

Journal of Social Welfare and Management

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Subscription Information

	One Year
India	Rs.5000
All Other Countries	\$ 200

Discount for agents 10%. Orders and subscriptions send to the following address of Red Flower Publication Pvt. Ltd, Delhi.

Published, Owned & Edited by

Asharfi Lal
41/48, DSIDC, Pocket-II
Mayur Vihar Phase-I
P.O. Box 9108,
Delhi - 110 091(India)

Printed at

R.V. Printing Press
C-97, Okhla Industrial Area
Phase-1, New Delhi

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Corresponding address
Red Flower Publication Pvt. Ltd.
41/48, DSIDC, Pocket-II, Mayur Vihar Phase-I
P.O. Box 9108, Delhi - 110 091(India)
Phone: 91-11-65270068/48042168, Fax: 91-11-48042168
E-mail: redflowerpppl@vsnl.net, Web:www.rfpppl.com

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Air Pollution: Some Facts and Perils

* G. Venka Ramana , **B. Ismail Zabivullah, ***K. Narasaimha Reddy

*Associate Professor & Head, **Research Scholar
Dept. of Sociology, S.K. University, Anantapur. A.P.

Abstract

Since the on set of industrial revaluation, rapid urbanization, migration and development of public and private transport network has impetus to economic development at the cost of environment. Although such development is integral to economic growth the problem lies in their unfettered proliferation, leading to severe environmental degeneration and pollution particularly since 1970. Hence, there is an urgent need to address and assess the problem of air quality. In this paper an attempt has been made to study and discuss the impact of air pollution on human health.

Introduction

Air Pollution is a major environmental health problem affecting the developed and the developing countries alike. Air pollution stems from gases and air borne particles which in excess are harmful to human health and eco system. Air pollution has always been with man. Its references are mentioned in the ancient literature too. It has begun to be notice as a serious problem after a series of episodes in 20th century. These dramatic episodes have demonstrated that in extreme cases community air pollution can result in considerable loss of life and serious illness to the societies and the country. In this paper an attempt has been made to study and analyze the impact of air pollution on human health.

Air is a mixture of several gases composing primarily of hitrogen, oxygen, corbandioxide and certain inert gases. On an average a human being requires about 12 kg's of air every day for respiratory purpose: which is 12 to 15 times higher than the food in take. That is the reason why even the smaller concentration of pollution in the air will prove to be harmful and dangerous to human health.

Air pollution means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more contaminants such as dust, fumes, gas, mist, odour, smoke or vapour in quantities or characteristics and of duration such as to be injurious to human, plant or animal life or to property or which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life

and property (Perkins 1974).

Concept and definition

According to the air act of Govt. of India (Amendment 1987) air pollution means any solid, liquid or gaseous substances present in the

According to Bureau of Indian Standards IS

4167 (1980). Air pollution is the presence in ambient atmosphere of substances generally resulting from the activities of man in sufficient concentration present for a significant time and under circumstances such as to interfere with comfort, health or welfare of persons or with reasonable use of enjoyment of property.

Air pollutants that are inhaled have serious impact on human health they are taken up by the blood and pumped all round the body. These pollutants are also deposited on soil, plants and in the water, further contributing to human exposure.

Since the on set of industrial revolution, rapid urbanization, migration and development of public and private transport network has impetus to economic development at the cost of environment. Although such development is integral to economic growth the problem lies in their unfettered proliferation, leading to severe environmental degeneration and pollution particularly since 1970. Hence, there is an urgent need to address and assess the problem of air quality.

Major Sources of Air Pollution

Air pollutants consist of gaseous pollutants, odours and SPM (Suspended particulate matter) such as dust, fumes, mist and smoke. The concentration of these in and near the urban areas

Reprints Requests: Dr. G.Venka Ramana

Associate Professor & Head

Dept. of Sociology, S.K. University, Anantapur

A.P, Email : ramanasku@yahoo.com

causes severe pollution to the surroundings. The sources of human – created air pollution are energy generation, transportation and industries that use a great deal of energy sources. Depending on these sources and interaction with other components of air, they can have different compositions and health impacts. Since these pollutants are generally concentrated in and around urban areas, the outdoor urban pollution levels are far higher than in the rural areas.

The following are the major sources of air pollutions.

Natural Sources

The natural sources include dust, storms, volcanoes, lightening, sea salt, smoke, forest fire etc.

Man made Sources

These include agricultural activities, industrial, domestic wastes, pesticides, household fibers, construction an activity, solvent uses etc.

Indoor Sources

In it tobacco, smoke and combustion of solid fuels for cooking and heating are the most significant sources. In addition to the above construction materials, vapours from buildings, carpeting, air conditioning, paints and house cleaning agents and insecticides can also be treated as chemical sources of indoor air pollution.

Outdoor Sources

Smog is a type of large scale outdoor air pollutant. It is caused by chemical reactions between pollutants derived from different sources, primarily automobile exhaust and industrial emissions. Cities are often centers of these types of activities.

Monitoring measures of Air pollution

The following are some of the methods of controlling Air pollution

Dilution

The most effective method of controlling air pollution in atmosphere is to properly dilute and dispose the air pollutants as they are released from the source. This can be achieved by providing a greater height to the stacks (Chimneys). The long stack will reduce the ground level concentration of pollutants by facilitating their discharge away from the ground

and reduce ground level contamination. However, this method of dilution is a short term control measure and it is not suitable for long term control.

Using Air Pollution Control Devices

Studies reveal that Air pollutants originate primarily from industrial processes. Past observations shows that more than 18 million tones of suspended particulate matter was emitted to our atmosphere out of these 50% was contributed by industries alone keeping this information in view, the following devices are used to control this type of pollutions.

- a. Gravitational setting chambers
- b. Cyclone separators
- c. Fabric filters or bag filters
- d. Electro static precipitators
- e. Wet collectors or scrubbers

Uses of the above devices depend upon the size, distribution, stickiness and hygroscopicity and electrical properties of particulate matter.

Gaseous Pollutants Controlling

The principal gases of concern in air pollution control are sulfur oxides (Sox), Nitrogen Oxides (Nox) and hydro carbons (HC). To control these gases, the mechanisms are chemical engineering unit operations which include absorption, condensation and combustion.

Control Techniques of SO_x

Sulfur oxides include six different gaseous compounds of sulphur namely, sulphur monoxide (SO); Sulphur dioxide (SO_2); Sulphur trioxide (SO_3); Sulphur tetra oxide (SO_4), Sulphur sesquioxide (S_2O_3) and sulphur hepta oxide (S_2O_7), out of two, SO_2 and SO_3 are the most significant in air pollution.

- a. Natural dispersion by dilution
- b. Using alternate fuels
- c. Process of modification
- d. Control of Sox in the combustion process, and
- e. Treatment of Fuel gas emissions

Control Techniques of NO_x

Nitrogen oxide is one of the fair major photo chemical smog. Over 90% of the man made

nitrogen oxides that enter air atmosphere are produced by the combustion of various fuels. The real danger passed by NO_x at the concentrations found in mega cities in photo chemical reactions leading to smog formation. Control techniques to reduce NO_x emission from flue gases are as under.

- a. Dilution in atmosphere by increasing stack height.
- b. Modification of operating and design conditions.
- c. Treatment of flue gases.

Burning of Fuels

It is considered as the main source of air pollution. Fuels like wood have very little sulphur, where as coal have 0.5-3% sulphur. Oils generally have more sulphur, but less than coal. If we burn these fuels, the sulphur in them mostly forms sulphur dioxide.

The following methods may be used in reducing sulphur present in burning.

- a. Coal cleaning
- b. Solvent refined coal
- c. Replacing petrol as motor fuel with CNG or propane.

Modifications of Engine design

To reduce pollution from mobile sources such as car, trucks and planes their engine design should be modified. The exhaust gases should be made pass through catalytic converters – A special devices attached to the exhaust engine that converts several pollutants into less harmful substances.

Use of New Technologies

New combustion technologies such as MHD and fluidized bed combustion (FBC) can be used to remove 95% of sulphur contaminants in coal. Even “end-pipe-strategies” may be used to remove harmful substances from emissions and they can be converted into “harmless” substances.

Legislation

Rigid laws should be enacted in addition to the existing laws with regards to

- a. Emissions standards for automobiles
- b. Emission standards for new industries

c. Ambient standard air quality for urban areas etc.

The rules and regulations should be implemented with its full spirit and violators should be punished and penalized without any discrimination.

Conclusion

It is well known fact that “Air Pollution” has emerged in the post decade as a most challenging problem before the man kind, although air pollution existed even in the prehistoric time; the problem never took as menacing proportion as new. The rapid urbanization, industrialization, migration, particularly in the developing countries has lead to deterioration of environmental conditions. The problem of pollutions can not be tackled by technology alone, since social, cultural and economic aspects must also be considered while dealing with them. For any central strategy, the formulation of laws, regulations and implementation are must as the society can not be managed and governed without it. Therefore it should be borne in mind that no environmental problem can only be salved by scientists, technocrats’ administrators and implementation mechanism and laws. Each and every citizen should understand his/her responsibility towards the society and should personally involve in the crusade against environmental pollution in general and air pollution in particular.

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5. Jayanthi, V and Krishna Murthy, R. : Key air borne pollutions – Impact on human health in Manali, Chennai, Current sciences, Vol.90, No.3 10 February, 2006., Air pollutants that are inhaled have serious impact on human health they are taken up by the blood and pumped all round the body. These pollutants are also deposited on soil, plants and in the water, further contributing to human exposure.

Wife is Always Right, Says Supreme Court

Husband advised to never question their authority

Husband wanting to lead a happy married life can rely on some useful tips given by the Supreme Court, the most important being: "Do what the wife tells you and never question her authority."

The words of wisdom came from two '*Bhuktbhogi*' judges-justices **Markandey Katju and Deepak Verma** -during the inconclusive hearing of a 17-year old divorce litigation between a serving Lieutenant Colonel and his wife .

The vacation bench comprising these two judges asked the counsel whether there was any scope of compromise between the two and both in unison gave different reasons to say that there was no possibility for a happy ending to their dispute.

The wife's counsel said that the Rs.10 lakh offered by the husband for complete settlement of the dispute and divorce was too little as it was not easy to bring up a teenaged daughter. She was married in 1991 and was allegedly thrown out of the house in 1992 after which he had moved the court for divorce.

While the trial court dismissed his divorce plea, the HC had allowed judicial separation.

But on her appeal against this order, a division Bench of the HC had granted divorce to him. Terming this order as erroneous, she had moved the apex court.

The husband had an altogether different story to tell. She had filed several Criminal cases against him that included charges like- 'he takes bath like a dog' and 'he commits sodomy'. The counsel said he had fought the cases for over 17 years and had been exonerated of all charges. "He has been ruined financially and professionally, but still wanted to settle by giving Rs.10 lakh to her for a divorce," he added.

Justice Katju, while adjourning hearing on the case, decided that it was time for the husband to get a few tips from him about how to lead a happy married life.

"You should always agree with her. When you agree to what she says, you will always remain happy. If she tells you to look this way, do that. And if she tells you the next moment to look the other way, again do that," Justice Katju said much to the amusement of the lawyers who were waiting their turn to argue their case before the vacation Bench.

