SCP and improper intervention of the plan etc. Descriptive research design was adopted and used purposive sampling method to select samples because researcher focused on only SCP beneficiaries, the sample size was 100, data was collected by self-prepared interview schedule, and it was analysed through Microsoft excel by applying simple percentage. 25 per cent were working for daily wages in unorganized sector like construction worker, plumber, painter etc., and 25 per cent of SCP benefiters having their own entrepreneurship for livelihood, 15 per cent respondents depending on petty shop business, and remaining respondents are working service sector like Bank, Ngo, etc., The participation of scheduled castes in education and more particularly in higher and professional education has gone down due to the privatization and fee hike in the academic institutions. Due to the privatization of public sectors their job opportunities are also shrinking in government services as there is no provision of reservation in private sector.