

# PEARL Multidisciplinary Journal

St Philomena's Exclusive Academic Research and Learning  
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St Philomena College, Puttur

## Students' Research Supplement

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## Labour Welfare Measures at Karnataka Cashew Factory, Darbe, Puttur

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**Abstract:** *In the present global industrial scenario, for any industry to be successful, it is essential to include effective labor welfare measures for the development of employees. It is to be noted that productivity of any organization will be achieved only when there is effective labour welfare measures are working on. Providing effective labour welfare measures to be considered as an integral part of any organization. Thus productivity can be achieved only through providing welfare measures to the working population in the factory. The various labour welfare measures provided by the organization will have immediate impact on the efficiency, alertness. Moreover it will also increase overall efficiency of workers and thereby contributing human productivity. This article focuses on the labour welfare measures at cashew factory and influence on the development of both the employees and organization. Hence this paper examines the different labour welfare measures provided by the organization and it examines the awareness of employees in regard to welfare measures. The population for the study consists of employees from cashew factory Puttur. 50 respondents were taken for the study. The technique used for the study is random sampling technique. Primary and secondary data available also made use.*

**Key Words:** *Labour Welfare Measures, Awareness of Employees, Efficiency of Workers, Cashew Factory*

### Introduction

Labour welfare is an important fact of industrial relations, the extra dimensions giving satisfaction to the workers in a way which even a good wage cannot, with the growth of industrialization and mechanization. It is necessary to provide basic substance amenities to any industrial worker. Today employers have also realised the importance of providing basic or extra amenities to the workers. Labour welfare though it has been proved increase in the production activity but it requires huge fund

to introduce and to bring these measures into action. Each employer depending upon his investment provide varying degree of importance to welfare measures.

Labour welfare measures are that which consists of the total body of happiness that an individual has about his job. This total joy of freedom what an individual has about his job is welfare measure. It involves the nature of job itself, the pay, the promotion prospects, and the nature of supervision and so on.

Satisfaction of any working labour depends upon labour welfare measures provide by company. The term welfare suggests many ideas, meaning of conditions such as the state of wellbeing, prosperity and the development of resources.

Labour welfare implies the setting up of minimum desirable standards and the provision of facilities like health, education and insurances

The Oxford Dictionary defines labour welfare measures as "efforts to make life worth living for workmen". The encyclopaedia defines labour welfare as "the voluntary efforts of the employers to establish within the existing industrial systems, working and sometimes living cultural conditions of employees beyond that which is required by law, the custom of the industry and the conditions of the market".

Employee welfare means the setting up of minimum desirable standards and the provision of facilities to fulfill the basic necessities like food, clothing, housing, assistance, insurance, security which will enable a labour's family to lead a good life. Welfare of an employee is welfare of an organization. The important function of personal management is to maintain and preserve workers physical abilities and mental attitudes which are now effectively turned to goals of organization. Every management should keep their employees morale at a higher level. This is true in case of employees whose performance reaches the minimum expected level. Maintaining morale at a higher plane would minimize absenteeism of workers and labour turn over. To keep the workers happy every organization adopts employee's standard may be financially rewarded or some other extra benefits may be extended. The welfare measures influences the sentiments of workers and contribute to the maintenance of industrial peace.

## **Karnataka Cashew Industry**

There are about 116 workers in this firm. The major workers are women employees. The company follows time wage systems in the cutting and in peeling section piece system is followed and in other section time wage system is adopted. The unit is operating in one shift of 8 hours. The History: A B Veigas and Oliva Mary Rodrigus in the year 1992 in Puttur starting from small number of workers to large number and at present there are 116 workers. Puttur being in an area surrounded with cashew plantation became a good plan to start trading the nuts A B Veigas was the pioneer in the cashew processing. He along with his daughter first set up a cottage industry with hardly any infrastructure apart from a ware house to store the raw nuts.

The workers of this cashew nut unit enjoy all the legitimate benefits as per the statutory provisions such as, factory act, minimum wage act, bonus act, provident act, maternity act, national festival act etc.

### **Objectives of the Study**

- To prepare the personal profile of the employees
- To know the employees awareness towards labour welfare measures
- To find out utilization of labour welfare measures by employees
- To provide suggestions for improving the present conditions of working population
- To provide suggestions to improve utilization of labour welfare measures

### **Method of Data Collection**

The researchers have made use of different methods of data collection in order to data gathering, from respondents. They are, Observation and Questionnaire.

The observation was done at work place, relationship with co-workers and the management, existing working condition, communication between the staff and workers, were observed during the time of observation was a great help to critically analyze the individual information collected from the respondents

### **Results and Discussions**

Total number of respondents of the study is 50. Among them majority of the respondents belong to the age group 35-40 and most of workers

are female. 80% of respondents were completed primary education and only 20% of workers completed high school education.

### Age Vs Labour welfare measures

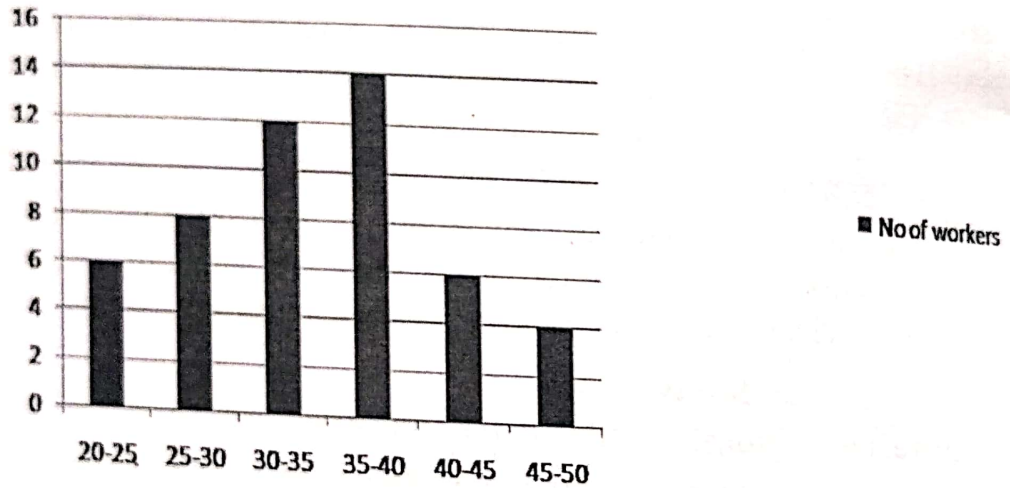
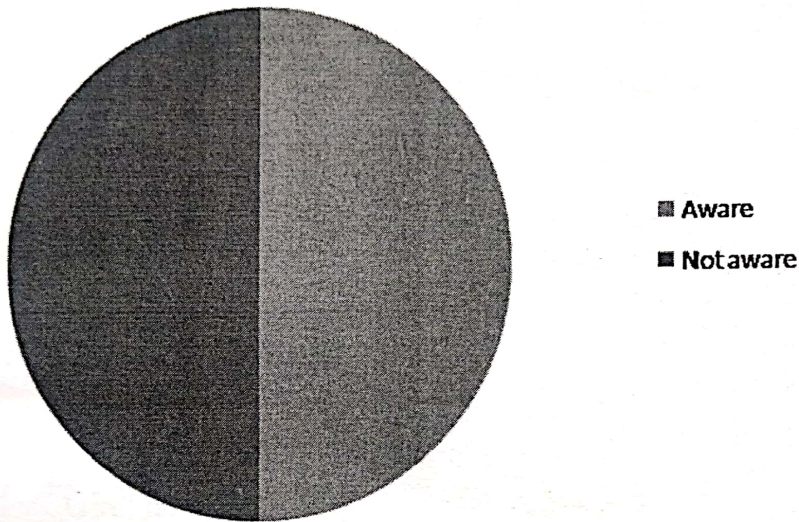


Table 1: Awareness on the Welfare Measures:

Sl No	Variables	Freequency	Percentage
1	Yes	25	50%
2	No	25	50%

The above table reveals that 25 respondents have said they are not aware of the welfare measures provided by the organization.

**Awariness on Labour welfare measures**



**Figure - 2**

**Table 2: Welfare Measures Help Organization To Retain The Talented Employees**

SI No	Variables	Freequency	Percentage
1	Agree	40	80
2	Dis Agree	10	20

The above table shows that 40(80%) respondents agree with the opinion that welfare measures help to retain talented employees and 10 (20%) respondents have disagreed.

**Table 3: Utilisation of welfare measures by the employees**

SI No	Variables	Freequency	Percentage
1	UTILISED	40	80
2	NOT UTILISED	10	20

## UTILISATION OF WELFARE MEASURES BY EMPLOYEES



- WELFARE MEASURES UTILISED
- WELFARE MEASURES NOT UTILISED

The above diagram reveals that 40(80%) of respondents were utilizing the existing labour welfare measures provided by the factory and remaining 10(20%) respondents are not using the welfare measures.

### Conclusion

Based on the findings gathered from the present study the following suggestions can be made:

The organization should communicate welfare facility available in the organization to all employees. Organization should pay more concentration about the welfare of its employees.

It should increase wages of workers according to the performance of workers. There is a need to increase in the number of welfare measures.

The welfare measures are a very important aspect in any industry. Availability of welfare measures not only increases the welfare of its employees on the contrary it helps to raise the productivity of factory too.

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## **A Case Study of Literacy Rate of Women in Rural Area: With Special Reference to Bellippady Village of Puttur Taluk**

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***Abstract:** Women education has become a policy priority to “Economic Development” in India. Empowering the women by giving education can ultimately result in overall economic growth. Women education in rural area is the integral part of rural development and to the extent 21<sup>st</sup> century women’s stands unique from the earlier generation women’s in promoting rural development. In this context present paper examines the role of women education in promoting economic development in rural area. This paper tries to explain the level of literacy rate of women, why women education in rural area is not getting more importance? What are the reasons for low literacy rate? we interacted with both educated and uneducated women of Bellipady village of Puttur Taluk, DK District. The study shows that, compared to the olden days now the status of women is improved, many are getting education and they are also supporting their children’s to go for higher education.*

**Key Words:** *Women Education, Rural Development, Economic Development, Higher Education*

### **Introduction**

India’s Constitution guarantees free primary school education for both boys and girls up to age 14. This goal has been repeatedly reconfirmed, but primary education in India is not universal. According to 2011 census the literacy rate for women in rural area is 57.9% as against 79.1% in urban area. This low level of literacy rate among rural women, not only has a negative impact on women’s lives but also on their families and the country.

### **Women education**

According to Elezebeth M. King and M. Anne Hill “Improving girls’ educational levels has been demonstrated to have clear impacts on the health

and economic future of young women, which in turn improves the prospects of their entire community”

According to Data from Demographic and health Survey-Women with no education have large families of 6-7 children, whereas better education women have family sizes of 1-2 children.

## **Methodology**

### **Objectives of the study**

To find out the literacy rate of women in rural area and reason behind the illiteracy

To understand the reasons for “dropping out” of female children

To examine the socio-economic conditions of women in rural area

To understand the family support to attain education in rural area

To identify the problems of illiterate women in rural area

### **Need for Education for Rural Women**

Numerous studies show that illiterate women have high levels of fertility and mortality, poor nutritional status, low earning potential and little autonomy within the household. A woman’s lack of education also has a negative impact on the health and well-being of her children. For instance, a recent survey in India found out that infant mortality is inversely related to mother’s educational level.