And to convince them about the usefulness of his advice, Justice Katju said: "We are talking from experience (*Hum sab Bhuktbhogi hain*)."

Source: Dhanajay Mahapatra. The Times of India, New Delhi; Wednesday, May 20, 2009

Evaluation of Rajiv Yuva Shakthi Programme in Andhra Pradesh State

*G. Sivaiah, **Chaganti Rami Reddy

*Project Fellow, Major Research Project (UGC), Dept of Economics

**Teaching Assistant, Dept of Sociology
S.K.University, Anantapur, A.P.

Abstract

In Andhra Pradesh State, according to 2001 Census, 35.0 percent of the population belongs to the category of youth. It is felt that there is a need to evolve a comprehensive policy encompassing socio-economic empowerment of the youth. Government of Andhra Pradesh has been striving hard to mitigate the problem of unemployment in a phased manner. Efforts have been made to empower youth with the up gradation of skills and access to investment in potential sectors to widen the employment opportunities. The major efforts of Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme are to involve youth actively in community development and rural reconstruction works through personality development and reorientation of the existing education and training needs to meet the requirements of the modern economy. Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme is a micro-credit Programme targeting unemployed youth, both individuals as well as groups. Students of vocational schools, colleges and engineering colleges will also be the beneficiaries under this programme Government facilitates active participation of the educated youth in rejuvenating rural areas.

The Major Schemes under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi Programme are

Rajiv Yuva Shakthi (Schemes for Individuals)

5,000 educated unemployed youth can be considered under this programme for financial assistance and preference would be given to vocationally qualified individuals with minimum educational qualifications of 10th Pass or fail / Vocational etc. A maximum subsidy amount of Rs 20,000/- will be offered to each individual whose Project cost is Rs. 1, 00,000/-.

Rajiv Yuva Shakthi (Schemes for Petty Business)

The Uneducated unemployed youth (No minimum educational qualification) are eligible for getting financial assistance under this Programme. 20,000 groups will be financed every year. A maximum subsidy amount of Rs10,000/- will be provided to each beneficiary whose Project cost is Rs. 1, 00,000/- The schemes like vegetable vendors; coffee machine, mango juice machine etc. can be encouraged under this programme.

Rajiv Yuva Shakthi (Schemes for Group of beneficiaries)

The educated unemployed youth consisting of 5 members have to form into groups for financial assistance to take up self-employment schemes. 5,000 groups (25,000 nos) will be financed every year. The educational Qualification of any one of the members is 10th pass. A maximum subsidy limit for Industry Sector Rs 60,000, for Service Sector Rs 40,000 and for Business Sector Rs 30,000 whose Project cost is Rs.3, 00,000/-.

Key Words: Yuva Shakthi Programme, DYWO, ANSET, SETKUR, SETVEN, STEP

Evaluation of Rajiv Yuva Shakthi Programme in Andhra Pradesh State

In Andhra Pradesh State, according to 2001

Reprints Request: Dr. G. Sivaiah

Project Fellow, Major Research Project (UGC)
Dept of Economics, S.K.University
Anantapur, A.P.

Census, 35.0 percent of the population belongs to the category of youth. It is felt that there is a need to evolve a comprehensive policy encompassing socio-economic empowerment of the youth. Government of Andhra Pradesh has been striving hard to mitigate the problem of unemployment in a phased manner. Efforts have been made to empower youth with the up gradation of skills and access to investment in

potential sectors to widen the employment opportunities. The major efforts of Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme are to involve youth actively in community development and rural reconstruction works through personality development and reorientation of the existing education and training needs to meet the requirements of the modern economy.

Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme is a micro-credit Programme targeting unemployed youth, both individuals as well as groups. Students of vocational schools, colleges and engineering colleges will also be the beneficiaries under this programme. Government facilitates active participation of the educated youth in rejuvenating rural areas. Each year about 10,000 graduates/Post graduates are taken into one-year village attachment programme as Rural Scholars. During this period, the youth receives three months training in different spells at district headquarters. They will spend nine months in rural areas in small groups on specific assignment identified by the district collectors.

This programme equips the youth to deal with the socio-economic challenges relating to rural India. In addition, the youth also receives training on personality and enterprise development. During this period they will be awarded the scholarships.

Government considers extending benefits of rural e-seva centers, fair price shops dealership to the rural unemployed youth for providing gainful employment. Free training will be provided to the unemployed youth in wage employment activities in service sectors such as insurance, tourism, Para-, medical etc., the following three important self-employment schemes are taken up under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi Programme for the benefit of unemployed educated and uneducated youth in Andhra Pradesh.

The important objectives and the hypotheses of the study are

1. To analyze the details relating the Rajiv Yuva Sakthi programme executed in the four districts of Rayalaseema region.
2. To estimate the coverage of rural youth under this programme i.e. the employment opportunities generated under this programme

to individuals, petty business and group employment in the four districts of Rayalaseema region and

3. To suggest suitable measures to strengthen the programme for effective implementation in the drought prone districts of Rayalaseema region.

The important hypotheses formulated for verification are

1. The scope and coverage of employment opportunities provided to the rural youth under

Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme is limited in the drought prone districts.

2. The problems relating to the financial assistance extended and employment provided in the selected districts under this programme are many and varied.

3. The trades selected by the rural youth that are financed in backward districts under these schemes are not sustainable for a variety of reasons

Methodology and Sample Design

An attempt is made in this study to evaluate the impact of RY S programme in empowering the rural in the four district of backward Rayalaseema region during 2004-2008. For this purpose the details relating to the activities financed under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme in Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool and Kadapa districts have been collected from the records, reports and other office documents available in the DYWO & Chief Executive Officers of ANSET unit of Anantapur district, SETVEN unit of Chittoor district at Tirupati, SETKUR unit of Kurnool district and STEP unit of Kadapa district. The expenditure on this programme from 2004-2008, the activities taken up in selected mandals, subsidy provided and the loans, the schemes grounded etc are collected from the above mentioned offices in the four districts of the region.

The selected districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool and Kadapa containing 63, 65, 54 and 51 mandals respectively are divided into three revenue divisions each and 2 mandals have been selected for survey from each of the three divisions of the each of the 4 districts. Thus in all, 24 mandals accounting for 10.0 percent of the total

233 mandals in all the 4 districts are selected for survey. Division wise exhaustive list of beneficiaries covered under three components of Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme – Individual, Petty Business and Group – in each of the 4 districts is prepared and 38 beneficiaries (7 + 7+ 5) are selected from each of the 12 divisions in the 4 districts. Thus, maintaining the relative weightages of total beneficiaries covered under Rajiv Yuva Sakthi programme in providing employment to rural youth in 4 districts of backward Rayalaseema region.

For the purpose of evaluating the impact of Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme a schedule of questions containing 2 parts first part dealing with the profile of the selected rural youth beneficiary and the second part relating to the impact of the on the employment generated and income generated under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme – is canvassed in the month of April 2008 in the selected villages of the 4 districts. The results of the study are analyzed to draw meaningful conclusions. .

Rajiv Yuva Shakthi Programme in Rayalaseema Region

Rayalaseema is one of the three natural sub-divisions of Andhra Pradesh state prone to drought and famines. It consists of four districts namely Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool and Kadapa, while Coastal Andhra region consists of nine districts and Telangana region consists of 10 of the 23 districts in the state

Table 1 shows the category wise total schemes sanctioned and grounded during 2004-08 in the four districts. During 2004-08 a total of 41694 schemes have been the target of execution in Rayalaseema against which only 41694 schemes of different types have been grounded working out to 72.3 percent of the target. However, the total number of schemes grounded is the highest in Chittoor district and lowest in Kurnool district. Infact during 2004-2008 the number of schemes grounded in Chittoor district is more than double the number of schemes grounded in Kurnool district.

Table. 1. Category wise Total Schemes Grounded under RYS in Rayalaseema 2004-2008

S. N	Name of District	Individual		Petty Business		Group		Total	
		Target	Grounded	Target	Grouned	Target	Grouned	Target	Grouned
1.	Anantapur	2242	1434 (64.0)	7267	5205 (71.6)	505	254 (50.2)	10014	6893 (68.8)
2.	Chittoor	2557	2240 (87.6)	9288	8317 (89.5)	296	206 (69.5)	12141	10763 (88.6)
3.	Kurnool	2159	1306 (60.4)	5894	3549 (60.2)	496	268 (54.0)	8549	5123 (60.0)
4.	Kadapa	2159	1443 (67.0)	8001	5459 (68.2)	827	465 (56.2)	10987	7367 (67.0)
Rayalaseema		9117	6423 (70.45)	30451	22530 (74.0)	2124	1184 (55.75)	41694	30137 ((72.3)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to their targets

Source: DYWO & Ex-Officio Chief Executive officer, ANSET Anantapur, SETVEN Tirupathi, SETKUR Kurnool, STEP Kadapa Offices.

It is also noted that only in Chittoor district the percentage of schemes grounded is highest at nearly 89.0 above the average of the Rayalaseema region and lowest at 60.0 in Kurnool district. This indicates that Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme is

well received by rural youth in Chittoor district among the four districts in Rayalaseema region.

Category wise total expenditure on all schemes grounded under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme in Rayalaseema region during 2004-08 is presented in Table 2.. The total expenditure incurred on these schemes fluctuated among the districts significantly and it varied in accordance with the group schemes grounded in the region. In fact, 67.1 percent of the targeted expenditure has been

incurred on different schemes in Rayalaseema region. However, largest amount of expenditure was incurred in Kadapa district and lowest in Kurnool district. It is observed that in Kadapa district the expenditure in the last 2 years of the period under review exceeded the targets and no valid reasons have been offered to substantiate this. Further, in Chittoor district more than 86.0 percent of the targeted expenditure and in Kurnool a little more than 58.0 percent of the targeted expenditure was spent on all the schemes.

As a corollary to the number of schemes grounded the total expenditure on individual schemes and petty business schemes has been highest in Rayalaseema region. However, it is highest in Chittoor district and lowest in Kurnool district. The total expenditure on individual schemes varied from Rs 2082.32 lakhs in Chittoor district to Rs 1266.63 lakhs in Kadapa district. On the other hand, the expenditure on petty business in Chittoor district is more than double that of it in Kurnool district. In fact, total expenditure on petty business schemes is more than twice the total expenditure on individual schemes in Kadapa district.

Table. 2. Category wise Total Expenditure on Schemes Grounded under RYS Programme in Rayalaseema Region 2004-2008 (Rs. In Lakhs)



Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to their targets

Source: DYWO & Ex-Officio Chief Executive officer, ANSET Anantapur, SETVEN Tirupathi, SETKUR Kurnool, STEP Kadapa Offices

Further, it is noted that the total expenditure on group schemes is significantly high in Kadapa district. Surprisingly, the total expenditure on group schemes in Kadapa district is very close to the total of the expenditure incurred on these schemes in Chittoor and Kurnool district together. Hence, one is inclined to infer that larger amount of funds have been pumped in to Kadapa district under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme.

