Chapter 2
Review of Literature

2.1. Introduction:

Review of literature being as essential part of any scientific study after briefly discussing the area of research it would be interesting to know the empirical findings of some of the existing studies in this aspect. These recent studies highlights the various facts related to the “Position of Depressed Class Farmers of Gulbarga District in Post Independent Karnataka (1948-2008)”.

2.2. Review of Literature:

1. **A P Singh; Manoj Ahuja (2006)** Computerization of land records can solve many of the multiple problems that affect the system in rural India. As this case study of computerization in Gulbarga district of Karnataka shows, farmers benefit in many ways – the record of rights of tenancy and cultivation is immediately accessible, online mutation keeps the records current, there is greater transparency and the system is less prone to manipulation. However, as the case study shows, computerization is no panacea. There are operational problems arising from power breakdowns that lead to delays and the long distances farmers have to travel to obtain certificates result in very limited net savings to farmers. Besides, computerization does not seem to aid land reforms. The field survey did not find a single case of tenancy or surplus land that had been unearthed by computerization.¹

2. **Amar Kumar Singh and Rajyalakshmi (1993)** in their research paper discussed the status of tribal women in terms of their demography, health, education and employment. Despite constitutional protection and assurances, even after four and a half decades, their status is found to be lower than not only that of women in the general population and
the Scheduled Caste women but is also lower than the status of tribal men. It is characterized by over-work, invasion of sexually exploitative market forces in tribal society, illiteracy, sub-human physical living conditions, high fertility, and high malnutrition and near absence of modern health care facilities. The impact of development programmes on tribal women is discussed and early intervention for the tribal girl is emphasized in order to improve the status of the tribal woman.\textsuperscript{2}

3. \textit{Amir Ismail Ajami (2005)} focused on Iranian agriculture and rural society has undergone profound socioeconomic and political changes over the past four decades. While recognizing the significant impact of urbanization, economic development, and integration of the rural economy in the market, this paper contends that the land-reform program of the 1960s and the 1979 revolution represent the primary turning points in the rural transformation. Land reform, through intense state intervention, dramatically changed the traditional landlord-sharecropping system (nizam-i arbab-rayati). Peasant uprisings, the forcible occupation of large estates, and the agrarian policies of the post-revolutionary regime have led to the demise of the urban agricultural bourgeoisie and the empowerment of the peasants. There has been a disintegration of large-scale public and private agricultural production systems, including agribusinesses, farm corporations, and the agricultural production cooperatives developed under the shah's regime.\textsuperscript{3}

4. \textit{Anindita Chakrabarti (2009)} did research on the primary focus of this article is to examine the role played by economic, social and demographic characteristics in determining the likelihood of participation in higher education for both rural and urban youth in India. Using data from the National Sample Survey (NSS), we examine how household’s demand for higher education is governed by its social
composition, gender-related aspects, economic background and cost of acquisition of education. We also estimate significance of these factors in explaining choice of different stream of studies, for example, Arts, Commerce, Science and Technical Education. Youth belonging to schedule caste (SC) and schedule tribe (ST) background have significantly lower odds of going to a higher education institution compared to other social groups in rural area. The gender impact in terms of higher education participation is more pronounced for the highest income/expenditure quartile for both urban and rural region. Even after controlling for gender, economic and social identity, educational profile of household head exerts significant impact on the higher educational attendance. Rising cost of higher educational exerts a significant detrimental impact on the odds of participation in higher education. Analysis of choice of individual discipline of higher education reveals that female youth have significantly higher odds of attending a higher education institution for Arts/Humanities course in urban India as compared to her male counterpart. However, for every other stream, that is, Science, Commerce, Medicine, Engineering and other professional courses, there is a strong gender bias against female even after controlling for social and economic background of the household.4

5. Babu Amrut; Dr. I. S. Vidyasagar (2012) pointed that Political power in Ambedkar's political strategy played a very important role. He believed that empowerment of the Scheduled Castes could bring about change in their social, economic and political life. He also believed as an article of faith that through political rights, the vulnerable sections will realize the social, cultural and economic rights.5
6. **D. Rama Rao; U. Muralidhar; Jagdeesh C. Kalla (1997)** the study is an attempt to report the growth and status of agricultural education in India and to project a future scenario. The forecast made for trained agricultural manpower is based on socio-economic considerations which are then converted into an educational plan. Issues relating to educational policy to achieve supply-demand adjustments are subsequently discussed. Three main recommendations have emerged from this study. First, the number of diploma holders at the lower end of the professional ladder needs to be increased to cater for the social demand for more trained and readily available manpower to help clientele (farmers) to enhance the level of their awareness concerning technological developments in agriculture. Second, the number of specializations at postgraduate level needs to be decreased and agricultural education needs to be broader based in commensuration with occupational demands. This would allow skilled and qualified manpower to be directed into areas of employment where they are needed most. Third, the participation of the private sector in the institutionalization of agricultural education may offer healthy competition to state supported agricultural universities and inculcate better entrepreneurship. Finally, recommendations pertaining to the job preferences of graduates and remedies to certain internal inconsistencies such as inbreeding in the system are also made.\(^6\)