Therefore, there is a need for minimum threshold of education (more than 5 or 6 years) that must be achieved before bringing about significant improvements in female autonomy. Of the literate women in India, 59 percent only have primary education or less. This level of education may not be sufficient to meaningfully improve the status of these women.

In Bellipady village compared to the olden days the scenario of rural women education has changed completely. Though some women are uneducated or less educated they know the importance of education, they support their kids, neighbours, siblings to go to school and have higher education. Most of the children are going to the nearby govt schools. Here they get the govt facilities like free books, free uniform, scholarship, free bags and mid day meal.

But women’s from this particular area both educated / uneducated mainly engaged in private sector like agriculture, beedi rolling and labeling, pickle

preparing, snacks preparing, pineal making etc. and many are house wives. Though some women are educated they are not interested to go out and work.

As per our survey uneducated women of this particular area are interested in adult education. And educated women are ready to teach their uneducated neighbour's and ready to support the adult education programme.

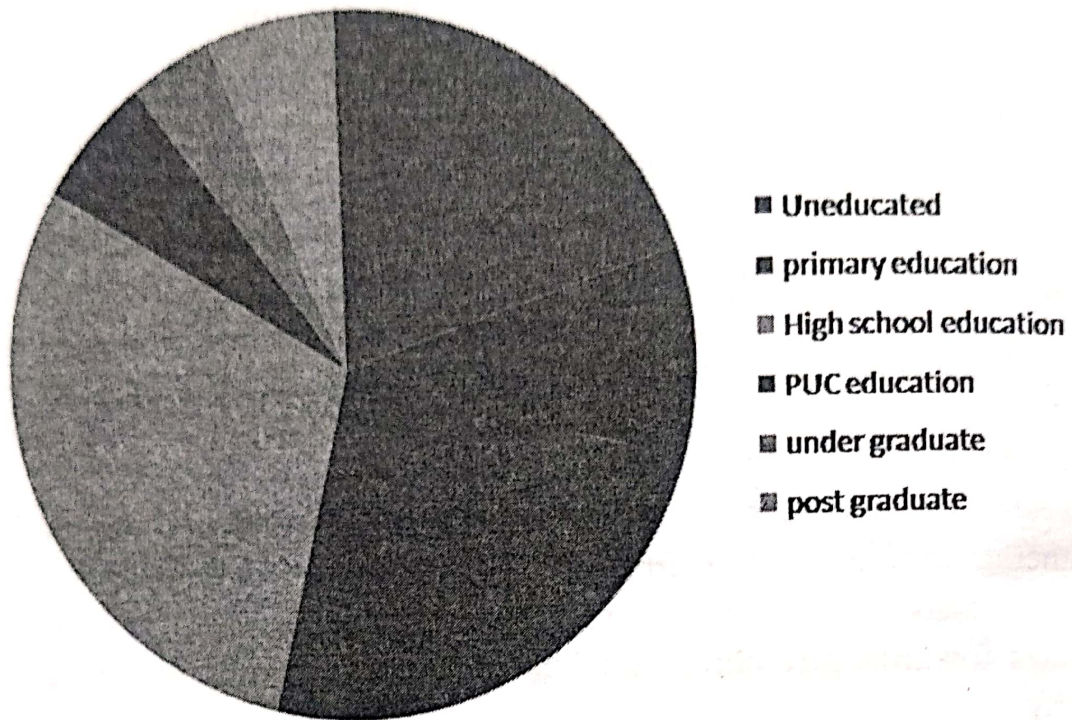
### **Reasons behind the dropping out of female children**

Caste and tradition, financial problems, poor health problems, lack of personal interest, to support their family in agricultural work, though it is agriculture based family, some time parents will be sick and in this case children will be the source of income so they drop the school, death of their parent etc. Another important reason is in olden days families were having never ending debt, and also the society was male dominant where parents had negative attitudes towards girl child and her education, another main reason was poverty.

### **Problem of illiterate women in rural area**

The women's of these area faced several problems like early marriages, dependency on male (father, brother, husband) low wage rate compare to literate women and men, insecure to visit banks, hospitals, government offices etc. Due to their illiteracy they are also suffering from different types of health problems and are not able to get proper health facilities. They are forced to send their children to work (child labour)

In Bellippady 20 percent women are uneducated, 34 percent have primary education, 30 percent women have high school education, 6 percent PUC education, 4 percent under graduates and 3 percent Post Graduates.



### **Conclusion**

Women must be educated for a healthy and happy life. A educated women can be a better human being, successful mother and responsible citizen. Educating the women will be definitely increasing the living standard of both at and outside home. Educated women will be aware of her rights; she can also fight against the social evils. By educating women we can improve a family, our society, and our country as well.

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## A Case Study on Problems of Missing Children

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**Abstract:** *“Children are the future of the country”. They need to be helped to help themselves and to be helped to do it alone, which will give them a good satisfied and improved life. In these days children’s upbringing pattern is changing due to the impact of the modernization and urbanization. Due to these changes children’s education pattern, playing, communicating with others, and use of different media have increased. Children are attracted to momentary pleasures and are prone to child trafficking or kidnapping. We usually see some children who are wandering in and around railway stations, bus stands or work in difficult situation or in beggary. Some children may run away from home or by hostel due to the fear of future and other familial problems. This paper is a study on problems of missing children. Qualitative methodology with case study approach is used for this empirical paper. Three case studies were taken of those children who had run away from home due to the family problem. They are rescued and sent them to a child rehabilitation centre. Our intension is that to give a real insight on missing children’s problem for the people to help in intervening these missing children’s problem.*

**Key words:** *Missing Children, Family Problems, Child Rehabilitation Center, Real Insight.*

### **Introduction**

A report on the status of missing children in the major cities in India indicated that the majority of the identified missing children in the cities where “on the street” category of children. The first time that missing children came to be seen as an issue of serious public concern in Bombay was back in 1969, when Datta Tamhane, a counsellor, raised it in the Maharashtra Legislative Council. The late Bal Thackeray was also actively involved in the issue around that time. At a meeting held that year on missing children at CKP Hall in Dadar, the Shiva Sena leader had even demanded the setting up of an independent police department to trace missing children.

Most of the missing children “on the street” category go home at the end of the day and contribute their earnings to their family/relatives. They may attend school for a short term during the academic year and they may keep contact with the family. These children may eventually opt for a permanent life on streets. Children “of the street” actually live on the street or outside of a normal family environment. Family ties may exist, but are tenuous and are maintained only casually or occasionally. Majority of the missing children ‘found on the streets’ and its vicinities are ‘run away children’ and they commute by train, buses, trucks to reach the city. Major crimes against children include trafficking, kidnapping, rape and infanticide, while the girl child is affected the most due to the propagation of sex work in cities.

The missing children are badly treated by adults, care takers and become victims of all kinds of exploitations. Due to their life style and deviant or negative behaviour, they are separated from the regular world, some children develop negative self image in the society. The children find it herculean to access social support system and they finally take to substance use, unwanted sex, robbery, etc...to find happiness and to camouflage their sorrows and craving for love and attention.

In most of the missing children cases, there is a strong desire in the children found in the area to earn money and lead a luxurious life with instant gratification that the street offers. The number of runaway or unaccompanied children found in the area is less. While there are some children who are trafficked for jobs and are taken to small scale industries, the possibilities of interventions on behalf of such children are intricate as they are invisible. Missing children do not approach to any health care settings for their health needs and are at high risk and prone to diseases as they eat unhygienic food and sleep in open places.

The different bureaus has been trying to conquer the hitches of missing children – innovative programs have been designed to address the needs of the various categories of children found and rescued from the streets of big cities like Bangalore, Mumbai, Pune, etc., all over nation.

About two years earlier, the Central Government had set up the Jyotna Shah Committee to study the issue. One of its recommendations included an independent department to investigate these cases. Though there is a Missing Children Bureau at various Police Commissionerates across the country the rate of Missing Children is still increasing.

## **Review of Literature**

The facts and figures have changed since then, but the problem of missing children continues to grow, feeding into the weaknesses of our child protection systems. News report addressing multiple angles of the child cases have forced many questions into the realm of public awareness.

A leading daily undertook a sustained series of reports around the country and presented what is visible of the situation. Such a spotlight plays a critical role in raising consciousness levels, but also indicates that there is far more that is invisible and unknown (CHILDLINE, 2007).

Missing children is often subsumed into the overarching issue of missing persons. The leading ACPO working definition of a 'missing person' is "anyone whose whereabouts is unknown whatever the circumstances of disappearance. They will be considered missing until located and their wellbeing or otherwise is established" (ACPO, 2005).

Media and civil society are actively discussing the role of politics, administration, economics, social structures, development priorities and legal systems in protection of child rights.

Primary statistical data and documentation available with CHILDLINE for a period of three years from 2003 to 2006, has been the basis of analysis and discussion that has provided inputs for 'CHILDLINE Perspectives'.

"On an average, over 40,000 children in India are reported missing every year, of which approximately 11,000 remain untraced. Where do they go?" (Haq: 2005).

The 'Search Wing' in the Crime Records Section of NCRB coordinates and transmits information to other places. It is expected only to be a 'documentation centre' or at best, a 'transfer desk', because, as of today, NCRB does not investigate or monitor or facilitate recovery of the missing persons as a proactive organization. Therefore, nothing more is done in the NCRB to follow-up on the missing persons till they are traced.

The police stations do not give any feedback to the NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau) when the missing person is rescued or returned and, therefore, the NCRB, despite being the national repository of 'crime data', is unaware of the current status of those reported missing (CHILDLINE, 2007).

“According to the National Human Rights Commission’s report on trafficking of women and children, in Delhi alone, an average of 6,227 children goes missing every year”(Express News Service ‘Missing children figures in Delhi rising each year’ January 25,2007).

The Government, the Allied services, the Corporate, Development and Citizen sectors, need to converge to achieve a common goal-the protection of the rights of children who may be lost, missing or separated from their guardians and families.

The Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP) Centre will play in supporting the good work already being undertaken in the statutory and voluntary sectors and how it will work with practitioners in those sectors to protect and safeguard more children and tackle those who would seek to abuse them (CEOP, 2011).

CEOP intends to bring a different approach to this problem; one that seeks to use the limited resources available nationally to target problems that have a national/international complexion; require specific oversight and coordination; suggest some form of serious and/or organized criminality; and recognizes that it is more economic to provide specialist resources at a national level to support local activity.

The approach will be partnership-driven, working with existing national and local organizations that already do valuable work and identifying new partners who may be able to help. The aim will not be to replicate that already being done but to deliver complementary activity (CEOP, 2011).

In 2009/10 there were an estimated 360,000 missing person incidents, of which approximately 230,000 (64%) related to a child under the age of 18 (NPIA, 2011).

### **Methodology and Research Design**

It is a study on problems of missing children aimed to give a real insight on missing children’s problem for the people to help in intervening these missing children’s problem.

#### **Objectives:**

- To know the problems of missing children through case study
- To assess the level of problems of missing children

To identify the reasons for problems of missing children

To address the needs of the various categories of children found and rescued from the streets

A Qualitative research design with case study approach is used, having the universe to be considered for the study would be street children intervened by BOSCO Bangalore. Three cases are taken to analysis in this paper.