The variance in the total expenditure incurred among the schemes implemented is not significant at 0.05 level of confidence and at 2/6 degrees of freedom as the calculated F value (1.34) is less than the table (standard) value of 4.76. However,

there is a significant variance among the districts in the total expenditure incurred on the schemes implemented, at 0.05 level of confidence and at 2/6 degrees of freedom as the calculated F value (9.98) is more than the table value (standard) of 5.14.

Impact of Rajiv Yuva Shakthi Programme in Rayalaseema

The caste wise break up of the selected beneficiaries in all the four districts of Rayalaseema under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme during 2004-08 is presented in Table 3. It is found that 13.6 percent of the total beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes and 6.8 belong to Scheduled Tribes. It means a smaller proportion of youth belonging to these two castes are provided financial assistance to take up employment activities under RYS in Rayalaseema region. On the other hand larger proportion of rural youth belonging

to other castes (30.0) and backward castes (29.2) are covered under this programme in Rayalaseema region. Thus, it is found that other caste youth are the largest group of beneficiaries under RYS followed by backward castes. In fact, youth belonging to these two castes accounted for nearly 60.0 percent of the total beneficiary's covered in Rayalaseema region. It is also found that 16.0 percent of the beneficiaries are women and this need to be enhanced by encouraging more women to take up employment activities.

A closer look into the table reveals among the three schemes implemented percentage of scheduled caste beneficiaries under petty business scheme is largest at 26.0 percent followed by individual scheme at 21.0 percent and group schemes at 15.0 percent. Scheduled tribe beneficiaries are 11.0 percent under petty business and individual schemes and 9.0 percent under group schemes. However, it is interesting to know that 28.0 percent and 27.0 percent of women took up individual schemes and petty business schemes respectively.

Table 3. Caste wise details of selected Beneficiaries under RYS in Rayalaseema Region

Individual Schemes					
S.N.	Caste	Anantapur	Chittoor	Kurnool	Kadapa
1.	S.C	4 (9.52)	3 (7.14)	8 (19.04)	6 (14.28)
2.	S.T	1 (2.38)	2 (4.76)	3 (7.14)	5 (11.90)
3.	B.C	10 (23.80)	14 (33.33)	11 (26.19)	15 (35.71)
4.	Minority	2 (4.76)	1 (2.38)	1 (2.38)	2 (4.76)
5.	P.H	—	1 (2.38)	—	1 (2.38)
6.	O.C	16 (38.09)	13 (30.90)	13 (3.95)	8 (19.04)
7.	Women	9 (21.42)	8 (19.04)	6 (14.28)	5 (11.90)
8.	Total:	42 (100.0)	42 (100.0)	42 (100.0)	42 (100.0)
Petty Business Schemes					
1.	S.C	6 (14.28)	7 (16.66)	8 (19.04)	5 (11.90)
2.	S.T	3 (7.14)	2 (4.76)	4 (9.52)	2 (4.76)
3.	B.C	10 (23.80)	13 (30.90)	14 (33.33)	12 (28.57)
4.	Minority	1 (2.38)	—	1 (2.38)	2 (4.76)
5.	P.H	—	—	1 (2.38)	1 (2.38)
6.	O.C	14 (33.33)	12 (28.57)	8 (19.04)	15 (35.71)
7.	Women	8 (19.04)	8 (19.04)	6 (14.28)	5 (11.90)
8.	Total:	42 (100.0)	42 (100.0)	42 (100.0)	42 (100.0)
Group Schemes					
1.	S.C	5 (16.66)	3 (10.00)	2 (6.66)	5 (16.66)
2.	S.T	2 (6.66)	2 (6.66)	3 (10.00)	2 (6.66)
3.	B.C	7 (23.33)	8 (26.66)	9 (30.00)	10 (33.33)
4.	Minority	—	—	1 (3.33)	2 (6.66)
5.	P.H	—	—	1 (3.33)	1 (3.33)
6.	O.C	10 (33.33)	12 (40.00)	11 (36.66)	6 (20.00)

Major Findings of the Study

Petty business activity emerged as the main scheme accounting for more than 73.00 percent of the total schemes executed. Backward castes and other castes are the largest groups benefited under this programme accounting together for nearly two thirds of the total expenditure on the individual schemes taken up in all the district.

All amount released for physically handicapped youth was utilized in the starting year and it declined in the subsequent years. More than 36.00 percent of the total expenditure on individual schemes was allocated to other community youth and another 28.00 percent to backward caste youth in rural areas of all the districts. Only 16.00 percent of the total expenditure was incurred on the scheduled caste beneficiaries and 1.90 percent on scheduled tribe beneficiaries. Minorities accounted for 7.00 percent and women for 9.00 percent of the total expenditure. Interestingly the sanctions to the schemes taken up by these groups have been on the rise during the period under review.

All most all the expenditure sanctioned to youth belonging to physically handicapped category was utilized fully in the first year of its implementation and it declined afterwards.

It is inferred that the scope for taking up the petty business activities by the rural youth is shrinking over time and hence there is a need for financing other new activities that yield income to the rural youth. The amount sanctioned for group activities in 2006-07 is less than 70.00 percent of the amount sanctioned in 2005-2006 under RYS..

The subsidy utilized was 58.00 percent of the amount released for the purpose and the percent of bank loan used was 45.00 percent of the released amount. As these components are less than their targets the contribution made by the selected beneficiaries was also less than 50.00 percent of its target. These are reflected in the steep increasing in the per capita assistance provided to the beneficiaries.

Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, State Bank of India, Syndicate Bank and Andhra Bank are the leading Banks assisting the beneficiaries to a larger extent under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi Programme in all the districts

These four banks extended project cost amount to nearly 87.00 percent of the total units covered under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi Programme Karnataka Bank and Bank of Mysore Covered a little more than 1.00percent of the total units while no unit was covered under Bank of India during the year 2004-2005.

It is found that the number of beneficiaries assisted under petty business nearly doubled in the first two years of starting the scheme and as result higher target was fixed for the subsequent year. As a result of this there has been a significant rise in the amount of subsidy, beneficiary contribution, bank loan provided to these youth. In accordance with this there has been a rise in the per capita subsidy, contribution, bank loan provided to petty business beneficiaries. Petty business and individual schemes have been taken up by the rural youth more or less with equal enthusiasm which is absent in the group schemes.

The total expenditure incurred on these schemes fluctuated among the districts significantly and it varied in accordance with the group schemes grounded in the region. In fact, largest expenditure was incurred in Kadapa district and lowest in Kurnool district. It is observed that in Kadapa district the expenditure in the last 2 years of the period under review exceeded the targets and no valid reasons are offered to substantiate this

The total expenditure on petty business schemes is more than twice the total expenditure on individual schemes in Kadapa district. Further, it is noted that the total expenditure on group schemes is significantly high in Kadapa district. Surprisingly, the total expenditure on group schemes in Kadapa district is very close to the total of the expenditure incurred on these schemes in Chittoor and Kurnool district together. Hence, one is inclined to infer that larger amount of funds have been pumped in to Kadapa district under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme.

Larger number of schemes was taken up by backward classes in Anantapur and Kurnool districts and by other caste beneficiaries in Chittoor and Kadapa districts. Nearly 90.0 percent of the schemes sanctioned to backward castes and other castes in Chittoor district and 70.0 percent in other three districts have been grounded during 2004-08. Interestingly the percentage of the

schemes grounded by women, physically handicapped and minorities has been picking up and impressive in all the districts except Kurnool where lethargy has been noticed among these groups in taking up employment opportunities.

During 2004-08 it is targeted to cover 49639 rural youth under all schemes to provide employment opportunities to rural youth in Rayalaseema region. However, only 56.8 percent of the targeted number of beneficiaries is covered under all schemes of Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme. This proportion seems to be moderate and not impressive, as larger percentage of beneficiaries was not covered under this programme. This indicates that Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme did not succeed in attracting more and more rural youth to take up employment under different schemes.

The proportion of beneficiaries covered to their target under the three different schemes in Rayalaseema under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme during 2004-08 is only 56.81. It is noted that the beneficiary coverage under these schemes is less than one half of its target in Kurnool and Anantapur district. The impact of the programme seems to be higher in Kadapa district only.

The proportion of project cost provided to the beneficiaries covered to their target under the three different schemes in Rayalaseema under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme during 2004-08 is only 55.67. It is noted that the beneficiary coverage under these schemes is a little more than 40.0 of its target in Kurnool and Anantapur district. The impact of the programme seems to be higher in Chittoor district..

The per capita assistance provided in the Rayalaseema region is Rs 58718. However this assistance fluctuated between the districts. It is highest in Anantapur district at Rs 68155 and lowest at Rs 56157 in Kadapa district. It is observed that the per capita assistance in Kadapa and Chittoor districts is less than the average for the region as a whole. This is perhaps due to the fact that large number of beneficiaries was covered in Kadapa and Chittoor districts. Thus it is found that Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme is effectively implemented in Kadapa and Chittoor districts by providing employment opportunities at low per capita financial assistance.

The proportion of beneficiaries covered under the Individual scheme to their target under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme in Rayalaseema region during 2004-08 is 74.0. It is noted that the beneficiary coverage under individual schemes is less than 60.0 percent of its target in Anantapur district. The coverage of the beneficiaries under the programme seems to be higher in Chittoor district only.

The proportion of project cost provided to the beneficiaries covered under the individual schemes to their target in Rayalaseema under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme during 2004-08 is 72.37. It is noted that the beneficiary coverage under individual schemes is a little more than one half of its target in Anantapur district. The coverage of the programme seems to be higher in Kadapa district as larger funds were provided to the beneficiaries in excess of the target..

The per capita assistance provided under the individual schemes in the Rayalaseema region is Rs 89945. It is found that individual scheme is effectively implemented in Kadapa and Chittoor districts by providing employment opportunities at low per capita financial assistance.

The proportion of beneficiaries covered under the petty business scheme to their target under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme in Rayalaseema region during 2004-08 is nearly 74.0. It is noted that the beneficiary coverage under petty business schemes is little more than one half of its target in Kurnool district. The coverage of the beneficiaries under the programme seems to be higher in Kadapa and Chittoor districts.

The proportion of project cost provided to the beneficiaries covered under the petty business schemes to their target in Rayalaseema under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme during 2004-08 is nearly 70.0 percent. The coverage of the programme seems to be higher in Kadapa district as larger funds were provided to the beneficiaries in excess of the target. Under the petty business schemes the per capita assistance provided in the Rayalaseema region is Rs 47427. Thus it is found that petty business scheme is effectively implemented in Kadapa and Chittoor districts by providing employment opportunities at low per capita financial assistance.

The proportion of beneficiaries covered under

the Group scheme to their target under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme in Rayalaseema region during 2004-08 is 27.6. It is noted that the beneficiary coverage under group schemes is just above one half its target in Kadapa district and less than one quarter of its target in Anantapur district. The coverage of the beneficiaries under the programme seems to be low in all districts except in Kadapa district.

The proportion of project cost provided to the beneficiaries covered under the Group schemes to their target in Rayalaseema under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme during 2004-08 is less than 30.0 percent of its target. It is noted that the beneficiary coverage under group schemes is a little more than one half of its target in Kadapa district. The coverage of the programme seems to be higher in Kadapa district as larger funds were provided to the beneficiaries in excess of the target.

