



# **URBAN POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION**

**DINESHA P.T.**



## **Public-Private Partnership in Karnataka**

**J. L. Banashankari**

### **Introduction:**

In a competitive global environment, governments around the world are focusing on new ways to finance projects, building infrastructure and deliver services. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are becoming a common tool to bring together the strengths of both sectors. Many advanced economies and fiscal constrained developing countries have developed their physical infrastructure successfully through private participation or through public-private partnership model.

### **Meaning of public-private partnership:**

Agreement between government and the private sector regarding the provision of public services or infrastructure. The social priorities with the managerial skills of the private sector, relieving government from the burden of large capital expenditure and transferring the risk to the private sector. The public assets are transferred to the private sector as privatization so the government decided to work together with the private sector to provide services. Public-private partnership is alternative service delivery model to achieve efficiency and address shortages, although unlikely to replace fully traditional service deliver by governments. Public-private partnerships represent a new way of doing business to improve the quality and efficiency of public services. Public-private partnership with 'private' sector include interalia corporate bodies, consulting firm, contractors, maintenance companies, private investors and so on. The public-private also include: service contracts, operation and management contracts, leasing-Buy Build-Operate (BBO), Lease-Develop-Operate (LDO), Wrap-Around Addition (WAA), Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT), Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) etc. Most contracts cover the finance, design, management and maintenance obligations. These contracts are usually financed by user fees or tariffs or by government subsidies. The argument is private participation results in better efficiency. The public-private partnership helps to raise resources (fund,



# **PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA-PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

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# A STUDY ON RECENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**Dr. J. L. Banashankari**

*Asst. Prof., Deptt. of Economics, Karnataka State Open University, Muktha Gangothri, Mysuru*

## Introduction

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Changes in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed the character of rural areas. Rural development as a concept suggests the overall development of the areas and sustaining improvement in the quality of life of rural people.

According to 2011 census, rural area has population of 68.84%, where as urban area has population of 31.16%. It is growing fact that the rural population is suffering more consequences for livelihood as compared to urban areas. The difficulties of livelihood may be forcing rural population to migrate to the urban areas. The Govt. has already recognized this issue and has put serious efforts through various schemes for enhancing livelihood of rural masses. The population residing in the rural area also needs the same quality of life as enjoyed by people living in sub urban and urban areas. Better livelihood in rural area may reduce disturbing effects of poverty, unemployment and inadequate infrastructure on urban centers causing slums and consequential social and economic tensions. Improvement in the living standard of the rural people by providing adequate and quality social services and minimum basic needs becomes essential such rural development not only improve livelihood in rural area, but also may reduce the migration of rural population in urban areas for employment and reduce pressure on urban infrastructure.

## Concept of rural development and Department of Rural Development

Department of Rural Development was constituted in October 1974 as a part of Ministry of Food and Agriculture. However, it was realized that for a sustainable development, rural development has to be more holistic and all encompassing, that includes not only agriculture development but also the economic betterment of the people, a better and higher quality of life and social transformation. Today, the erstwhile Dept. of Rural Development has been elevated to the status of a Ministry and has been re-named as Ministry of Rural Development.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is the apex institution at the level of Central Government with the mandate to formulate policies and design and implement a number of programmes that are aimed at bringing about a sustainable holistic development in rural areas. The thrust of these programmes is on all rounds. Economic and social transformation in rural area, through a multi-pronged strategy, aiming in the process, to reach out to most disadvantaged sections of the society. Besides MoRD, other ministries and departments at Central Government level such as Education, Health, Agriculture, and Small Scale Industries etc. also contribute significantly to the rural development process in India.

Department of Rural Development (DRD) focuses on implementing schemes for poverty alleviation through the generation of self-employment and wage employment (generated through the creation of rural infrastructure such as schools, tree plantations etc. provision of housing and minor irrigation assets to rural poor, rural roads etc.

## Need for rural development

- For the proper management of natural resources like land, water for agricultural production.
- To produce variety of food products through agriculture.
- To raise the quality of life and environment in rural areas.
- To improve profits for farmers.
- For the improvement of Indian Economy.