### **Data Analysis**

During the year 2013-2014, 3887 children were rescued through the help of CHILDLINE and BOSCO. There is emerging consensus which suggests that many of the exploited children identified go missing from home or care centers, often for short periods. Three of the studied cases are highlighted in this paper.

#### **Case 1**

Boy named Gopal (mock name) was born in a poor family. His father had two wives, for this reason his mother left the home. After this his father also neglected him. The boy had elder brother and younger sister; both were working for daily wages. He also worked in so many places like chicken farm, electrician shop and for some days he worked in agriculture sector. In these days he searched his mother, but his mother was not found anywhere. He was not adjusted to his home because of the negligence showed by his father and his second wife. Both were addicted to alcohol, gave him more forceful punishment like beating. That is why he left home and he came to Bangalore in search of a job at Anekallu, as he was new to Bangalore majestic bus stand, he was confused..... So in search of a job he came back to Bangalore railway station at that time child help line staffs observed and rescued him. Social worker intervened and helped him to know about his problems as well as his needs.

#### **Case 2**

There was a boy named Shahid (mock name) who was born in a poor family at Chikkaballapura. His father was addicted to alcohol and he had behavioural abnormalities. His father was beating his mother, siblings and also punished them. The boy and other family members were not given sufficient food. When he was in S.S.L.C. his mother expired and thereafter no one was there to support him at home. As he was scared by his father's behaviour

he left home. He continued his studies in a college which was near his place by staying in principal's home. Principal was a good person; he helped this boy in many things and also by giving place at his home to study. But principal's wife was narrow minded lady and she didn't allow this boy to continue there. So he went to boy's hostel and continued his studies. During his mid-term holidays he went to his home. But his father didn't allow him to stay at home. So he went to Bangalore and worked there in a Dabha. But at the end of his mid-term holidays he was unable to return home due to lack of money. So he continued his work there in the same Dabha. So at the end of one year he earned Rs. 40000. After working for one year he developed a sort of interest in studies. So to continue his studies he planned to go back to his college. So he went to the bus stand where he was rescued by ..... BOSCO child help line staffs. Social worker motivated the boy to get education and to overcome from his problem. A psycho social intervention also has been made.

### **Case 3**

Mahesh (mock name), was 17 year old, living at Ananthapura district Andhra. His father was alcoholic and his Mother-left home when he was a child. He has one elder brother and one younger sister. After the school days due to bad company he started to consume alcohol and started smoking. There was a leader who took care of him. He started to sell belpuri and later took a train to Bangalore and reached city railway station. During this time the BOSCO and child Line caught him at Bangalore railway station. Social worker helped the boy by motivating him and training him about the problem of alcoholism and use of drug.

### **Discussion, Findings and Results**

#### **Reasons for problems of missing children**

The reasons leading to problems of missing children include, parent negligence, poverty, human trafficking, love affairs, peer group influence, negative impact of social media, environmental problems, emotional distress and substance abuse in search of occupation and education.

In our case study we found that, the risks to missing children are more ranging from sexual abuse and exploitation, violence, drug and alcohol addiction, involvement in petty crime, sexually transmitted diseases and in rare cases murder.

### **Problems of missing children found during case study:**

The problems of such missing children are due to lack of basic needs, educational problem, health problems, emotional problem, physical problem, societal harassment, lack of parental love and affection, substance use, stress due to various reasons, and child labour.

### **Suggestions**

Major survey is needed to get effective result on the problems of missing children, more qualitative reference is needed for the further studies, comparative study should be done in research field. It is also necessary to make a distinction between cases of long and short term missing children. Medias should specially focus on problem of missing children in various regions. Social worker have to play a vital role to create awareness among people of the society about the problems of street children.

### **Conclusion**

A child goes missing is primarily a matter for local services to react and to manage the investigation and the searching of that missed child. It is evident that there are specific threats to children that causethem to go missing, or are a consequence of the missing episode itself, which have a cross boundary, jurisdictional or even international characteristic. In these cases it is important that such problems are reacted within this context and that a national overview of these problems is essential. This is particularly important when it comes to developing an understanding between the victimology and offending behaviour. It is only with this understanding that policy and operational response can be properly shaped at local, national and international level.

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# The Role of SHGs in the Community Mobilization Towards Sustainable Development

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**Abstract:** *The emergence of Self Help Group (SHG) has done remarkable contribution in the generation of livelihood programmes that demands high level of community participation. The SHGs promoted by Karnatak Integrated Development Society (KIDS), Puttur, who works in nine districts of Karnataka, for the past five years had done substantial work in terms of livelihood generation as well its sustainability. A descriptive study is done to analyse the community involvement in the entire project of employment generation. There are individuals and group initiatives which show a track record of success over the past two to three years. The case studies of the beneficiaries from the community and the secondary data available with the documentation of the agency provide adequate information on the community involvement. The profit oriented models have more community involvement than social benefiting ventures. Community awareness has been acknowledged as major component in the promotion of SHGs. The participation of the members in the socio-economic activity strengthened the family resilience of economic constraints and adding income encouraged the other members of the family to support the running of such SHGs. Irrespective of the communal tension prevailing in these geographical area the active involvement of the SHG in poverty alleviation is highly appreciated from people of all quarters. The study calls for the need of exploring the factors that contribute to the sustainability.*

**Key words:** *Self Help Groups, Community Participation, Employment Generation, Sustainability*

## Introduction

The emergence of Self Help Group (SHG) has done remarkable contribution in the generation of livelihood programmes that demands high level of community participation. Community mobilization is a process in which a

group of people have transcended their differences to meet on equal terms in order to facilitate a participatory decision-making process.

The SHGs promoted by Karnataka Integrated Development Society (KIDS), Puttur, who works in nine districts of Karnataka, for the past five years had done substantial work in terms of livelihood generation as well as its sustainability. In the midst of diverse culture and ethnicity it was a herculean task to generate awareness among the people upon the usefulness of SHGs. Numerous training and grassroots level intervention is inevitable to make the dream reality towards effective community involvement. Communal tensions and language barriers like people who speak about six languages at an average makes the task more difficult. Commitment and time bound initiative by professional social workers who joint under KIDS helped in speeding up the process.

### **Community mobilization in research pages**

C. Villi had studied on "The Role of NGOs in Social Mobilizations in the Context of Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) the study revealed that the NGOs have taken number of steps in social mobilization, such as formation and involving various local committees, involving youth clubs, formation of block level federation for sustained motivation, credit linkages, promoting income generating activities, frequent visits and contacts, observations of National and International days of importance, and integrating various departmental schemes, etc.

Sakuntala Narasimhan (1999) says that the strategies for empowering women must focus beyond economic restructuring to improve the social relations, which constrain and restrain women. She stresses social assurance and motivation as the most important directions, especially for rural SC and ST women, to fight for their cause. She equates awareness with empowerment and argues that women need to be aware of what they can do legally, positively and constructively to overcome their oppression and borrows Amartya Sen's view that "what is important is not so much what people receive, as how much involvement they have, and what part they play in the process of growth itself (Sen, Amartya, The Hindu, Delhi, 6.11.1995)

The above studies prove that community mobilization through SHGs is an ongoing process ultimately leading to capacitating the women towards self sufficiency, knowledge generation and organisational skills. The SHG formation by KIDS is studies in this theoretical spectrum to find out the role of SHGs in community mobilization towards sustainable development.

## **Study and results**

A descriptive study is done to analyse the community involvement in the entire project of employment generation. There are individuals and group initiatives which show a track record of success over the past two to three years. The case studies of the beneficiaries from the community and the secondary data available with the documentation of the agency provided adequate information on the community involvement.

SHG details under KIDS; Dhakshina Kannanda – 180 SHGs with 2100 members; Shimoga - 30 with - 315 members; Byndoor - 102 with 1416 members and the total SHGS are - 318 with total SHG Members - 4038.

Community Based Organization under KIDS includes 50 organization farmers groups, 25 general farmers groups, and 3 senior citizen groups. Active participation of women in which more than 60% SHGs are women SHGs. KIDS have SHGs of SC and ST community, and separate SHGs for people with disability. Other than the regular SHG meetings, training programme of various nature had been conducted across the year.

## **Future plans**

1. Formation of new SHGs in the next year
2. Implementing solid waste management system in all families of SHGs
3. Promotion of organic farming and creating organic farming farmers group among SHG members.
4. Micro credit linkage
5. Linkage and networking with government organization.
6. Facilitating all empowerment programs under KIDS thrust areas for the benefit of the CBOs
7. The People's Bank (PB)
8. Bank belonged to the people, formed by the people, working for the people is called as people's bank.

The mobilization of the community is effective in the mobilization of funds for the development community. Simplicity, transference, accountability, mutual trust and cooperation and accessibility are the key features of people's bank. The target for people's bank is 2100 in D.K region, 1310 in Udupi region and 315 in Shimoga region.

The specific role of SHGs in community mobilization was achieved through the fulfillment of following features;

1. Individual needs are fulfilled
2. Community awareness programmes was done through SHGs
3. Health-medical camp, pipe composting, vermi composting, and health insurance were done
4. Education-loan for children's higher education
5. Livelihood support-individual efforts only
6. Representatives attend Gram Sabha meetings

Apart from all these consistent follow up helped in the sustainability of development activities through community mobilization. The profit oriented models have more community involvement than social benefiting ventures. Community awareness has been acknowledged as major component in the promotion of SHGs. The participation of the members in the socio-economic activity strengthened the family resilience of economic constraints and adding income encouraged the other members of the family to support the running of such SHGs.

### **Conclusion**

Irrespective of the communal tension prevailing in these geographical area, the active involvement of the SHG in poverty alleviation is highly appreciated from people of all quarters. The study calls for the need of exploring the factors that contribute to the sustainability.

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# Multiple Individual Initiatives through NGO Support in the Growth and Development Process of Livelihood with Sustainable Features

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**Abstract:** *The livelihood generation is the key objective of any Self Help Group (SHGs) to empower the women and the marginalized who got involved. However it would be rare that every individual in a single SHG getting involved in individual livelihood initiatives. An SHG in Nellyady Gram Panchayat, in D K district, Karnataka has such a rare success story by initiating social enterprises by starting xerox shop, hotel, tailoring shop, studio and dairy farming by the members of a single SHG. Over the past three years all of them are running well. It has helped in the poverty alleviation of the concerned entrepreneurs as well as those ancillary employed. There was community and agency support in the whole process. The community participation was available through resource mobilization and socio-economic support. The micro finance scheme of the agency that supports the SHG contributed adequate finance in the initial stage. The social worker's involvement in the entire project was evident and is rectified in this case study. The driving forces and success attributes must be further studied to make it a sustainable model of livelihood development with community initiative.*

**Key words:** *Livelihood Generation, Self Help Groups, Social Entrepreneurship, Micro Finance*

## Introduction

The livelihood generation is the key objective of any Self Help Group (SHGs) to empower the women and the marginalized who got involved. Every organisation in society that is not part of government and which operates in civil society including political groups, labour and trade unions, religious bodies and institutions, guilds, sports clubs, arts and cultural societies, trade associations, professional associations, NGOs (Non-governmental organizations) are increasingly becoming an important force, partly because

of claims that they are efficient and effective, because they are innovative, flexible, independent, and responsive to the problems of poor people at the grass-root level. The growth of such NGOs over the past two decades has given them an increasingly important role and has led them forming a distinctive sector within civil society. They have been engaged in all sectors of social life, such as relief, rehabilitation, health, education, development programmes, peace, human rights, and environmental issues, using finance raised from voluntary, private sources, donor agencies, and managing themselves autonomously at local, national and international levels. One of the major projects of the community based NGOs is to work for the eradication of poverty through the formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs). The NGOs train the people in group formation, to various livelihood initiatives, micro financing and so on.