The per capita assistance provided under the group schemes in the Rayalaseema region is Rs 62860. It is observed that the per capita assistance in two districts is more and less in two districts than the average of the region as a whole. This is perhaps due to the fact that large number of beneficiaries was covered in Kadapa and Chittoor districts. Thus it is found that group scheme is relatively effectively implemented in Kadapa and Chittoor districts by providing employment opportunities at low per capita financial assistance.

Two-way variance analysis revealed that the variance among the schemes implemented is not significant at 0.05 level of confidence. However, there is a significant variation among the districts in the implementation of the schemes, at 0.05 level of confidence. The variance in the total expenditure incurred among the schemes implemented is not significant at 0.05 level of confidence. However, there is a significant variation among the districts in the total expenditure incurred on the schemes implemented, at 0.05 level of confidence.

It is found that other caste youth are the largest group of beneficiaries under RYS followed by backward castes. In fact, youth belonging to these two castes accounted for nearly 60.0 percent of the total beneficiary's covered in Rayalaseema region. It is also found that 16.0 percent of the

beneficiaries are women and this need to be enhanced by encouraging more women to take up employment activities. It is interesting to know that 28.0 percent and 27.0 percent of women took up individual schemes and petty business schemes respectively.

Largest percentage (40.47) of beneficiaries under individual scheme possesses qualification between Intermediate and Degree standard and no beneficiary with qualification less than 7th standard is covered under this scheme.

Largest percentage (36.7) of beneficiaries under petty business scheme possesses qualification between Intermediate and Degree standard followed by 29.16 percent have the qualification between Tenth standard and Intermediate

Under Group schemes largest percentage (29.4) of beneficiary's scheme possesses qualification between Intermediate to degree standard and many with qualification between 7th standard and degree level have taken up group activities.

From this analysis it is found that large numbers of beneficiaries under individual schemes are earning income of Rs 10000 to 200000 annually. Under the petty business scheme large number of beneficiaries are earning an income of Rs 5000 to 100000 annually as the scope of business activity is limited in rural areas.

Under the Group scheme large number of group scheme beneficiaries are earning an income of Rs 5000 to 100000 annually by engaging themselves immoderate income yielding activities.

Larger proportion of (17.80 percent) the rural youth covered under individual scheme has taken up Dairying activity followed by Kirana shop (17.3 percent). On the other hand poultry farm activity is the least received activity (3.6 percent) by the selected beneficiaries under the individual scheme. It indicates that the scope for taking up these activities in rural areas is large.

Larger proportion (22.60 percent) of the rural youth covered under Petty Business scheme has taken up petty trade followed by general stores (22.0) percent) and milk trading (18.5 percent) by purchasing milk animals. These three activities together accounted for two thirds of the activities

taken up under petty business. On the other hand Dish antenna activity is the least received activity (4.0 percent) by the selected beneficiaries under petty business. It indicates that the scope for taking up petty trade, milk trade and general stores activities in rural areas of Rayalaseema region. It is found that one fifth of the beneficiaries have the premises used for some activity under different scheme earlier, and they are being expanded to house the present units under the individual scheme.

It is noted that nearly 56.0 percent of the grounded individual schemes are functioning while nearly 30.0 percent of the units have become defunct. It is surprising to know that nearly 15.0 percent of the schemes recorded as grounded schemes not at all exist at the time of the survey. Beneficiaries of such schemes received the subsidy and raised bank loan and diverted it for other purposes. It clearly indicates that fact that 15.0 of the total expenditure on the grounded schemes did not serve the purpose for which it is granted.

It is noted that nearly 58.3 percent of the grounded petty business schemes are functioning while nearly 28.6 percent of the units have become defunct. It is surprising to know that 13.0 percent of the schemes recorded as grounded schemes not at all exist at the time of the survey. Beneficiaries of such schemes received the subsidy and raised bank loan and diverted it for other purposes. It clearly indicates that fact that 13.0 of the total expenditure on the grounded schemes did not serve the purpose for which it is granted.

On the other hand a significant proportion of the group schemes grounded units (nearly 29.0 percent) have become defunct, as the beneficiaries did not take the activities to generate income.

It is noted that one half of the total units (three categories) grounded are functioning while one quarter of the total units grounded have become defunct. It is surprising to know that nearly one quarter of the total units recorded as grounded schemes not at all exist at the time of the survey. Beneficiaries of such schemes received the subsidy and raised bank loan and diverted it for other purposes. It clearly indicates that fact that one quarter of the total expenditure on the grounded schemes did not serve the purpose for which it is granted. On the other hand one quarter

of the total units grounded have become defunct, as the beneficiaries did not take the activities to generate income.

Diversion of funds, partial release of the funds, misappropriation of funds and no reason are stated for the non-functioning of the units. It is found that nearly one third of the non-functioning of the units is due to misappropriation of funds, nearly one quarter of the non-functioning units is due to diversion of released funds for consumption purposes. 8.0 percent of the units are not functioning for no stated reason. This indicates the negligence and carelessness on the part of the beneficiaries covered under individual scheme.

It is estimated that 49 of the units of Individual scheme grounded under Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme have become defunct for a variety of reasons. Some of the reasons stated by the beneficiaries of defunct units are frequent troubles, non-availability of raw materials, low margin of profits, lack of trained skills and diversion into other business.

It is found that 22.5 percentages of petty business units became defunct due to the low margin of profits and another 21.0 percent of the units became defunct due to non-availability of inputs of trade and nearly 15.0 percent each became defunct due to frequent troubles and diversion to other business. Further, 12.5 percent of the units became defunct due to lack of skills to run the business efficiently.

One third of the groups units became defunct due to the repeatedly occurring problems in the activities and one sixth each of the units became defunct due to non-availability of raw materials, low margin of profits, lack of trained skills to run the activity and diversion to other business. Thus, the major problem of frequent troubles is identified as the reason for the defunct of the units to a larger extent.

It is noted that 242 beneficiaries in Rayalaseema were provided 8383 man-days of employment in a year. The annual per capita employment provided under individual scheme in Rayalaseema region is estimated at 262 man-days. It is found that poultry farms, autos and kirana shops are providing larger days of employment in a year while least employment is provided

under paddy thresher activity in Rayalaseema.

It is found that petty business; milk animals and general stores are providing larger days of employment in a year while least employment is provided under dish antenna activity in Rayalaseema.

The problems encountered by the units grounded under individual scheme of Rajiv Yuva Shakthi programme in Rayalaseema region are the problem of surety to bank loan, delay in the disbursement of subsidy and the II installment of bank loans. Nearly 60.0 percent of the units under individual scheme have no problems. However, managing surety is the difficult problem followed by the delays in the release of subsidy and II installment of bank loans for grounding and maintaining the units.

Nearly 60.0 percent of the units under petty business scheme have no problems. However, release of II installment of bank loan is the difficult problem followed by the delays in the release of subsidy for grounding and maintaining the units. Nearly 58.00 percent of the units under group scheme have no problems. However, delay in the disbursement of II installment is reported to be the difficult problem followed by delay in the release of subsidy for grounding and maintaining the units.

Suggestions to improve the functioning of RYS in Rayalaseema Region

In view of the limited success recorded by the Rajiv Yuva Sakthi programme the following suggestions may be considered to improve the performance of the scheme. Activities combining the local resources in the villages are to be identified and offered to the youth to take-up income generating activities. This will induce sustainability to the activities assisted under the programme.

For taking up individual schemes minimum educational qualification of X class needs to be insisted. This ensures proper coordination among the members. The training programme executed in the district offices is to be diversified so as to meet the heterogeneous requirements of the youth from different villages. Classification of the activities between the sub schemes namely individual, petty business and groups need to be maintained to ensure longevity of the activity.

Activities are to be offered to the youth to take up in relation to their skills, capacities and interest. Otherwise, they may be discontinued or not grounded at all.

Dairying and sheep development programmes are to be interlinked with the watershed programme to develop pastures the supply fodder to the animals. In drought prone districts of Rayalaseema region development water resources through minor sources such as percolation tanks and check dams assumes greater importance. The finances provided to the beneficiaries, the project cost may be enhanced and shall ensure the purchase of physical assets/ animals necessary for the activity

The subsidy amount offered needs to be rationalized and disbursed in installments. Subsidy amount may be enhanced according to the need and not on a blanket basis. Beneficiary contribution shall be made mandatory to ensure beneficiary's active participation in the projects sanctioned to them..

Bank loans are to be distributed in time in single installment and the recovery of the loans also to be made time bound and mandatory. Additional finances may be provided to the beneficiaries performing well as an incentive.

It is essential to check the diversification of the funds sanctioned to RYS activities to the unproductive activities. Constant and periodic monitoring and supervision of the programme by the government officials are essential for the success of the employment generation programmes.

Regular meeting of the beneficiaries and the officials are to be arranged to assess the performance and progress of the activity financed under Rajiv Yuva Sakthi programme.

Special programmes to draw women into the employment generating activities in the rural areas need to be identified and financed on a large scale.

Employment generating programmes are to be integrated with the other schemes and projects that involve the utilization of local resources both physical and human.

Local self-administrators are to be associated with the implementation of the programme in

villages of the district. The group schemes may be sanctioned to smaller groups with 3 beneficiaries also. The members in the selected activity group shall e necessarily in the age group of 18 to 35 years of age.

Measures need to be taken to provide inputs for the maintenance of the activities financed under RYS.

The demand for the output of the assisted projects needs to be generated locally to a larger extent possible.

It is important to publicize the RYS schemes more intensively to attract the youth from rural areas on a larger scale.

Political involvement and influence needs to be avoided in the selection of the projects and the beneficiaries under the RYS

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Tel: 91-11-65270068, 48042168, Fax: 91-11-48042168

E-mail: redflowerpppl@vsnl.net, Website: www.rfppl.com

Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Some Evidences

Social responsibility of an enterprise refers to what the business does, over and above the legal requirement for the benefit of the society as a whole. The term responsibility connotes that the enterprise has some moral and ethical obligations to the society. The term that is very much relevant to the social responsibility in the current scenario is Corporate Citizenship; it refers to the moral obligations of enterprise to the society in the same way of responsibility of an individual.

The study carries out with a view of analyzing the work of corporate social responsibility in Indian corporate sector. The selection criterion of corporate sector were (i) organization should be listed either in Bombay Stock Exchange or National Stock Exchange (ii) net worth should be more than 10 crores and (iii) they should be the giant of their sectors. . This study refers only the social responsibility aspects of the Indian companies and does not consider the relevance and adequacy of such work.

The study shows that companies in India are doing excellent work towards their social responsibility. The basic cause of this may be the Indian philosophy that is to serve the community. However, there are certain norms with respect to fulfill the social obligations in case of corporate but in the public sector enterprises, it is common phenomena to perform major activities for the benefits of the community at large. The enterprises selected for study did remarkable efforts towards social responsibility. In India, there are some statutory provisions regarding environment pollution.