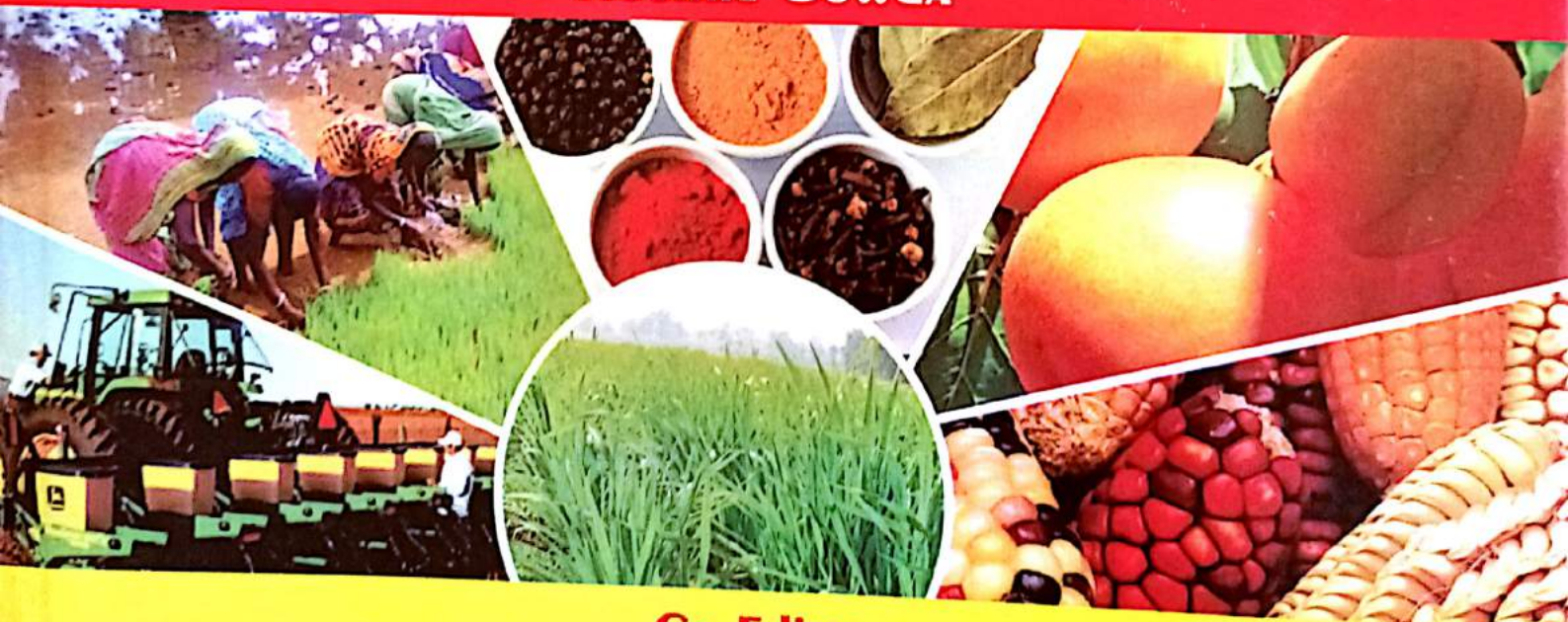
## Objectives

1. To know the recent rural development programmes of Government of India.
2. To describe the impact of rural development programmes of Government of India on rural India.



# Inclusive Agriculture Growth In India

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# A STUDY ON ROLE OF INDIAN RURAL WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Dr. J. L. Banashankari

Asst. Professor

Dept. of Economics, Karnataka State Open University  
Mukhta Gangothri, Mysuru

## **Abstract**

*Agriculture in India has a significant history. It has always been India's most important economic sector. The economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP is steadily declining with the country's broad-based economic growth. Still, agriculture is demographically the broadest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic fabric of India. Agriculture has been a way of life and continues to be the single most important livelihood of the masses in India. Rapid growth of agriculture is essential not only to achieve self-reliance at national level but also for household food security and to bring about equity in distribution of income and wealth resulting in rapid reduction in poverty levels. Women account for more than half of the work force by participating in different activities, either directly or indirectly. However, except in few most developed countries, women's efforts are not yet realized by society. Rural development in India cannot be imagined without the active participation of women. The condition of women agricultural labourers is extremely poor and they are one of the neglected sections of the society. A large percentage of women are found to be engaged in agriculture because agriculture is an occupation which provides work opportunities to women, irrespective of their age, level of education, or any formal training (women between the age group 15 to 60 years; illiterate women to graduates, were found to be engaged in agriculture). The present paper addresses the status and role of rural women in agriculture sector and also discusses the major constraints in agriculture for rural women.*

## **Introduction:**

Agriculture in India has a significant history. It has always been India's most important economic sector. The economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP is steadily declining with the country's broad-based economic growth. Still, agriculture is demographically the broadest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic fabric of India. Agriculture has been a way of life and continues to be the single most important livelihood of the masses in India. Rapid growth of agriculture is essential not only to achieve self-reliance at national level but also for household food security and to bring about equity in distribution of income and wealth resulting in rapid reduction in poverty levels.