Karnataka Integrated Development Society (KIDS), operating from Puttur, Dakshina Kannada district focus on health, education and livelihood of poor people from nine coastal districts of Karnataka. This study is upon a successful story of one of the SHGs who had remarkable achievement by initiating individual enterprises for its members apart from the common income generating activities. It is also rare that every individual in a single SHG, getting involved in individual livelihood initiatives. This SHG is in Nellyadi Gram Panchayat, in D K district, Karnataka. It has such a rare success story by initiating social enterprises by starting xerox shop, hotel, tailoring shop, studio and dairy farming by the members of a single SHG. Over the past three years all of them are running well. It has helped in the poverty alleviation of the concerned entrepreneurs as well as those ancillary employed.

### **Income Generating Activities to Alleviate Poverty**

In the study by Agnes Grace (2010), she explored how local NGOs and community groups act towards sustaining NGO social interventions at community level. It sought to understand why it is so difficult to sustain benefits that accrue from NGO work. Exploration was made into the assumptions behind NGO social interventions, nature of benefits, indicators, and broadly into strategies used by community groups and local NGOs towards benefit-sustainability. Findings reveal a number of dilemmas for NGOs and community groups to pursue benefit sustainability at community level. These dilemmas were concealed in a toxic mix of aid chain dynamics, community groups dependency syndrome, and local NGOs lack of proper

methodology gradually withdraw from group support. Despite of these dilemmas and toxic mix the study recognizes that local community groups if availed with relevant information, skills and a stable less conditioned source of income can embed local NGO social intervention benefits into their own existing community structures, and pursue them for a prolonged lifespan. Bettina Prato (2012) in a study on promoting pro-poor activities through SHGs found that, Agriculture and natural resource management are crucial for pro-poor growth. Empowerment is key to success and sustainability of development initiatives in these areas. Donors can support empowerment process in rural areas where poor people face pressing challenges to their livelihoods by supporting their rights and access to natural resources, through participatory and accountable knowledge and advisory processes, by enhancing access of poor rural producers to markets; and by supporting their participation in policy and governance processes. Donors must strengthen poor rural people's capabilities by supporting their organisations, facilitating and institutionalizing constructive interactions among the different interest and taking a flexible approach to programming and engaging across a range of stakeholders.

A study by Sundaram (2012) on SHGs explores about how the SHG method is used by the government, NGOs and others worldwide. Thousands of the poor and the marginalized population in India are building their lives, their families and their society through Self Help Groups. The main aim of this paper is to examine the impact of Self Help Group in Socio-economic development of India. Self Help Groups have been playing considerable role in training of Swarozgaris, infrastructure development, marketing and technology support, communication level of members, self confidence among members, change in family violence, frequency of interaction with outsiders, change in the saving pattern of SHG members, change in the cumulative saving pattern of SHG members per month, involvement in politics, achieving social harmony, achieving social justice, involvement in community action, sustainable quality and accountability, equity within SHGs, defaults and recoveries, and sustainability -financial value.

There are humpty number of studies that support the fact that the NGOs have an active role in the growth, and development process of the SHGs in making their livelihood efforts a sustainable one. This study again proves the same by the example of the SHG having members with tract record of success over the past three years with effective running of sustainable livelihood means.

## **Methodology**

This study is on 'Multiple individual initiatives through NGO support in the growth and development process of livelihood with sustainable features'. The major objective of this study is to find the growth process of SHG members, in running the livelihood projects. It is a case study in which the beneficiaries in Aralam (Nellyadi) are interviewed by the researcher to collect facts based on their experiences

## **Discussion and Findings**

1. Under KIDS agency 18 SHG groups were there in Nellyadi
2. They have programmes like loan for house repairing, loan for store with the help of NABARD, Dairy farming, Tailoring, shops and teaching.
3. The main problem of SHG's in that area was difficult to convince people, lack of transportation up to the level. Initial difficulty was the anxiety regarding loan. In Dairy farming - Rs. 50000/- was given per person to purchase cows, and they should use their own money to tend sheds. An average of 20 liters of milk they get per day.

Tailoring: Two are generating income through tailoring, for which agency had given training and facilitated bank loan.

Provision Stores: Three ventures were there among which one is not profitable and so thinking to close down. Each one received bank loan and they put their own share to start the project.

From the beginning till date the agency through its animators provided training to the SHG members and supported the individual initiatives. It also negotiated with financial agencies like NABARD and local banks to facilitate loans.

The factors contributing to success

1. SHG support to the members in the beginning stage
2. NABARD loan was made available through agency intervention
3. Women empowerment strategy to make woman independent through income generating means
4. Each individual's hard work and commitment made it success
5. They received family and community support throughout

There was community and agency support in the whole process. The community participation was available through resource mobilization and

socio-economic support. The micro finance scheme of the agency that supports the SHG contributed adequate finance in the initial stage. The social worker's involvement in the entire project was evident and is rectified in this case study. The driving forces and success attributes must be further studied to make it a sustainable model of livelihood development with community initiative.

### **Conclusion**

Today, at the beginning of the 21th century, it seems that societies are based mostly on the individual organisations. These organisations can initiate various kinds of activities from economic to environmental. People have become part of these activities. It has become a way of life and also a mechanism of livelihood. Now, there are full-time professional organisations that are consuming time and energy to engage the interests and involvement of other groups and institutions in society. This study has provided adequate room to find out how individual initiatives through SHG support could be made successful. It calls for further evaluative studies both qualitative and quantitative.

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# Environment Conservation and Social Responsibility of Higher Education Institution

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**Abstract:** *Environment is the source of life on earth and it not only directs but also determines the existence, growth and development of mankind and all its activities. The whole living organisms depend upon environment for their existence. The environment is degrading day by day either through natural process or through human activities. Human beings are the major cause of deterioration of the environment through pollution and unsustainable developmental activities. The objective of this study is to find out the attitude of the youth in reducing environmental degradation and to study their involvement in environment conservation. It is a descriptive study conducted among the Post Graduate students of St Philomena College, Darbe, Puttur. The study had generated environmental friendly awareness among them leading to a common activity of promoting pipe composting by the P G students in 3,000 houses in Puttur Taluk, as a homemade method of domestic waste management. It is a social responsibility initiative of the higher education institution. The Social Work Department in collaboration with students' welfare committee organised the activity in which students of all P G disciplines involved.*

**Key Words:** *Environment Conservation, Youth Involvement, Pipe Composting, Social Responsibility of Higher Education Institution*

## **Introduction**

Environment is the source of life on earth and it not only directs but also determines the existence, growth and development of mankind and all its activities. As society developed man's impact on environment grew in scope and strength. Mankind has long trusted in nature's potential and restorative powers, though there was no reason to believe that these powers were inexhaustible. Only recently, man has come to realize the necessity for conservation. Undoubtedly, this is the result of evolution in science and technology, which has dramatically increased man's ability to the natural

environment and its resources. Nature has been increasingly damaged, restorative capabilities have progressively weakened and human environment is deteriorating day by day to the point of affecting not only the quality of life but even the very existence of life.

The human environment is the earth we live in. It includes all the physical parts of the earth, such as air, soil, minerals, rocks and water as well as all its living organisms such as animal and plants. Environmental science provides an approach towards understanding the environment of our planet and the impact of human life on the environment.

What are the factors responsible for environmental degradation? What is the awareness created by students of higher education institutions on environmental degradation factors? What is their response in terms of active intervention, education, awareness and research possibilities? The study is a humble attempt to explore such possibilities and to highlight the social responsibility initiated by higher education institution.

### **Review of Literature**

The major factors responsible for environmental degradation as per the literature are briefed below.

They are: Today about 1.9 billion hectares of land worldwide (an area approximately the size of Canada and the USA) are affected by land degradation. Each year about 21 million hectares of land has become so degraded that crop production is uneconomical and about 6 million hectares of land are irreversibly lost for production. Land degradation is a universal problem. Even in remote areas the effects of land distortion are oblivious. In some areas the natural environment has been explode to hazardous waste.

The excessive use of Non-Bio-Degradable products like plastic and many more have degraded the land and water. The leakage of sewage to the water resources has polluted the water. The nuclear tests experimented in land and oceans by developed countries like America, North Korea, Afghanistan and many more countries have deteriorated the environment. In the developing world, land or environmental degradation is the symptom of under development. (Sexena. H. M. 2006)

### **Deforestation**

Deforestation is also the cause of environmental degradation. The nuclear tests of economic gains have been developed at the coast of Deforestation.

Deforestation is one of the outcomes of various developmental activities having the character of extensional development and it is true that deforestation is a havoc wrecked through less distractive activities of development. As the population increased more forest began to be cleared for various uses. Humans are cutting down trees for firewood, timber, medicinal purpose and many more, Deforestation and the logging industries have destroyed many tropical rain forests around the world.

In India, deforestation is going on at a very fast pace, this has destroyed many natural habitats of animals and plants native to the areas, as a result biodiversity is being distributed. The urbanization and expansion of agriculture activities have also contributed to the exploitation of forests. The impact of deforestation and the environment can be seen in the form of micro climatic damage which increases in temperature and decrease in heredity rainfall (Gorkha B Thapa).

### **Soil Erosion**

Bare rock surface are exposed in various types like physical, chemical and biological process which lead to physical and chemical disruption, physical process of weathering include action of water temperature glaciers and gravity which cause weathering of rocks through such process as wetting, drying, heating, cooling, freezing, gravitation etc.. The chemical process of weathering include hydration, hydrolysis, oxidation reduction etc...

The main types of soil erosion are as follows:

1. Normal and natural erosion
2. Fluvial erosion
3. Aeolian or wind erosion
4. Marine erosion
5. Accelerated soil erosion by human action. (Sexana H.M; 2006).

### **Landslides**

Landslide is another event, which may cause disruption in the general ecosystem. It is a natural hazard which means any down slope movement of mass of regolith or bedrock under influence of gravity when landslide occurs in the form of huge blocks. It is known as rock avalanche. In India, reports of rockslides often appear in the new hilly states like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh as well as North-East states. (Sexana H.M; 2006).

### **Mining and Environmental Degradation**

Mining is one of the most important economic activities in the world. With growing knowledge of mineral resources as well as due to technological and scientific developments, nowadays mining is performed on a very large scale. The extraction of minerals is done not only to fulfill regional or national needs but also for trade. With this result the large scale mining operations have become a threat to the environment and is responsible for environmental degradation. (Sexana H.M; 2006)

### **Pesticides and Environmental Degradation**

The problem of contamination through pesticides in our food, dairy products, vegetables, fruits or in our living environment as a whole has been visualized very well. Pesticides have been used in farming to:

- 1) Minimize the loss of food caused by pests and ensure a more bountiful harvest.
- 2) Decrease the extent of vector-borne diseases.

The pesticides, which have been widely applied throughout the world, are carried forth by wind, water and are distributed elsewhere. It was found that some pesticides slowly decomposed into compounds that were toxic to fish and wild life species in recent years. Today more than 70000 chemicals are in use. (Sexana H.M; 2006)

### **Salinization**

The second most important degradation process after soil erosion is soil salinization. Salt affected soils which occurred in different environmental, geographical, and topographical conditions and they existed in all five conditions. It is estimated that due to salinization the world loses at least 1.6 million hectares of fertile arable land every year (Hans van et al, (2003).