Prof.(Dr.) Pramod Kumar
Dean, Faculty of Commerce and Head
Department of Accountancy & Law
Dayalbagh Educational Institute
Deemed University
Agra
U.P.

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Gender Mainstreaming In Participatory Irrigation Management

Impediments, Issues and Institutional Alternatives

K. Gulam Dasthagir

Reader, Department of Sociology, The New College (Autonomous), Chennai – 600 014

E-mail: guldastha@hotmail.com

Abstract

Millennium Development Goals recognize the importance of women's empowerment and gender equality. In this regard, Participatory Irrigation Management is viewed as an opportunity that creates a context for mainstreaming women's participation and gender equity in irrigation management.

Therefore, promoting the participation of women-farmers in water user associations is a prerequisite for improving Participatory Irrigation Management all over in India. In this scenario, this paper endeavors to evaluate the provisions of Tamil Nadu Farmers' Management of Irrigation Systems (TNFMIS Act 2000) based on the empirical evidences about Exclusion vs. inclusion of women-farmers in Participatory Irrigation Management in Tamil Nadu.

This article examines membership, participation and representation of women farmers in water user associations in one major and one medium irrigation system in this state. It identifies passive membership, nominal participation, notional participation and non-representation of women-farmers in water user associations as factors impeding women participation in Participatory Irrigation Management. Based on these empirical findings, this article propounds that the patriarchal social structure and institutions engender gender discrimination in land ownership and women's exclusion in participation in decision making and representation in positions of authority in Participatory Irrigation Management.

Concomitantly it argues that although the TNFMIS Act envisions participation of women and men farmers, it has been to a greater extent less instrumental in bringing about gender equity in Participatory Irrigation Management. Therefore, it propounds Gender mainstreaming in Participatory Irrigation Management as the agenda of inclusive legislation to bring about enhanced

Introduction

Irrigation Development Policy in India has been re-designed for launching Participatory irrigation management in major and medium irrigation systems (Siddiqui 2008). A prominent feature of executing Participatory Irrigation Management in the 21st century is the pre-eminence accorded to the enhanced role of farmers through enactment of legislation on Participatory irrigation management (Gulati, et al 2005).

In India, National Water Policy (2002) and states' irrigation legislations have emphasized the participation of farmers both women and men

through user association for improving irrigation system performance (GOI 2002). Therefore, promoting the participation of women-farmers in water user associations has become a precondition for improving the functioning of water user associations for sustainable Participatory Irrigation Management. In this scenario, this paper evaluates the legislative paradigm of Participatory Irrigation Management in the inclusion vs. exclusion of women farmers in Participatory irrigation management.

Gender In Participatory Irrigation Management

In India, centralized irrigation bureaucracies, had for long been primarily responsible for irrigation system operation and maintenance, and including the provision of water to farmer fields (Brewer 1999). Increasing costs, low performance, and the deterioration of irrigation systems

Reprints Requests: Dr. K. Gulam Dasthagir

Reader, Department of Sociology, The New College (Autonomous), Chennai – 600 014
E-mail: guldastha@hotmail.com

prompted experimentation with more decentralized management in which users of irrigation have a growing role. Further, the failure of technological and other approaches to bring about the desired improvements has also lead to a greater emphasis on proper management, including greater local user involvement. Accordingly, there is a dramatic shift of emphasis from the government as the sole proprietor and manager of water resources to Water User Associations in the Operation and Maintenance of irrigation systems in more than 25 countries since the last quarter of the 20th century (**ADB 2008**). Concomitantly, Participatory irrigation management is adopted as the strategy for improving the performance of irrigation systems with user participation in India (**Gulati et al 2005**). This involves the participation of water users both women and men in the management and operation of irrigation systems (**Huja 2006**).

Contradictorily, a review of literature reveals that worldwide, women are either not represented at all or are greatly under represented in water user associations (**Merrey and Baviskar 1998**). Further, irrigation bureaucracies did not acknowledge women as farmers and irrigators. Moreover, women in many cases had no formally or legally arranged access to water; water rights were attributed to male individuals only.

In addition women are excluded because membership generally is based on holding title to land, having formal farmer status or being the head of a household – the conditions more likely suitable to men (**Zwarteveen 1995**). In fact, recognition of community rights to water for improving the incentives for long term conservation, by creating local stakeholders in water, is done without addressing the exclusion of women from water rights (**Cesile Jackson 1998**). This is because it is sometimes difficult to obtain information about women's participation in organizations especially mixed sex-groups, because people are reluctant to admit it or because women regard themselves as proxies for their husbands, the official members (**Mehra et al 1993**).

Even when women have membership, however, research has found that they are reluctant to participate in meetings. Sometimes they choose to send their male relatives to

meetings to represent their interests or if women do attend, they are reluctant to speak for themselves. Reasons for women's nonparticipation may include their lack of skills, training and experience in participating in male dominated public forums (**Metha and Esim 1998**). Moreover, Women's multiple productive and reproductive responsibilities may inhibit their participation in water user associations (**Athukorala 2002**).

Conversely, studies bring to light the fact that exclusion of women may be a factor hampering management-whether by users or irrigation agencies. Lack of female representation in water user associations and the failure of management to take account of gender based differences can pose management and efficiencies problems (**Bruins and Heijmans 1993**). Indeed the exclusion of women can be more significant for the functioning of the water user associations (**Metha and Esim 1998**).

In India women undertake more agricultural occupation than men in addition to other livelihood activities. Hence, it is emphasized that the involvement of women can make activities more effective, inclusive and equitable (**Peter 2004**). However, although, the APFMIS Act, 1997, has provided that every water user association should consist of all water users who are landowners in a water user's area, since, a very small percentage of women are landowners; their opportunity to participate in water user associations is denied (**Shyamala and Rao 2002**). On the other hand, the Government of Madhya Pradesh amended its 1999 Act, to include the spouse of the land owner to be recognized as a full member of the water user association with voting rights. Although, 98 women were elected as presidents and 830 women as members of water user associations; women occupied the present positions at the behest of their male family members, who were motivated by their self-interest of acquiring de facto powers (**ADB 2008**). Moreover, "glass ceiling" exist with regard to women participation and representation in water user associations due to patriarchy in Tamil Nadu (**Dasthagir 2008**).

In the light of this empirical and theoretical background, this paper endeavors to examine the nature of inclusion and exclusion of gender

component in the legislative framework of Participatory Irrigation Management and its consequences to the participation of women-farmers in water user associations and in the governance of irrigation systems.

Methodology

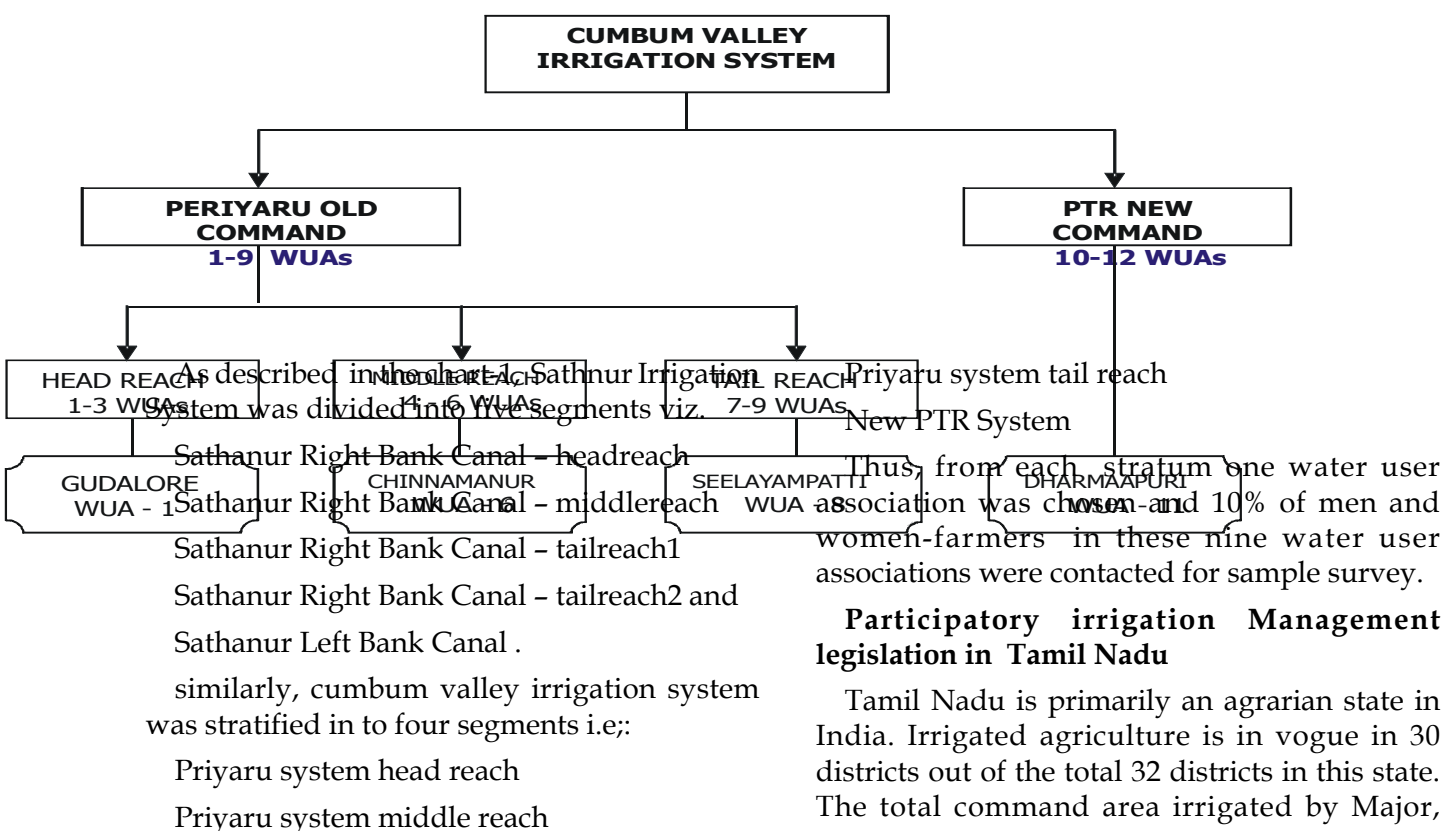
This paper is based on an evaluation of the gender component of the legislation for Participatory irrigation management and the concomitant gender participation in Participatory Irrigation Management. The specific objective of this paper is to evaluate the adequacy and relevance of gender strategy of TNFMIS Act with the survey data on participation of women-farmers in Participatory Irrigation Management in Tamil Nadu.

This evaluation study is based on the data gathered from both primary and secondary

sources. The secondary data for this study are gathered from Tamil Nadu Farmer Management of Irrigation Systems Act – Law and Rules and farmers' organizations' records. The primary data are collected through sample survey of leaders and women-farmers conducted in water user associations selected by means of stratified random sampling design.

For this purpose, multi-stage random sampling design was used. Accordingly, out of 9 major irrigation systems in Tamil Nadu, Sathanur Major Irrigation System, covering Villupuram and Thiruvannamalai districts and out of 24 medium irrigation systems in Tamil Nadu, Cumbum Valley Medium Irrigation System in the Theni district were chosen as cases for the evaluation study. In sum, nine water user associations were randomly selected..