Women is the moulder and builder of any nation's destiny. They play a significant role in any economy. They are regarded as the backbone of the rural scene. Most of the women perform various types of work for their livelihood and agriculture is considered as the biggest unorganized sector where large number of rural women takes part actively. Swaminathan, the famous agricultural scientist describes that it was first domesticated crop plants and there by initiated the art and science of farming. While men went out hunting in search of food, women started gathering seeds from the





**Socio - Economic And Political  
Vision of  
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
- A Revisit**

**Editor : Dr. Shivakumaraswamy**







# A STUDY ON ECONOMIC THOUGHT OF Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR

**Dr. J. L. Banashankari**  
Asst. Professor  
Dept. of Economics  
Karnataka Stare Open University  
Muktha gangothri  
Mysuru

## ABSTRACT

Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar was a great scholar who made outstanding contributions as an economist, sociologist, educationalist, parliamentarian along with social reformer and human rights. Dr. Ambedkar, the multidimensional personality had great noteworthy contribution in economics. Ambedkar's thought of economics have made significant impact on the social movement. Ambedkar studied many subjects. Ambedkar graduated in Economics and also in other subjects. During his study of Economics, he wrote dissertations and research papers on subjects like the problem of Indian rupee, its origin and solutions, gold standards and gold exchange standards and many more. He has written three books related to economics. The present paper focuses on Economic thought of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.





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# "Higher Education in Digital Era –A Multidisciplinary Approach"

## A STUDY ON HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING

Dr. J. L. Banashankari

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Economics,  
Karnataka State Open University, Muktha Gangotri, Mysuru

### Abstract

Higher education plays the role of leadership in the society. Education is a catalyst of social change and spread of education in a society is the foundation of success in countries that are latecomers to development. Distance education is playing an important role in providing higher education to those who are unable to be part of conventional system. The main objective of ODL is to reach the unreached and provide education at the doorstep of the learners and according to their convenience.

Those who thought that distance education was pass are in for a surprise as close to one-fourth of the country's students are getting educated through the distance mode. The Open Distance Learning (ODL) system, also known as Distance Education (DE) system, has evolved as one of the effective modes of education and training as the overall annual growth in enrollment between 1975-76 and 2008-09 was 5.6% for the conventional system, while it was 16.3% in the ODL system.

The "digital revolution" is having a major impact on distance education today. Traditional universities and new dot-com companies are jumping on the distance education bandwagon, competing to develop distance education programs that take advantage of new and improved methods of distance education delivery. The present paper discusses the need of the distance education in higher education and also focuses on technology in distance education.

### Introduction

One of the vital purposes of higher education is conducting research and that may be a way that leads a nation to progress. With the advent of advanced technology, predominantly Information Communication Technologies the importance of Distance Education has increased day by day. Many nations have established their ODL universities and developed countries of the world like Australia, UK, USA, Canada boast leading distance universities.

Open and distance learning has expanded dramatically in recent years across the world, across the spectrum of subject areas, and across educational levels. There is a growing awareness of the important role of open and distance learning in higher education. This awareness has opened the debate around various issues addressed in this text. Where open and distance learning was once seen as an experimental alternative to traditional delivery, new technologies have now made it much more than an experiment. Open and distance learning has grown into a higher education industry on its own and has become one of the main pathways to global education.

In fact, the enrollment in distance education has been increasing approximately at the rate of more than 10% in last two decades. Enrollment in Open Universities (OUs) and Distance Education Institutions (DEI) has increased steadily at a higher pace than in conventional programmes. According to the report of a seven-member committee headed by NR Madhava Menon, the share of distance education increased from 2.6% in 1975-76 to 8.9% in 1985-86 and further improved to 10.7% in 1990-91 and to 20.56% in 2008-09. At present, close to 24% of all enrollments are in the ODL system

and growing fast because of the reach of this mode and the opportunities it gives to those who are already employed and seek to enhance their qualifications, Prof V N Rajasekharan Pillai, former vice chancellor of IGNOU and member of the committee said. Interestingly, the contribution of ODL to gross enrolment ratio (GER) in higher education has risen to about 22% and more.

Dr.S.Gopalraj Government First Grade College, Anekal