### **Nuclear Tests**

Some of the natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, soil erosion and many more have also degraded the environment. The natural calamities have destroyed the physical structures of soil and the human properties. It has also destroyed the habitance of various animals. As a result it has created imbalance in the eco system ([Https://eastern blogger.wordpress.com](https://eastern blogger.wordpress.com)).

## **Impact of Globalization**

Globalization of trades, the removal of barriers for the movement of commodities and information in response to economic growth have important implication for the future sustainability of present land use system. However globalization of information and Knowledge system may lighten and bring international attention to bear on rehabilitation and preventive measures at the local land. The world community has witnessed within the past decade a significant manifestation of concern for environmental health and reversal of all trends in land degradation through land mark convention on bio diversity, desertification and climate (Hans van et al. 2003).

## **Pollution**

Pollution is the result of human activities mainly those associated with industries and automobiles. The word pollution is derived from the Latin word 'polluter', which means 'to soil or defile'. Any alteration to air, water, soil or food that threatens the health, survival capability or activities of humans or other living organisms, is called pollution. Environmental pollution is the man made problem mainly of affluent countries, now a serious problem of developing countries as well. The common forms of pollution are 1. Air 2. Water, 3. Soil , 4. Noise, 5. Thermal, 6. Radioactive Pollution

## **Air Pollution**

Air, which is mixture of gases, moisture and some inert material, controls life on earth. It is the reservoir of oxygen needed by man and other animals and of carbon dioxide essential for plants. Any contamination in air may disturb the whole atmospheric system, which is an insulating blanket round the earth. Without air there would be no clouds, no winds, no rain, no snow, no fire. In other words there would be no life on earth. (Sexana H.M; 2006)

## **Sources of Air Pollution**

1. Combustion
  - 1.1 Transport emission
  - 1.2 Industrial process
  - 1.3 Use of solvents
  - 1.4 Radio activity. (Sexana H.M; 2006)

## **Water Pollution**

Water pollution simply means Contamination of water due to any external material or in others words introduction of something to natural water, which makes it unsuitable for human consumption. WHO has defined water pollution as “any foreign material either from natural or other sources that may contaminate the water supply and makes it harmful to life, cause of their toxicity leads to reduction of normal oxygen level of water, causes aesthetically unpalatable effects and spread of epidemic diseases” (Sexana H.M; 2006).

## **Sources of Water Pollution**

1. Natural resources
2. Human sources
  - 2.1 Domestic effluence and sewage
  - 2.2 Industrial effluence
  - 2.3 Agriculture effluents
  - 2.4 Radioactive waste
  - 2.5 Thermal pollution
  - 2.6 Oil pollution. (Sexana H.M; 2006)

## **Global Warming**

Global warming increases earth’s average surface temperature, due to the effect of green house gases, such as carbon dioxide emission from burning fossil fuels which would otherwise escape from the earth. More than 90% of additional energy stored in climate system since 1970 has gone into ocean warming, the reminder has melted ice and warmed the continents and atmosphere. Human influence on global warming is a big threat Earths climate is most influenced by the first 6 miles or so of the atmosphere which contains most of the matter making of the atmosphere. This is really very thin layer of earth. The primary green house gases in earth atmosphere are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide on ozone. Green house gases greatly affect the temperature of the earth.

In the above given background of increasing environmental degradation what should be the social responsibility of the higher education institution in environment conservation? The post graduate students of St Philomena college made an attempt to reduce the pollution through promotion of home bound

waste management system by spreading awareness for pipe composting among 3000 households in Puttur Taluk of Dakshina Kannada district in Karnataka. This paper makes an investigation into such a social responsibility initiative of Centre for Post Graduate Studies and Research, of St Philomena College.

### **Methodology and Research Design**

Environment Conservation and Social Responsibility of Higher Education Institution is the matter of investigation to study the factors effecting environmental degradation and its result and to bring changes in the attitude of the students towards proactive environment conservation through social responsibility initiatives.

### **Objectives**

1. To study the factors effecting environmental degradation
2. To create awareness among the youth
3. To make them socially responsible of environment protection

A descriptive design is used and the universe to be considered for the study would be the Post Graduate Students in St Philomena college Puttur. Among 350 students who got involved in Pipe Composting awareness generation programme 25 students were randomly chosen to study.

### **Data analysis**

According to the survey conducted among the Post Graduate Students, environmental degradation is the imbalance between environment as well as development or living things.

Environmental degradation occurs because of some important causes and the students who favoured each of the factors are analyzed with frequency measurement.

### **Pollution**

Pollution is a very important cause for reducing environmental up gradation and also for reducing environmental fertility. Main types of pollutions are: Air pollution; Air pollution is due to emission of dangerous smoke from industries, vehicles etc, opined 78% of the students. It causes various diseases. Soil erosion; Soil erosion is very important reason for environmental degradation as per 85%. Because of soil erosion, land slowly loses its fertility and degrading day by day.

Water pollution; Main reasons for water pollution are industrial effluents, throwing waste to water according to 90% of respondents. It causes various diseases like- Cholera, Diarrhea, Allergic cold, dengue fever etc.

### **Population**

Because of increasing population land becomes degraded as per 65%. Human needs are unlimited but resources are limited (Adam Smith). To satisfy his needs man exploits environment.

### **Global Warming**

Global warming is happening because of increasing temperature day by day supported by 75%.

### **Deforestation**

Main cause of deforestation is human greed as per 56%. To have shelter or to satisfy his needs man follows deforestation.

### **Use of Plastics**

Plastics are destroying our environment as it cannot be dissolved in the soil. If it is burnt it produces carbon monoxide, CO<sub>2</sub> and causes depletion of ozone layer supported by 88%.

### **Use of Mobiles**

High use of mobiles causes radiation as per 92%. These radiations kill the birds and species of environment.

### **Discussion, Finding and Results**

Environmental degradation is also a road block in the path of development, because of several causes. To reduce these things creation of environmental awareness is very essential. Through awareness programmes and making people to participate in programmes like pipe composting, recycling of plastics, bio gas, rain water harvesting etc., will help to reduce environmental degradation. The P G department of social work at St. Philomena College took initiative to teach waste management methods through pipe composting and biogas plants to 350 P G students who in turn will disseminate the same to 3000 families in Puttur taluk. It has been a major achievement in line with our study.

### **Suggestions**

1. Social workers to promote sustainable environment development.
2. Through various environment related agencies, social workers can work for environmental up gradation
3. In the community settings, formation of SHGs to protect environment
4. Inclusion of environmental studies in social work curriculum.
5. Organize a research activity for the promotion of environmental up gradation
6. Promote social responsibility activities in higher education sector across disciplines

### **Conclusion**

Our environment is coming under the threat of many factors related to human activities. There is an urgent need to take up action to protect the magnificent environment of our planet. We must create economic policies in order to maintain the environmental upgradation and take appropriate measures to protect environment. The study is an attempt to draw awareness upon the role of higher education institutions in the promotion of sustainable environment reducing the degradation factors.

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## Social Innovation in Farming

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**Abstract:** *Social innovation could be used in a new farming with a new idea and creating new relationship. It is a case study based on the bio-farming in a community entrepreneurship of 72 farmers having success story of ten years of using indigenous and traditional knowledge. The objective is to find out the new methods used by farmers which evolved into highly scientific leading to knowledge transfer from grass root level to Agricultural University. Methodology used is qualitative analysis based on case study using secondary data source. The results highlight innovative method in rejuvenation of the soil cost effective sowing, bio-formation and preparation of the field, charting of farming calendar reconstructing the potentials of the field and the available climatic conditions for natural pest control and innovative lab for bio-seeds.*

**Key Words:** *Social Innovation, Bio Farming, Community Entrepreneurship, Traditional Knowledge*

### Introduction

A social innovation is a novel solution to a social problem that is more effective, efficient, sustainable, or just than current solutions. The value created accrues primarily to society rather than to private individuals. Social Innovation has an inter-sectoral approach and is universally applicable. Social Innovation focuses on the process of innovation, how innovation and change take shape. Social Innovation focuses on new work and new forms of cooperation especially those that work towards a sustainable society. Social innovations are new ideas that simultaneously meet social needs and create new relationships or collaborations. In other words, they are innovations that are both good for society and enhance society's capacity to act.

According to Hubert a precisely defined "social innovation is the capacity to address social needs that traditional policy seems increasingly unable to tackle; the empowerment of groups and individuals; and the willingness to change social relations". Hence, social innovation is often presented as a way to increase the quality of social services.

## **Methodology**

The topic 'Social Innovation in Farming' is studied with the following objectives.

- 1) To explore an innovative farming method in Arayidama village in Kerala.
- 2) To find out how the farmers focused in social welfare.
- 3) To find out how they transfer of indigenous knowledge in farming sector.

A qualitative research design is used and secondary data available from Malayala Manorama daily news paper is used for the study.

## **Case Study**

This farming innovation happened in Arayidam a place geographically located in Mayyil Panchayath in Kannur district in Kerala State India.

Before Ten years this place was not good for farming. But 72 farmers within ten years made this place as prosperous rice yielding farm.

## **Rejuvenation of Soil**

They have studied the field, fertility of the soil and the impact of the climate over the season. This gave life to the soil. They did the group farming. They learned about the new farming methods and seeds. The farmers formed different types of committees. Building teams of farmers from the community and used traditional knowledge. They used polytheen sheets for paddy seeding.

## **Farmers Calendar and Innovation**

The farmers treated the soil. They gave more importance to traditional methods. The farmers made a calendar. They used different seeds in 27 acres. They observed timeline in the entire process of farming. They discovered innovative method using traditional knowledge with modern equipments to increase yield.

## **A Model of Community Farming Towards Sustainability**

School students, teachers, people from different walks of life jointed hands with farmers in the transfer of knowledge in farming. This model is community owned.

## **The Place of Experiment**

Now the place is known as experimental place and the farmers are known as farmer scientists. According to Dr. Prof. D. Vanaja, senior grade assistant in Pilikkodu Agriculture Research Centre, "the farmers those who are in the

Arayidam are not only farmers but they are the farmer scientists because they had discovered innovative methods through their farming rejuvenation”.

### **Conclusion**

An unused land made fertile. Bio-farming is effectively introduced using traditional knowledge by getting the cooperation of the entire village community. The knowledge transfer for a sustainable farming is all an effective social innovation model that could be replicable.