Chart 1. Stratified Random Sampling Design



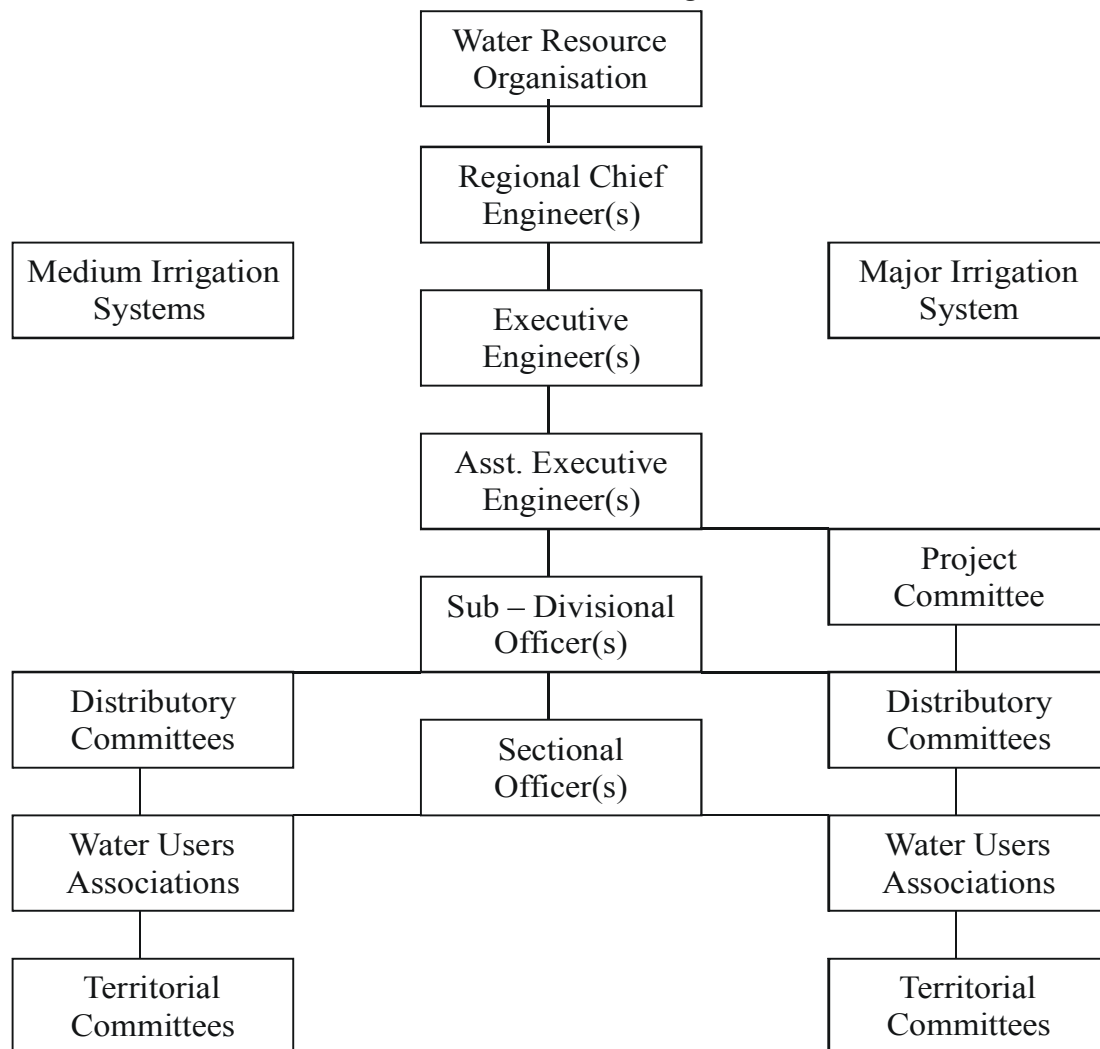
Participatory irrigation Management legislation in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is primarily an agrarian state in India. Irrigated agriculture is in vogue in 30 districts out of the total 32 districts in this state. The total command area irrigated by Major,

Medium, and Minor Irrigation Systems including tanks maintained by Water Resource Organization (WRO) of the Public Works

Department (PWD) in the state is about 21 lakh ha (GOTN 2007).

Chart 2. Three Tier Structure of Farmer Organisation in Tamil Nadu



The adoption of Tamil Nadu Water Policy in 1994 and the Tamil Nadu Water Resources Consolidation Project (1995-2004) formalized user participation in Irrigation Management in the major and medium Irrigation Systems all over Tamil Nadu (Elumalai 2000). Accordingly, Tamil Nadu Farmer Management of Irrigation Systems Act, 2000 was enacted to legalize farmer participation in the operation and maintenance of irrigation system in Tamil Nadu (GOTN 2000). This act is brought into force in all the ayacut area maintained by the Water Resource Organization of Public Works Department spread in 30 districts of this state.

The Tamil Nadu Farmer Management of

Irrigation Systems (TNFMIS) Act has stipulated a three-tiered structure of farmer organization. It includes the following:

- Water User Associations – at the primary system level,
- Distributory Committees – at the secondary system level and
- Project Committees – at the main system level (TNFMIS Act -7 2001).

This act stipulates that farmer organizations have to be given the effective role in management and maintenance of the irrigation system for effective and reliable supply and distribution of water. Accordingly, the hydrological jurisdiction

of water users association has been delineated based on the field conditions and hydraulic boundaries. Within each water user associations, territorial committees (TC) have been formed ranging from a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 10 within the area demarcated for water user associations. In sum, there are 1566 water user associations and 7874 territorial committees formed in Tamil Nadu. With the conduct of elections, farmers have been bestowed with the charge of organizing the management of irrigation systems below the branch canals in these irrigation systems.

Gender Strategy of Participatory Irrigation Management In Tamil Nadu

The TNFMIS act enshrines democratic participation and representation of all sections of water users in the organization of irrigation management (**Tamil Nadu Gazette Part-II, 2007**). It stipulates that all the registered land owners in the major and medium bureaucratic canal irrigation systems in Tamil Nadu are the members of water user associations. Thus, women farmers as registered land owners in Tamil Nadu are legally enrolled as members of water user associations.

Accordingly, the TNFMIS act has enunciated the following Rights of Women-farmers in Participatory Irrigation Management (**Dasthagir 2009**):

Membership in Water User Associations

As per this act, every registered male and female land owner is enlisted as member of water user association based on the geographical location of their agricultural lands as per the revenue records.

Voting in elections of Water User Associations

According to this act, men and women-farmers have the right to vote in elections of leaders of water user association through secret ballot.

Contest in elections of Water User Associations

As per this act, men and women- farmers are eligible to contest in elections for leadership positions of water user association.

Participate in meetings of Water User Associations

This act lays down that every male and female farmer as the member has right to participate in the meetings of water user association.

Participate in Decision making in Water User Associations

As per this act, men and women farmers are eligible to participate in the decision making process of water user associations.

Represent at various levels of Water User Associations

According to this act, every male and female farmer as the member has the right to contest and get elected to represent in leadership positions of water user associations.

Thus, women farmers have gained these afore stated rights all over Tamil Nadu since 2001.

Women's inclusion vs. Exclusion in participatory irrigation management in tamil nadu

As per the TNFMIS Act, all registered land owners – both men and women - as per the records of the Water Resource Organization without choice are enrolled as participants in water user associations. Hence, an attempt is made to analyse the participation and representation of women-farmers in participatory irrigation management.

Participation of Women –Farmers In Irrigation Management

The primary condition for participation in organization is membership. Therefore, membership data in water user associations are analyzed in the following tables:

S. No.	Name of Water User Association	Number of Farmers		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	Melandur	626(83.24%)	126 (16.75%)	752 (100 %)
2.	Pakkampudur	494 (92.16%)	42 (7.83%)	536 (100 %)
3.	Vanapuram	2440(95.27%)	121 (4.72%)	2561 (100 %)
4.	S. Kolathur	1456 (90.32%)	156 (9.67%)	1612 (100 %)
5.	Aarur	830 (92.22%)	70 (7.77%)	900 (100 %)
	Total	5846 (91.90%)	515 (8.09%)	6361 (100 %)

there are 515(i.e.)8.09 % women members only are in water user associations.

property ownership due to patriarchal social structure. This structural condition concomitantly leads to nominal membership and notional participation of women-farmers in Participatory Irrigation Management .

In fact, although women by virtue of law have gained membership in water user associations without choice or selection, their proportion of membership in water user associations is conspicuously low. Such low membership of women farmers is to a greater extent attributable to patriarchy that perpetuates gender discrimination in property ownership. Therefore, inquiry is directed in to the reasons for the notional -participation of women-farmers in Water User Associations' activities. For this purpose, the data about farmers' awareness about Participatory Irrigation Management legislation was gathered .

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Table 3. Gender-wise Awareness about TNFMIS Act

Gender stratification	Number of Farmers		
	Aware	Unaware	total
Women farmers	52 (31.52%) (07.59%)	113 (68.48%) (23.64%)	165 (100%) (14.19%)
Men farmers	632 (63.40%) (92.39%)	365 (36.60%) (76.35%)	997 (100%) (85.80%)
Total	684 (58.86%) (100%)	478 (41.14%) (100%)	1162 (100%) (100%)

The TNFMIS act has been executed since 2004 in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. It mandates farmers' membership and participation in the management of irrigation system.

In this regard, the data gathered through sample survey of farmers from nine water user associations in two irrigation systems summarised in table-3 brings to light the nature of awareness among farmers about the TNFMIS Act. It is apparent from the table that a majority of farmers (58.86%) are aware of this act. Nonetheless, a vast majority among them (92.39%) are men-farmers. While only a small percentage of women farmers (07.59%) have awareness.

In contrast, a sizeable number of farmers (41.14%) are unaware of this act. It is striking to note that a vast majority of (68.48%) women-farmers are unaware of this act. It is implicit that they are also unaware of their duties and roles enshrined in Participatory Irrigation Management

Consequently, Women farmers are neither invited to meetings of Water User Associations nor consulted in decision making in Participatory Irrigation Management. Thereby, a large number of women-farmers neither attend meetings of Water User Associations nor participate in decision making in Participatory Irrigation Management. Thus, Women's participation in meetings and decision making is rendered unnecessary as the quorum of 50 per cent attendance can be reached even in the complete absence of women members(Dasthagir 2009). This reveals that the participation of women

farmers in Water User Associations is not considered important.

These evidences elucidates the influence of gender on the pattern of land holding and on membership in Water User Associations. This data highlights women's exclusion from property ownership due to the existing patriarchal social institutions and social structure. Women's membership and participation in activities such as irrigation management is thus largely limited because landownership and with it public participation is heavily if not exclusively male-dominated.

Representation Of Women -Farmers In Irrigation Management

The three tier structure of Participatory Irrigation Management is represented by a cadre of farmer representatives as depicted in chart-2. Accordingly, each water user association is represented by territorial committee representatives and headed by presidents chosen through direct elections. Further, Distributory Committees are headed by Distributory Committee DC presidents and the Project Committees in major irrigation systems are headed by Project presidents chosen through indirect elections.