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## On Social Innovation in Health Settings with Community Network

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**Abstract:** *The existence of innovation, in any setting, implies progress and improvement. We are ageing as a population and more likely to suffer from chronic diseases as we get older. As a result, our healthcare systems are under increasing demand for costly and complicated care. Hospital management teams face impossible choices to balance cost and quality of care. Fundamental to the understanding of social innovation that we present here is that it means innovation in social relations. Social innovation occurs because socially innovative actions, strategies, practices and processes arise whenever problems of poverty, exclusion, segregation and deprivation or opportunities for improving living conditions cannot find satisfactory solutions in the 'institutionalized field' of public or private action. Qualitative methodology with case study approach is used for this empirical paper. Based on the field action projects a few case studies were done on Yen Mitra, a project to facilitate low cost treatment for BPL families by Yenepoya Medical College, Mangalore. The project includes Yen Sahayog which is health care extension to Orphanages, Destitute Care Centres, Blindness Control Programme with the support from District Blindness Control Society, School Children Health Screening Programme and Rural Camp for the poor people in the villages. The case study results show that, these innovative ideas helped poor people to get easy way of medical treatment and free checkup.*

**Key words:** *Social Innovation in Health Setting, Yen Sahayog, School Children Health Screening Programme, Rural Camp*

### Introduction

In recent years, social innovation has become increasingly influential in both scholarship and policy. It is the conceptual foundation for community-based trusts, think tanks, corporate management practices and government funding programmes in every continent, leading to a wide range of projects and international networks which recognize past failures of conventional service

delivery to tackle poverty and social exclusion, and seek to promote new ways of doing things, grounded in the social relations and experiences of those in need. It is the great inspiration for many social movements, associations, bottom-up initiatives to claim improvements in their human conditions, their community life and their place in society.

Healthcare providers in rural areas face challenges in providing coherent and integrated services. A growing political trend in planning health services for rural and remote populations is to take rurality into account in order to ensure greater equity in health services and health outcome. Social innovation has entered into Indian health care system to support the vast majority of the poor health care seekers which is experimented through government and NGO initiatives. This study focuses the support schemes of the poor promoted by a private medical college hospital in Mangalore, Karnataka.

### **Review of Literature**

Public health institutions provide population services such as disease prevention and health promotion, as well as personal services such as well-child checkups, prenatal care, and primary care. These institutions have generally emphasized clinical services to Medicaid-eligible or other low-income population. In rural areas, residents are disproportionately poorer, fewer are of working age, and they have had less education. Rural areas, therefore, have large indigent populations that depend on public health service or emergency rooms. (Griffin CC et al. 1995).

### **Intermediate Care, Shared Care and Specialist Outreach**

Many of the initiatives to improve health services in rural and remote areas are attempts to better the interaction and communication between primary and specialist levels. The Rural Access Action Team of Scotland offers the following definitions.

*Intermediate care* describes the expansion of primary health care and social care services to bridge the interface with secondary care. (Bennett S et al. 1998).

*The rural general hospital* is a locally based, consultant-led service that provides emergency medical care such as triage, resuscitation and stabilization. It also provides locally based elective care, diagnosis, treatment or transfer. It handles care for the elderly and for those with chronic illness such as stroke and diabetes, and support for renal dialysis patients. (Criel B et.al 1997).

*The community hospital varies as to what services are provided, but usually has a core of GP inpatient beds, while some have consultant long-stay beds, primary care nurse beds or delivery beds run by midwives. Community hospitals may also play a role in palliative care, outpatient functions including day care, surgery, specialist clinics and in telemedicine including teleradiology. (Atim C 1998).*

Social health insurance schemes are generally understood as Health Insurance Schemes provided by governments to its citizens, especially to low and middle income population. Recently, apart from government, several non-government organizations at the community level provide social health insurance in developing countries (Bennet S 2004). Social health insurance pools both the health risks of its members, on the one hand and the contributions of enterprises, households and government on the other, and is generally organized by national government. However, social health insurance entitlement is linked to a contribution made by, or on behalf of, specific individuals in the population (Griffin CC et al. 1995).

### **Methodology and Research Design**

This study is on 'Social Innovation in Health Settings with Community Network'. It aims at studying the various innovative schemes in health settings for the betterment of people along with community network.

### **Objectives**

1. To study about social innovation in health settings with community network
2. To disseminate the information regarding various schemes providing by the hospital for poor people
3. To study how health schemes are helpful for the people
4. To study about the alternative measures to overcome from the problem.

The research design is qualitative study with case study approach and the universe to be considered are the beneficiaries of health schemes who seek help through different schemes at Yenopoya medical college, Derlakatte, Mangalore. Three cases are chosen to explain the phenomenon.

### **Data Analysis**

According to the case studies conducted among the beneficiaries of health schemes, they really got benefits from the schemes provided by the hospital setting. Those who are very poor also got full free treatment on free of cost.

The MBBS students made one scheme called Ashraya in which they provide financial assistance to the poor people. The purpose of these schemes are to provide reduction in treatment and free health check up facilities for poor people.

#### **Case Study: 1**

A Social work student had done the case study of the people who are getting benefits from the health schemes in Yenepoya Medical Collage Hospital, Derlakatte, Mangalore.

Person 'A' is having YEN AROGYA card. In this card they got benefits like 10% reduction for medicine and other tests like Blood test, X-ray CT scan, ICU. They got reduction to pay half charge. They are from poor family so this scheme helped them to overcome from the huge economic burden. They told that this scheme helped them a lot.

#### **Case study: 2**

Person 'B' is having YEN SAHAYOG card, they got benefits like abdomen test, X-ray, Blood test and urine test full free. But medicine charge they have paid full. In this scheme they got benefit other than medicine. Because they have to pay the full amount of medicine charge.

#### **Case study: 3**

Person 'C' got YEN CRADLE kit after the pregnancy. In this kit they got necessary things for the baby like all Himalaya baby products and other rations like sugar, rice, tea powder, green peas, oil, etc...worth Rs 2000/-. Because of these benefits she felt happy, even her baby also got free pediatric treatment for its health problem.

#### **Discussion, Findings and Result**

Recently the hospital settings are giving more importance for the social related innovation for the betterment of poor people. Because of these kinds of social friendly innovative ideas are giving more benefits to the marginalized or poor people to get good and better hospital care facility as well as to heal their illness through less economic burden.

The study shows that the hospital was providing many facilities like half and full treatment for poor people based on the schemes. In Pediatric ward, children who are under 0-6 age is getting free treatment even for severe illnesses like-secondary Malnutrition, Poisoning, Complicated Diarrhea, Anemia, Severe Pneumonia etc...

The study gives the following suggestions for future research and practice. To promote awareness among the poor people about the various health related schemes. To give importance for more innovative ideas in all the settings for the development of the people as well as development of the society. Organize a research activity for finding new innovative ideas and how far it reaches the people. Organize health related camps and disseminate the information about the schemes. Collaborate with NGOs and spreads the information regarding the schemes and also help poor to get some financial assistance from them.

### **Conclusion**

Through different schemes at Yenopoya hospital the poor people get access to various costly multifaceted treatment modalities. The social work department is doing an extensive amount of work in helping the poor man's treatment. The pros and cons of such project need to be studied on different aspects to be replicated at different parts of the nation.

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## Study to Measure Magnitude of Problems of Alcohol Abuse among Head of the Families in Bannur Grama Panchayat

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**Abstract:** *Alcoholism is a disorder affecting the family. There are physical, psychological, economic and social programme for the family members of a person who abuses alcohol. This is an exploratory study done at Bannur Grama Panchayat in Puttur Taluk, Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka, among families having a member with alcohol abuse. Lack of awareness about the ill effects of alcohol, poor motivation to give up alcoholism, community encouragement for drinking are causative factors of the problem. Study suggests active social work intervention to prevent the family problems related to alcoholism.*

**Key Words:** *Alcohol Abuse, Co-dependency of the Family Members, Awareness Programme.*

### Introduction

Alcoholism is known as a family disease. Alcoholics may have young, teenage, or grown-up children; they have wives or husbands; they have brothers or sisters; they have parents or other relatives. An alcoholic can totally disrupt family life and cause harmful effects that can last for a lifetime. According to U. S. Department of Health and Human Services and SAMHSA's (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, seventy six million American adults have been exposed to alcoholism in the family. Alcoholism is responsible for more family problems than any other single cause.

Alcohol Use Disorders come in two general forms, or levels: Alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence. Alcohol abuse refers to a problem pattern where the drinking interferes with work, school, or home life, as well as where the drinking is hazardous, such as in driving an automobile or operating machinery. Or, the problem may generate difficulties with the

law, with the spouse or family, or in the social realm—such as getting into fights.

Alcohol dependence can include any or all of the above, but it is even more serious. The person may be unable to stop or control the drinking, even after trying. There may be “tolerance” (having to drink more and more to get the same effect), or “withdrawal” (having physical symptoms when drinking is stopped or decreased).

Alcoholism does not have uniform effects on all families. The levels of dysfunction and resiliency of the non-alcoholic adults are important factors in effects on children in the family. Children of untreated alcoholics score lower on measures of family cohesion, intellectual-cultural orientation, active-recreational orientation, and independence. They have higher levels of conflict within the family, and many experience other family members as distant and non-communicative. In families with untreated alcoholics, the cumulative effect of the family dysfunction may affect the children’s ability to grow in developmentally healthy ways.

## **Review of Literature**

### **Alcoholism and the Family**

Alcoholism has two features which make it a uniquely family-related issue and concern. In the first place, it appears alcoholism has a strong genetic component and susceptibility can be passed down through the generations. Secondly, alcoholism affects the family first, and perhaps, the most of all relationships.

### **Alcoholism is a Family Problem**

Evidence shows that family history of alcoholism is a risk factor. Several studies have found that persons with an alcoholic parent are much more likely to develop a dependency on alcohol. Acknowledging an increased risk like this early in life can help stem potential problems with alcohol later in life.

Research scientists at the Molecular Neurobiology Branch of the National Institute on Drug Abuse carried out a comprehensive analysis of the human genome. The study was conducted in 2006 and was the first to ever consider how alcoholism and genes correlate. It had been a well-established fact that alcoholism runs in families, but linking alcoholism to specific genetic factors is promising for developing future treatments.

However, finding a link between genes and alcoholism does not mean that addiction is inevitable for those with a genetic predisposition. Addictive genes indicate a higher risk for developing alcoholism, but this can actually help a person avoid succumbing to alcoholism later in life. Likewise, knowing that their dependence on alcohol is due at least in part to genetics can give some alcoholics hope.

### **Alcohol Addiction Affects Families**

Alcoholism can also ruin the lives of family members. Alcoholics have difficulty taking an objective view on life, and they may not realize that they are acting in an unfair or even abusive manner. This is sobering, considering the fact that one out of four children in the US are in regular contact with a person who abuses alcohol.

Alcoholism is destructive to those closest to the alcoholic, and it affects families in several different ways. Many times, rehabilitating an alcoholic is only one part of the process of healing a home. Family members may also need support and counseling.

Alcoholic families suffer from a range of problems. Spouses can live in constant conflict. Children may develop low self-esteem, loneliness and fear of abandonment. Infants may even be born with lifelong birth defects. When support is not sought out, the results can be severe.

Alcoholism in family systems refers to the conditions in families that enable alcoholism, and the effects of alcoholic behaviour by one or more family members on the rest of the family. Mental health professionals are increasingly considering alcoholism and addiction as diseases that flourish in and are enabled by family systems. Family members react to the alcoholic with particular behavioural patterns. They may enable the addiction to continue by shielding the addict from the negative consequences of his actions. Such behaviours are referred to as co-dependence. In this way, the alcoholic is said to suffer from the disease of addiction, whereas the family members suffer from the disease of co-dependence.

Alcoholism is one of the leading causes of a dysfunctional family. As of 2001, there were an estimated 26.8 million children of alcoholics (COAs) in the United States, with as many as 11 million of them under the age of 18. Children of addicts have an increased suicide rate and on average have total health care costs 32 percent greater than children of non-alcoholic families.

According to the American Psychiatric Association, physicians stated three criteria to diagnose this disease: (1) physiological problems, such as hand tremors and blackouts, (2) psychological problems, such as excessive desire to drink, and (3) behavioral problems that disrupt social interaction or work performance.

Adults from alcoholic families experience higher levels of state and trait anxiety and lower levels of differentiation of self than adults raised in non-alcoholic families. Additionally, adult children of alcoholics have lower self-esteem, excessive feelings of responsibility, difficulties reaching out, higher incidence of depression, and increased likelihood of becoming alcoholics.

Parental alcoholism may affect the foetus even before a child is born. In pregnant women, alcohol is carried to all of the mother's organs and tissues, including the placenta, where it easily crosses through the membrane separating the maternal and foetal blood systems. When a pregnant woman drinks an alcoholic beverage, the concentration of alcohol in her unborn baby's bloodstream is the same level as her own. A pregnant woman who consumes alcohol during her pregnancy may give birth to a baby with Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS). FAS (foetal Alcohol Syndrome) is known to produce children with damage to the central nervous system, general growth and facial features. The prevalence of this class of disorder is thought to be between 2-5 per 1000.

Alcoholism does not have uniform effects on all families. The levels of dysfunction and resiliency of the non-alcoholic adults are important factors in effects on children in the family. Children of untreated alcoholics score lower on measures of family cohesion, intellectual-cultural orientation, active-recreational orientation, and independence. They have higher levels of conflict within the family, and many experience other family members as distant and non-communicative. In families with untreated alcoholics, the cumulative effect of the family dysfunction may affect the children's ability to grow in developmentally healthy way.

Compared with non-alcoholic families, alcoholic families demonstrate poorer problem-solving abilities, both among the parents and within the family as a whole. These communication problems may contribute to the escalation of conflicts in alcoholic families. COAs are more likely than non-COAs to be aggressive, impulsive, and engage in disruptive and sensation seeking behaviors. Alcohol addiction is a complex disease that results from a variety of genetic, social, and environmental influences. Alcoholism affected approximately 4.65

percent of the U.S. population in 2001-2002, producing severe economic, social, and medical ramifications (Grant 2004). Researchers estimate that between 50 and 60 percent of alcoholism risk is determined by genetics (Goldman and Bergen 1998; McGue 1999). This strong genetic component has sparked numerous linkage and association studies investigating the roles of chromosomal regions and genetic variants in determining alcoholism susceptibility.

### **Marital relationships**

Alcoholism usually has strong negative effects on marital relationships. Separated and divorced men and women were three times as likely as married men and women to say they had been married to an alcoholic or problem drinker. Almost two-thirds of separated and divorced women, and almost half of separated or divorced men under age 46 have been exposed to alcoholism in the family at some time.

Exposure was higher among women (46.2 percent) than among men (38.9 percent) and declined with age. Exposure to alcoholism in the family was strongly related to marital status, independent of age: 55.5 percent of separated or divorced adults had been exposed to alcoholism in some family members, compared with 43.5 percent of married, 38.5 percent of never married, and 35.5 percent of widowed persons. Nearly 38 percent of separated or divorced women had been married to an alcoholic, but only about 12 percent of currently married women were married to an alcoholic.

### **Prevalence of Child Abuse**

Over one million children yearly are confirmed as victims of child abuse and neglect by state child protective service agencies. Substance abuse is one of the two largest problems affecting families in the United States, being a factor in nearly four-fifths of reported cases. Alcoholism is more prevalent among child abusing parents. Alcoholism is more strongly correlated to child abuse than depression and other disorders.

Adoption plays only a slight role in alcoholism in the family. Studies were done comparing children who were born into a family with an alcoholic parent and raised by adoptive (non-alcoholic) parents as compared to children born to non-alcoholic parents and raised by adopted alcoholic parents. The results (in US and Scandinavian studies) were that those adopted children born of an alcoholic parent (and adopted by non-alcoholic parents) developed alcoholism at higher rates as adults.

### **Correlates**

Children of alcoholics exhibit symptoms of depression and anxiety more than children of non-alcoholics. COAs have lower self-esteem than non-COAs from childhood through young adulthood. Children of alcoholics show more symptoms of anxiety, depression, and externalizing behavior disorders than non-COAs. Some of these symptoms include crying, lack of friends, fear of going to school, nightmares, perfectionism, hoarding, and excessive self-consciousness.

Many children of alcoholics score lower on tests measuring cognitive and verbal skills than non-COAs. Lacking requisite skills to express themselves can impact academic performance, relationships, and job interviews. The lack of these skills do not, however, imply that COAs are intellectually impaired. COAs are also shown to have difficulty with abstraction and conceptual reasoning, both of which play an important role in problem-solving academically and otherwise. In her book *Adult Children of Alcoholics*, Janet G. Woititz describes numerous traits common among adults who had an alcoholic parent. Although not necessarily universal or comprehensive, these traits constitute an *adult children of alcoholics syndrome* (cf. the work of Wayne Kraitsberg).

### **Treatment**

Suggested practices to mitigate the impact of parental alcoholism on the development of their children include: Attending meetings of Adult Children of Alcoholics Anonymous (ACA) Maintaining healthy family traditions and practices, such as vacations, mealtimes, and holidays. Encouraging COAs to develop consistent, stable, relationships with significant others outside of the family. Planning non-drinking activities to compete with alcoholic behaviour and tendencies.

### **Methodology**

Twenty samples were taken through snowball sampling method and the data available through administering the questionnaires are analysed.

### **Analysis and Discussion**

The drinking motive is very high among the middle aged. It also influences the youth and children. The major cause of alcoholism in Bannur is lack of awareness regarding the ill effects of alcohol. The social acceptance for the drinking behaviour is another contributory factor. Availability of money from daily wages and business make this habit sustainable down the generation. It

also leads to co-dependency phenomenon in the families. There are physical and psychological ailments for the family members in those families in which the head of the family is having alcohol abuse. Aggression, assault, anger outbursts, suicidal attempts, depression and other similar psychological problems are common in the families.

### Suggestions

1. Give awareness about the dangers of drinking habit among middle age people
2. Promote education among the people
3. Promote development activities in the Panchayath
4. Engage people in creative and innovative enterprises to sublimate the abuse habits
5. Active social work intervention in the Panchanyath through Panchayath Development Officer is need of the time.
6. Further qualitative research need to be conducted
7. Promote SHGs that can organise alternative strategies to divert the energy of the middle aged to constructive and developmental activities

### Conclusion

The alcohol abuse among middle age people in Bannur Grama Panchayat are high than the other areas as a result of the lack of awareness about the dangers of alcohol and lack of education. The drinking motives among people are destructing the family structure and also their future. It makes so many diseases and health problems. Hence active social work intervention is inevitable.

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## A Report on Rural Development Programmes in Kaniyoor Village of Puttur Taluk

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**Abstract:** Rural development has been receiving increasing attention of the government across the world. In the Indian context rural development assumes special significance for two important reasons. First about 2/3 of the population still lives in villages and there cannot be any progress long as rural areas remain backward. Second, the backwardness of the rural sector would be a major impediment to the overall progress of the economy. Grama Panchayath of Kaniyoor, Dakshina Kannada is selected for the research purpose. The study covering the sample unit of one village and study their socio-economic background. This village has 422 houses. Most of the people have tiled house and some of them have RCC house. Out of 422 families 90% of them are depends on agriculture and rest of the people were engaged in different sectors like, own business in private authority, wage earning workers etc. Most of the rural development programs are implemented in this village. 50% of the people are utilizing these programmes.

**Key Words:** Rural Development, Socio Economic Background, Agriculture, Business, Wage Earners

### Introduction

India is a vast and second most populous country of the world. India is a country of villages and its development is synonymous with the development of people living in the rural areas. But a big part of this population has been leading an uncertain economic life due to non- synchronisation of employment opportunities in agriculture sector because of the fast growing population. At the time of independence India suffered from mass- poverty, unemployment, underemployment, serious shortage of capital, a comparatively less developed industrial sector. Thus India's problems required a big national effort and therefore India adopted planning as a level of social and economic change. After independence a number of development programmes were started to change the scenario in the rural areas.

India is predominately an agricultural country and farming is their main occupation in terms of methods of production, social organisation and political mobilisation. Rural sector is extremely backward and weak. More over technical developments in the field of agriculture have increased the gap between the rich and poor has the better of farmers adopted modern farm technology to a greater extent than the smaller one. The All India Rural Credit Review Committee in its report warned. "If the fruits of development continue to be decide to the large sections of rural community. While prosperity accrues some, the tensions social and economic may not only upset the process of orderly and peaceful change in the rural economy. But even frustrate the national affords to set up agricultural production". It was therefore felt necessary to make arrangement for the distributions of fruits of development to the rural weak and backward section of the society. With this background this study aims at analysing the steps taken by the govt to develop the rural conditions.

### **Review of Literature**

S Kumar (1993) made a " Study on the labour welfare measures in AFT ltd., Pondy", the author concluded the objective of the study is to find out the welfare measures provided and the employees suggestions and opinion about welfare measures by using structure questionnaire. The study revealed the welfare measures provided by the company was adequate except for a few systems like bonus and old age retirement benefit.

According to K Srikanth (July 2004), the productivity of an organization is dependent on occupational health and employee's wellbeing. He concluded the research addressing occupational health and employee's wellbeing concentrates on four major areas in psychology, job insecurity, work hours, Control work and managerial style. The heightened pressure can impact their behaviour towards employees.

### **Objectives of the Study**

- To know about socio-demographic profile of the study area
- To estimate the beneficiaries of developmental programmes
- To know the knowledge of community people about the programmes
- To know the interest of the community people to utilize the government programmes
- To collect the information regarding how many programmes are successfully implemented in the study area

## **Methodology**

The study is theoretical in nature and based on primary and secondary data drawn from various reports of Grama Panchayath records, books, journals and similar documents.

## **Rural Development Programmes Implemented in Kaniyoor Village**

### **Indira Awas Yojana**

Indira Awas Yojana is a social welfare flagship programme, created by the Indian Government, to provide housing for the rural poor in India. It was started in 1985 as a part of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was subsumed in Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) in 1989 and has been operating as an independent scheme since 1996. The differentiation is made between rural poor and urban poor for a separate set of schemes operate for the urban poor (like the Basic Services for Urban Poor). This scheme was launched by Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India at that time. It was one of the major flagship programmes of the Rural Development Ministry to construct houses for BPL population in the villages. In the year 2013-15 there were 20 families got benefits of this programme.

### **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana**

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is a Government of India scheme designed to provide continuous power supply to rural India. The initiative is named in honor of Indian political philosopher Deen Dayal Upadhyaya. It is one of the key initiatives of the Modi govt. In 2013-14 there were 238 families got electricity facility.

### **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)**

“National Health Insurance Programme” is a government-run health insurance scheme for the Indian poor. It provides for cashless insurance for hospitalisation in public as well as private hospitals. The scheme started enrolling on April 1, 2008 and has been implemented in 25 states of India. A total of 36 million families have been enrolled as of February 2014. In the starting RSBY is a project under the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Now it is transferred to Ministry of Health and family welfare from April 1, 2015. In the year 2010-15, 450 families got the benefits of this programme. They provide 30000 rupees for the poor people whom the family consist 5 members.

### **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005**

NREGA was later renamed as the “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” (or, MGNREGA), is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the ‘right to work’. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. In the year 2014-15, 204 people got the benefits.