Election of water user association's presidents and territorial committee members was held in 2004. However, a vast majority of Women members did not contest in elections and did not exercise their right to vote and choose their representatives. Thus, in the 2004 elections the women -farmers were alienated from election.

Table 4. Gender-wise Distribution of Water User Associations' Leaders in Sathanur

In Tamil Nadu, major irrigation systems are governed by Territorial Committee representatives, water user associations' presidents, Distributory Committee presidents and Project Committee president. The table-4 unfolds that all the posts of president at the three

tiers are invariably filled by men. Nonetheless, there are only 6 Territorial Committee women representatives and they belong to upper-class and high caste groups.

Table 5. Gender-wise Distribution of Water User Associations' Leaders in Cumbum valley

Medium irrigation systems are lead by Territorial Committee representatives, water user associations' presidents and Distributory Committee presidents.

The election of the Water User Associations' Presidents and Territorial Committee members was held in 2004. What actually happened was that influential leaders unanimously chose 78 Territorial Committee members and Presidents of each of the 12 Water User Associations in the Cumbum Valley. Consequently women members were deprived of the opportunity to contest in participatory irrigation management elections, and were denied their right to vote and choose their representatives. Effectively, women

patta holders in the Cumbum Valley do not take part in irrigation management as they were tactically excluded and denied the realisation of their potential as leaders, the exercise of authority and the opportunities given to them by law for participation. The absence of women especially as Presidents of Water User Associations leads to their exclusion from all higher levels of farmer management of irrigation systems (Dasthagir 2009).

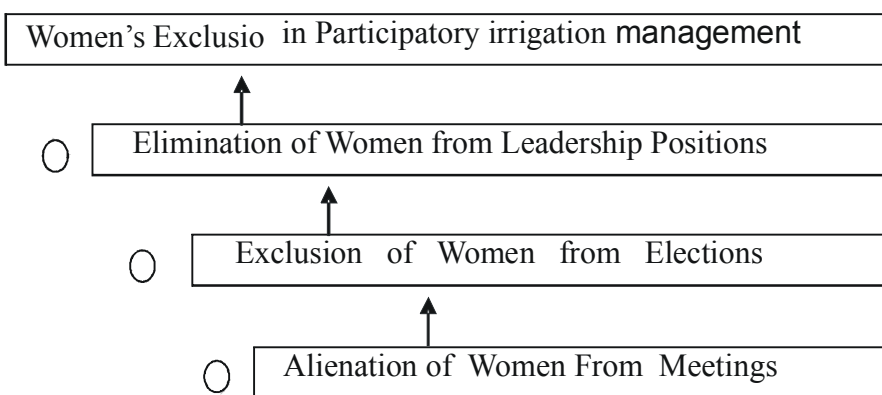
The table-5 brings to light the fact that all these positions in Cumbum Valley have been entirely filled by male members only. It reveals the fact that the leadership positions are denied to women.

Thus, despite the fact that women are members, they have been discriminated and neglected from taking up leadership position in water user associations. Moreover, by occupying these leadership positions, men have gained legal authority to make and exercise decisions in irrigation management. In the absence of participation of women in elections and choice by influential leaders, the women farmers were denied of these positions. By not occupying these leadership positions, women are denied legal

authority to represent and make decision in water user associations.

Despite the fact that women are members, they have been discriminated from taking up headship position in water user associations due to “male domination”. Ironically, non-representation of women as water user associations’ presidents denies the possibilities of women’s participation and representation in all higher-levels of participatory irrigation management.

Chart 3. Trajectory of Gender Discrimination in Participatory Irrigation Management



Theoretical Propositions

The afore stated findings unambiguously establish the fact that women-farmers are to a greater extent excluded from the management of irrigation systems. Indeed, women-farmers are denied of their opportunity and rights in irrigation affairs due to male domination. Concomitantly, their participation to a large degree remains mandatory, nominal, notional and passive discrimination in property decision and

membership of Women Farmers making and representation in irrigation management.

Based on these findings, the following theoretical propositions are put forth on women’s exclusion in Participatory Irrigation Management:

Lesser the proportion of women owning land due to gender discrimination, lower is the membership of women farmers in water user associations.

Lesser the women members, greater is their

absence in meetings and elections of water user associations.

Lesser the participation of women farmers in meetings and elections, greater is the probability of notional participation and non-representation of women farmers in water user associations.

Higher the probability of nominal membership, notional participation, and non-representation of women- farmers, greater is the eventuality of women's exclusion in Participatory Irrigation Management.

Thus, despite the fact that the legislative framework of participatory irrigation management visualizes women farmers as members to represent, to make decisions and serve as leaders in participatory irrigation management, none of these is realized in reality.

Impediments To Gender Mainstreaming In Participatory Irrigation Management

The foregoing discussion has unambiguously brought to light that user participation in irrigation management is largely construed by gender discrimination with the hegemony of patriarchy. Correspondingly, the impediments confronting gender mainstreaming in Participatory irrigation management are presented below:

Passive Membership of women farmers

As per the records of the irrigation bureaucracy, all men and women land-owners without choice are enrolled as participants in water user associations. Thus, women farmers only by virtue of law gain membership in water user associations without choice or selection.

Notional Participation of women farmers

Our survey indicates that a vast majority of women-farmers to a large extent do not directly take part in Irrigation Management. On the contrary, their male relatives (husband or sons) of the women patta holders organize and manage cultivation and irrigation. In other cases, women substitute men-farmers in their absence. Consequently, women -farmers remain notional members of water user associations.

Nominal Participation of women farmers

The proportion of women-farmers is numerically less preponderant and they

constitute only a minority in water user associations. Moreover, their participation in meetings and decision making is deemed less necessary as their proportion is numerically less significant. Thus, the participation of women in water user associations is rather nominal.

Non-Representation of women farmers

Choice by influential farmers lead to the exclusion of women land-owners in the elections of water user associations. Accordingly, non-representation of women as Water User Associations' Presidents ruled out the possibilities of women's participation at all levels of user participation in irrigation management.

Thus, despite the fact that the legislation for participatory irrigation management enunciates rights to women farmers as members to represent, to make decisions and serve as leaders in participatory irrigation management, none of these is realized in reality. Hence, there is a need for "mainstreaming gender" in participatory irrigation management in order to enhance women participation for improving the functioning of water user associations and sustainability of gender participation in irrigation development.

Institutional Issues in Gender Mainstreaming in Participatory Irrigation Management

Participatory Irrigation Management is incorporated in the water policy and irrigation legislations of more than 25 countries and in 10 Indian states (ADB 2008). Since user participation in management is the corner stone of participatory irrigation management, ultimately greater participation by women like men as water users in their own right is necessary to make water user associations functional and sustainable.

Nevertheless, irrigation is gendered institution in which the hegemony of patriarchy prevails in gender participation in the management of water and maintenance of conveying structures (Meinzen-Dick 1998). Moreover, the New Water Policy environment has not really redefined rights, which would make it more inclusive, as decentralization does not guarantee that women would be provided a role in the decision making process (Kulkarni, 2007). Consequently, advocacy for gender mainstreaming remains at the level of rhetoric, serving to mask the instrumentalist

approach of the state and interests of the elite (Kelkar, 2007).

Evidently, although the TNFMIS Act envisions participation of women and men farmers, it has been to a greater extent less instrumental in bringing about gender equality in participatory irrigation management. In fact, it stipulates that every registered land owner is a member of water user associations based on the geographical location of their agricultural lands as per the revenue records. Moreover, as per this act, farmers have the right to vote in elections of leaders of water user association through secret ballot. Nevertheless, this legislative paradigm is found to be less adequate in terms of the following gender dimension of irrigation development:

Gender Participation in Water User Associations

This act lays down that every farmer as the member has right to participate in the meetings of water user association. Nevertheless, it has not stipulated for gender representation in the quorum of such meetings. As the data reveal, women-farmers are numerically less preponderant in each water user association. Consequently, in the absence of legislative stipulation of mandatory women attendance in terms of the "Gender based Quorum", women farmers do not get opportunity to participate in the meetings and decision making in water user associations.

Although, this act declares that farmers are eligible to contest in elections for leadership positions of water user association, it has not made any reservation of seats and offices for women. As the findings establish, women-farmers are not represented as presidents of water user associations due to male domination. As a result they do not get entry for Representation at the higher levels of irrigation management in the absence of legal prioritization and reservation.

Thus, the legislation of Participatory irrigation management in Tamil Nadu and other states in India, do not stipulate provisions for women participation in decision making and representation in leadership positions at various levels of participatory irrigation management.

Institutional Alternatives For Mainstreaming Gender In Participatory Irrigation Management

Millennium Development Goal (MDG3) recognizes the importance of women's empowerment and gender equality. Concomitantly, participatory irrigation management is viewed as an opportunity that creates a context for gender equity in irrigation management thereby reducing the risks of gender biases.

Accordingly, action plans and recommendations have called for efforts to strengthen women's capacity to implement and manage water projects as well as provide them with equal access to information and decision making channels.

In the light of this international agenda, This study has brought to light that women-farmers are to a greater extent excluded from the management of irrigation systems. This is largely because irrigation is gendered institution in which the hegemony of patriarchy prevails in gender participation in the management of water and maintenance of conveying structures. Further, patriarchal social structure engenders gender discrimination in property acquisition and to a greater extent inhibited women's ownership of agricultural lands.

Consequently, women farmers are less preponderant and thereby constitute a minority in the membership of water user associations. Accordingly, their attendance in meetings and participation in decision making of water user associations is deemed less significant. Above all, they are subjugated to male domination with regard to their representation in leadership positions at all levels of participatory irrigation management. Therefore, the participation of women farmers to a large degree remains mandatory, nominal and passive in the absence of representation and decision making in participatory irrigation management.

As a corollary, in the absence of gender prioritization or reservation in legislation, participation and representation of women farmers is to a large extent made less possible in the actual process of Participatory irrigation management. Concomitantly, despite the fact that the irrigation management legislation

enunciates rights to women farmers as members to represent, to make decisions and serve as leaders in WATER USER ASSOCIATIONS, these remain as desirable conditions uninstitutionalised in reality. Therefore, this paper propounds “gender mainstreaming in participatory irrigation management” as the agenda of inclusive legislation in order to improve the functioning of water user associations with enhanced gender participation in irrigation development.

In this respect, the following institutional strategies are recommended for “mainstreaming gender” in participatory irrigation management for enhanced participation of women –farmers in order to realize inclusive irrigation development in India:

Legislative Amendment

The paradigm of Participatory Irrigation Management needs to be restructured incorporating gender perspectives and issues for enabling the participation of women-farmers in decision making and their representation in leadership positions in participatory irrigation management. Therefore, Irrigation Management legislation needs to be amended to make provisions for the following.

- quorum for gender participation in meetings and decision making in Participatory Irrigation Management and

- reservation and rotation of seats and offices for women in water user associations.