### **Twenty Point Programme May 22, 2009**

The Twenty Point Programme was initially launched by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1975 and was subsequently restructured in 1982 and again on 1986. With the introduction of new policies and programmes it has been finally restructured in 2006 and it has been in operation at present. The Programmes and Schemes under TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the National Common Minimum Programme, the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations and SAARC Social Charter. The restructured Programme, called Twenty Point Programme – 2006 (TPP-2006), was approved by the Cabinet on 5th October, 2006 and operated 1.4.2007. In the year 2012-13 the Panchayath provide 1,25,000 rupees for the upgradation of school ground in Bobbakeri school of Kaniyoor village.

### **Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan**

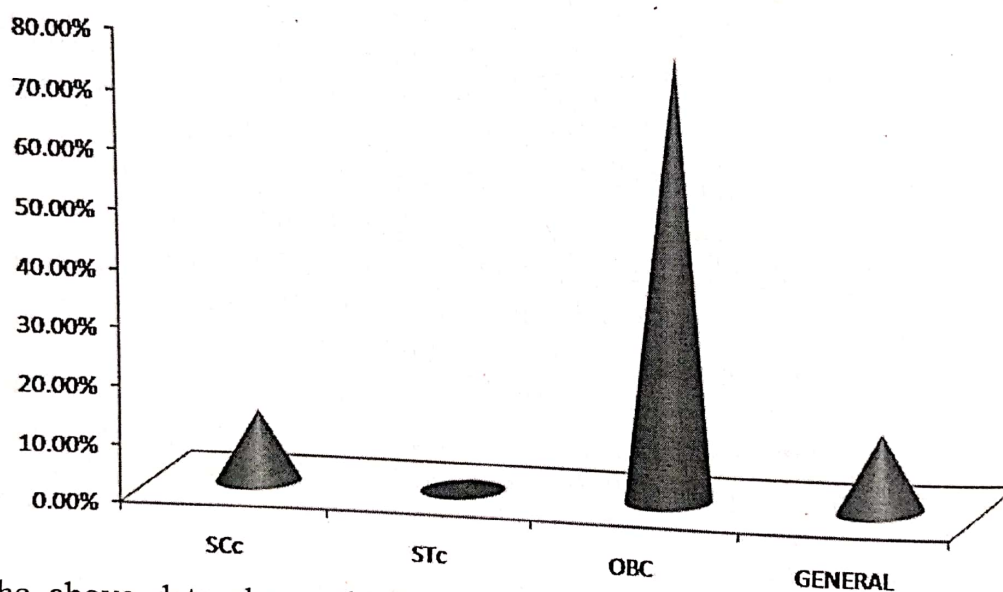
Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, and from 1999 to 2012 called the Total Sanitation Campaign, or TSC) was a programme following the principles of community-led total sanitation (CLTS) initiated by the Government of India in 1999. It was a demand-driven and people-centered sanitation programme. It evolved from the limited achievements of the first structured programme for rural sanitation in India, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme, which had minimal community participation and was not following the principles of CLTS. The main goal of Total Sanitation Campaign was to eradicate the practice of open defecation by 2017. Under this scheme 32 families got the benefits and they provide 10,000 rupees per family to construct toilets.

Analysis and Interpretation

**Table 1.1 Group Wise Distribution**

Male population

SL. No	Group of the people	No. Of the people	Percentage
1	SCs	125	12.24%
2	STs	13	1.27%
3	OBC	750	73.45%
4	GENERAL	133	13.02%

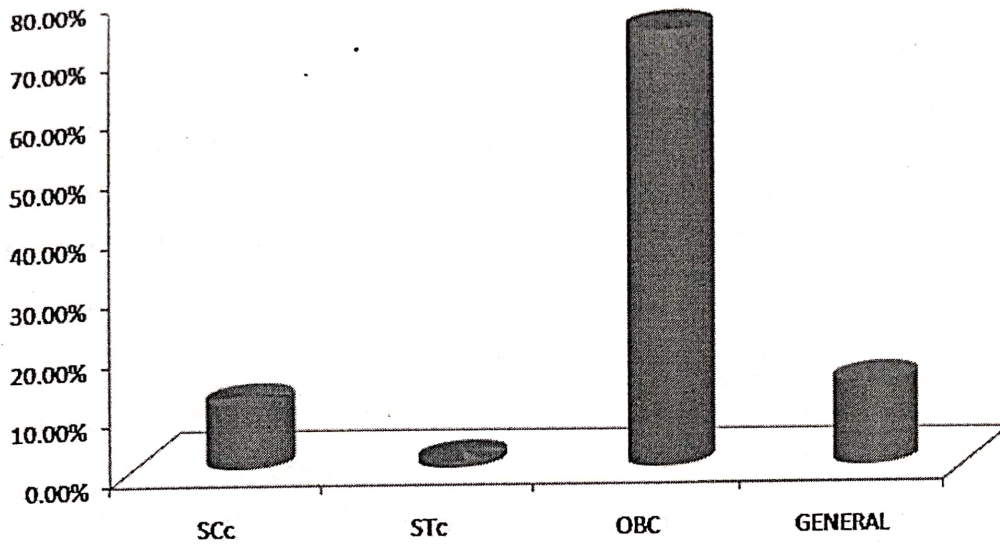


The above data shows that 125(12.24%) of the people belong to SCs. 13(1.27%) of the people belong to STs, and 750(73.45%) of the people belong to OBC, and 133(13.02%) of the people belong to general category.

**Table 1.2**

Female Population

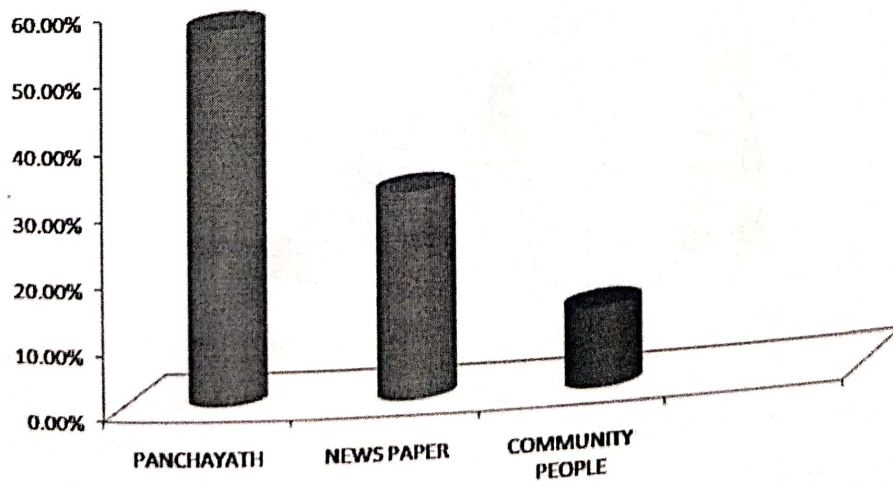
SL. No	Group of the people	No. of the people	Percentage
1	SCs	115	10.87%
2	STs	12	1.13%
3	OBC	780	73.79%
4	GENERAL	150	14.19%



The above data shows that 115 (10.87%) of the people belong to SCs and 12 (1.13%) of the people belong to STs. 780 (73.79%) of the people from OBC, 150 (14.19%) of the people from general category.

**Table 1.5 Getting Information about New Government Facility**

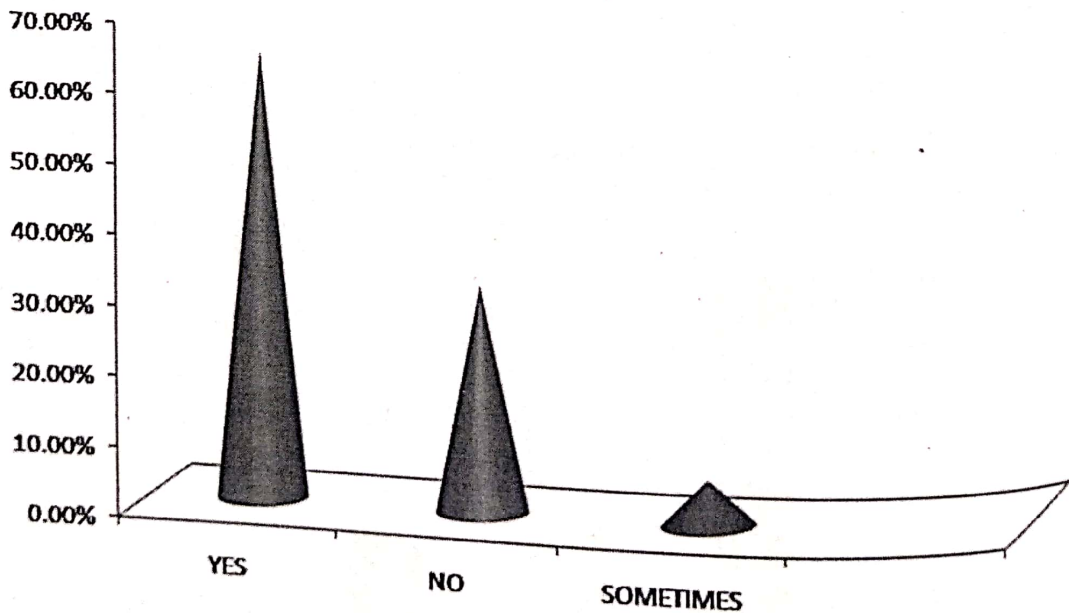
Sl.No	Response	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	PANCHAYATH	27	56.25%
2	NEWS PAPER	15	31.25%
3	COMMUNITY PEOPLE	6	12.5%



The above table shows that 27(56.25%) of the respondents got information about the govt facilities through Panchayath. 15 (31.25%) of the respondents got through news papers, and 6(12.5%) of the respondents got through community people. From the above data it is clear that majority of the respondents get information about the new govt facilities through Panchayath people, it may due to Panchayath people give clear information about the new govt facilities.

**Table 1.6 Usefulness of Government Facilities**

Sl. No	Response	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Yes	30	62.5%
2	No	15	31.25%
3	Sometimes	5	6.25%
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>



The above table shows that 30(62.5%) of the respondents think that govt facilities are helpful to solve the problem of the community people. 15(31.25%) of the respondents think that govt facilities are not useful and 5(6.25%) of the respondents think that sometimes govt facilities are useful.

### Major Findings

- 1) In this research majority of the respondents belong to the age group between 30-50.
- 2) Among the total respondents, 79% of the respondents are male.
- 3) Most of the respondents are attending GRAM SABHA and SAMANYA SABHA.
- 4) Researcher found that 100% of respondents are get information about new govt facilities through Panchayath member.
- 5) 81.25% of respondents are satisfied about information given by the Panchayath officers.
- 6) 62.5% of the respondents think that govt facilities are useful.
- 7) This research shows that majority of respondents think that Panchayath services help to meet the needs of people.
- 8) Researcher illustrates that 50% of the respondents are sometimes getting problems to utilize the govt facilities.
- 9) 43.75% of respondents are beneficiary of Panchayath services.

### Conclusion

India is a country of villages and the people lives in rural areas. Most of the people of rural area are suffered from so many problems. So the services which are available in gram Panchayath are for the welfare of the community. If the villages are improved the country will become developed one. When the people are well aware of the facilities which are available, then only the standard of the people of the villages may change.

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