These legislative promulgations - comparable to 73rd constitutional amendment for women representation in local-self-government - are needed to institutionalize the participation and representation of women farmers in all the tiers of Participatory Irrigation Management.

Research Interventions

A great deal of research has focused on developing and strengthening Water User Associations as a mechanism for implementing successful management transfer. However, Gender related research on irrigation management is largely limited (IWMI 2008). Concomitantly, research is needed to identify the factors that facilitate or inhibit women participation in water user associations based on the following questions.

- *Are women deliberately excluded from Water User Associations due to patriarchy?

- *Are women reluctant to participate because they do not participate in irrigation management?

Do women not participate because they lack awareness about their role in participatory irrigation management? and

- *Are women reluctant to participate because they lack empowerment?

Thus, gender analysis is needed of women’s successful participation and representation at the same time to identify the constraints experienced by women-farmers in Participatory Irrigation Management to obtain lessons learnt for wider application.

Capacity Building

Lack of awareness among women-farmers about participatory irrigation management and the legislation has been one among the major factor inhibiting their participation and representation in water user associations. Therefore, various strategies be evolved such as seminars and workshops and implemented to create awareness among women about the provisions and the process of participatory irrigation management. Besides, training for women farmers with regard to cultivation and irrigation practices, leadership, problem-solving and decision making skills should be provided. Women self help groups could be employed in this respect.

Thus, gender mainstreaming through the amendment of Participatory Irrigation Management legislation and the capacity building programmes can engender participation, representation and empowerment of women-farmers that can ultimately contribute to gender inclusive Irrigation development in India.

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Globalization and Higher Education of Dalith Youth

(A study of Scheduled Caste Students in Medical, Engineering & PG Courses)

Chaganti Rami Reddy

Teaching Assistant, Dept. of Sociology, S.K. University, Anantapur - 515 055, A.P.

Abstract

India, for long remained as vertically frozen hierarchy of castes with differential levels of education and economic standing. Planning, in the post-independent India, tried to forge an egalitarian, secular, democratic society, by providing various measures of protective discrimination to the underprivileged, disadvantaged groups to catch up with the mainstream society. The dawn of 21st century has ushered in an era of sweeping changes even in a country like India, known for its multifarious, groups based on, language, caste, creed, and color. The forces of change swaying the world is that of Globalization, which while sweeping the developing countries, is forcing them to make structural adjustments to catch up with the pace and degree of modernization, with concomitants of liberalization, privatization to cope up with the new forces of change. Societies, loaded with various forms of inequalities are caught up in a dilemma of whether to remain committed to establishing egalitarian society to ensure social justice or to catch up with excellence to compete worldwide competition in the new economic world order based on market forces. The present paper examines the educational progress of Dalits in Higher education vis-à-vis the context of globalization enumerating their educational attainments, perceptions, attitudes. The paper also examines to what extent they are equipped to face changing scenario in education brought forth by Globalization.

Key Words: Disadvantaged, Globalization, Global Village, Global Mobility, Information, Communication Technology, Modernization

Introduction

Globalization is the process of change sweeping the world affecting every aspect of social life. Innovation in the information and communicative technology has virtually removed the cultural and inter-continental barriers shrinking the world into a 'global village'. As a process of change it affects the social structure, value system, norms, stratification system and the priorities of societies dragging them into the forging of an universal culture and a new world order. India, for long, remained as vertically frozen hierarchy of castes with differential levels of education and economic standing. Planning, in the post-independent India, tried to forge an egalitarian, secular, democratic society, by providing various measures of protective discrimination to the underprivileged, disadvantaged groups to catch up with the mainstream society. These measures included reservation in educational institutions,

political bodies, jobs. They were also provided economic inputs for their upliftment.

Five and half decades of provision of welfare inputs has resulted in the disadvantaged sections coming up educationally with better levels of education, attain better levels of income and active political participation compared to their proceeding generations. These measures have created an atmosphere wherein equality of opportunity was evident. It is now the third generation of Dalits, who have come up utilizing the special inputs provided for their educational, economic and political mobility. It is an established fact that the special privileges, protective discrimination have registered moderate to fair levels of amelioration Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Castes. The educational progress of the Scheduled Castes is a case in point. The reservations did help them to scale higher levels of education Technological, Medical and Premier Post-graduate courses in the universities.

The dawn of 21st century has ushered in an era of sweeping changes even in a country like India,

Reprints Requests: Dr. Chaganti Rami Reddy

Teaching Assistant, Dept. of Sociology
S.K. University, Anantapur - 515 055, A.P.
E-mail: chagantisku@yahoo.com

which is known for its multifarious, groups based on, language, caste, creed, and color. The forces of change swaying the world is that of Globalization, which while sweeping the developing countries, is forcing them to make structural adjustments to catch up with the pace and degree of modernization, with concomitants of liberalization, privatization to cope up with the new forces of change. Societies, loaded with various forms of inequalities, limp caught up in a dilemma of whether to remain committed to establishing egalitarian society to ensure social justice or to catch up with excellence to complete world wide competition in the new economic world order based on market forces. This dilemma is becoming known through the extent of privatization witnessed in Industry and Education.

Global Perspective of Higher Education

Globalization is a formidable force which every society has to come to terms with. Indian society has been trying to cope up with the inroads made by the globalization, which is being felt by the educational sector, where the demands for software professionals in IT sector, persons with technological and communicative skills have already sent shocking waves making the foundation of education tremble in this developing country, sidelining the traditional courses of education founded by the British. In a way globalization has thrown open new vistas for the youth of the nation wherein the job opportunities beckon them all over the world for their skills and professional competence. The jobseekers hitherto were aiming only jobs in the industrial and service sectors which were not that lucrative. But the globalization has opened new avenues seen never before precipitating global mobility with lucrative financial packages. The shift in the job market for the software professionals has driven the educational sector to cater to the needs of these market driven forces. The higher education in our country is in this sort of global perspective. In this scenario only merit, excellence matter and the cry for equality of opportunity welfare of the disadvantaged through protective discrimination is bound to lose place at the face of global competition and standards. The educational scenario at present is one of a gloomy, disenchanting, down cast, with

tremendous amount of frustration, alienation and uncertainty.

This is not proved in this study. Being second and third generation learners, they did make use of the inputs provided to them and have attained better levels of education. Now, globalization requires a radical shift in plan priorities where in the policies of welfare, protective discrimination are bound to be questioned on the count of cost and benefit accrued basis. The cry for equality and social justice may get lost in the din and bustle of the market forces sweeping the globe.

Objectives

The important objectives of this paper are (1) To examine the educational progress of Dalits in Higher education vis-à-vis the context of globalization enumerating their educational attainments, perceptions, attitudes.(2) To know to what extent they are equipped to face changing scenario in education brought forth by Globalization.

This study is based upon the survey of 300 Scheduled Caste students enrolled in Medicine, Engineering and Premier PG Courses in Institutions of Higher Learning in Anantapur town. Extensive data on their familial, educational background, academic achievements were examined to know how far the reservations have helped them to achieve higher education. The study also tries to know their levels of awareness, attitude, vis-a-vis the changing scenario brought about by globalization.

Findings and Discussions

The Respondents of the study comprised of 62.33% males and 37.67% females which indicates that girls from Dalit sections are equally entering into the portals of higher education.

Their average age ranges between 18-24(94%) which indicates that they have consistent unbroken academic career.

Considering the places of present residence 64.67% of the respondents hail from Rural and semi-urban places. This indicates the eagerness to attain higher and premier academic qualifications is very much existent in the parents and the students who hail from predominantly rural and semi urban areas.

It is heartening to know that 63.33% have got

college and course of their choice which is an indication of their focus and certain achievement in terms of getting the professional education, primarily from premier government institutions.

The parents of respondents to an extent of 60.33% own less than 2 acres of land. Which are primarily dry? They hail from poorest among the poor from the rural areas.

In terms of the quality of educational attainments, the respondents have shown consistency at VIIth Class, Xth class and intermediate examinations at an average of 79.28%, which is quite remarkable considering their poor socio-economic background.

Analysis of the consistency in the professional course reveals that the marks range of 50-60 percent is attained by 91.67% of 1st year respondents, 84.72% of IInd year respondents, 82.48 percent of IIIrd year respondents and 93.17% of 4th year respondents.

The Scheduled Castes students academic attainments are excellent both level-wise and quality-wise. Even they show consistency of high second class to first class marks in their professional studies.

As far as their aims – 55.66% of the Scheduled Castes respondents wish to pursue Post-graduation in their respective courses, while those in post graduation courses want to go far a professional course like Batchelor of Education or research. This indicates how they are positively oriented and focused on future to acquire better skills.

The positive attitude that the respondents exhibit ranges between moderate to excellent levels. Aware of social problems, faith in hard work and the consistency they exhibit in their

academic performance are clear evidences of their overall educational mobility both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The quantitative progress reflected in the enrolment of Schedule Castes from poorer sections of rural and semi urban areas is a clear case of excellent progress attained by them on par with other sections. Their levels of academic consistency and positive value orientation, mental makeup focused on better levels of learning are certain to lead them to better job prospect within the country as well as abroad. The Protective discrimination has certainly enabled the Dalits in higher education and they are quite confident of making much of the opportunities, globalization can offer in term of job prospectus inside and outside India.

Conclusion

The sweeping changes compelled by globalization has started to creep into the social planning which are reflected in privatization of education, disinvestment patterns which is indicative of the mind of the planners who are caught up in a dilemma whether to tune in to the pattern of planning suitable to the new emerging challenges in social, educational, economic sectors, or to slowly give up the agenda for social upliftment of the disadvantaged sections in a phased manner. Centuries old deprivation would not be possible to be rectified by mere five decades of special privileges, but the facts on hand do suggest that particularly in education, Scheduled Castes did make progress even in the era of globalization. It is hoped that a harmonious balance is truck between the persistence of the special privileges as a means of social justice with the effort to catch up with the current tide of globalization.

Table No. 1, Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	No. of Respondents	Percent
18-20	65	21.67
20-22	120	40.00
22-24	97	32.33
24-26	14	04.67
26-28	03	01.00
28-30	01	00.33
Total	300	100.00

Table No. 2, Distribution of Respondents by their places of birth

Place of Birth	No. of Respondents	Percent
1.Rural	116	38.67
2.Semi-Urban	90	30.00
3.Urban	94	31.33
Total	300	100.00

Table No. 3, Distribution of Respondents by Extent of Land owned

Table No. 4, Distribution of Respondents by Educational inputs availed

Table No. 5, Distributions of Respondents by the level of Education they wish to achieve

Level of Education	No. of Respondents	Percent
M.S. & MD	53	25.00
M.Tech	65	30.66
B.Ed	47	22.17
M.Ed	15	7.08
M.Phil	12	5.66
Ph.D	20	9.43
Total	212	100.00

Table No. 7, Consistency of Academic Performance of Respondents

Whether r Scheduled	
1.Helpful	
2. It has e Govern	
3.If has no private	
4. If has n Obtain	
Total	

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- 10) **Public Sector Insurance Companies**
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- 14) Central Government Health Scheme
- 15) Central Board of Secondary Education
- 16) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan
- 17) National Institute of Open Schooling
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