7. **Darshan Singh (2009)** in his paper stated that “The polity of our country has realized the significance of the development of weaker sections specially the scheduled castes since Independence. Consequently, planned efforts have been made for their upliftment by the government. This paper has examined the progress made with regard to their social (health, housing, workforce participation, availability of basic amenities and wage employment under income generation
schemes), educational and occupational status. Based on secondary data, it has been found that no doubt, a positive change on various socio-economic parameters has been recorded but, that change has touched merely less than half of their population. Further, the gap between the mainstream and scheduled caste population still persists significantly in our traditional society. Therefore, there is an urgent need to reorient and focus the strategy in order to support the lesser privileged by providing qualitative education and infusing among them the individualistic and moralistic values of self-denial, temperance, forethought, thrift, sobriety and self-reliance essential to bring these downtrodden into the national mainstream”.

8. G.D.S. Kumar; M.N. Popat (2010) The paper attempts aflatoxins, produced by the fungi Aspergillus flavus Link ex Fries and Aspergillus parasiticus Spear, are the major toxins affecting the quality of groundnuts (Arachis hypogea L.) meant for human consumption. Groundnuts can be infected with aflatoxin-producing fungi pre-harvest, at harvest and post-harvest. This survey was conducted in Gujarat province in India in order to assess farmers’ and other stakeholders’ (extension staff and traders) perceptions and knowledge of aflatoxin contamination of groundnuts and to evaluate the agronomic and market practices used to manage it. The survey investigated the effects of the socioeconomic background of the farmers. The results showed that the socioeconomic and psychological characteristics, viz. education, caste, farm size, social participation, extension participation, market orientation, economic motivation, innovativeness and perception had positive and significant associations with farmers’ knowledge. The extension staff and traders had a good understanding of the problem and of the importance of managing aflatoxin contamination but farmers did not. Farmers’ who practiced effective crop husbandry in order to
increase production were unwittingly managing aflatoxin contamination to some extent. Their marketing practices showed that the problem of aflatoxin contamination was neglected at both the production and marketing stages. We suggest that extension agencies need to train farmers in the use of biological control agents, post-harvest management and identification of aflatoxin contamination. Partnerships need to be forged between research institutions, the departments of agriculture of various states, marketing agencies, NGOs, farmers’ groups, consumer groups, agrochemical manufacturers and other stakeholders in order to develop strategies for addressing the problem of aflatoxin contamination.  

9. **Gyanmudra (2008)** this article advocates the education of socially and economically backward children, especially girls, is neither consistent nor secure in India owing to various factors. The study aims at finding out the initiatives introduced for enhancement of enrolment and retention rates in the rural areas, assessing the extent to which the disadvantaged groups could take benefit and identifying the factors that are responsible for social and gender disparities in enrolment and retention rates. The study was carried out in the district of Khammam in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. The total sample size is 105, representing largest and lowest predominance of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population. There was a discussion with the members of village education committee, parents of school children and leaders of various social groups in order to get the supportive data. There was an in-depth interview with government officials at various levels to get qualitative insights into the issues relating to disparities across social groups. The data were analyzed on different dimensions with respect to demographic variables. Overall analysis reveals that Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and SCs are mostly benefited groups
whereas disparities are observed in ST groups in majority of the schemes. Though there is an improvement in the trend, a distinct gender and social bias is still prevailing in the district. The attitudinal change is very much required to bring gender equality in every respect. Despite substantial achievements, the task of Universal Elementary Education is far from complete.\textsuperscript{9}

10. Jagtar S. Dhiman; Manjit S. Kang; V. R. Parshad; P. K. Khanna; S. S. Bal; S. S. Gosal (2010) Try to interpret the purpose of this review is to share with developing countries how a dedicated agricultural university helped enhance food production and thwart Malthusian scenario. The India adequacy on the food-front has largely been attributed to the development of improved seeds of different crops, in particular wheat and rice, efficient system of agro-technology generation and its transfer to farmers, and useful coordination between state development departments and suitable government policies. We have discussed the revolutionary role of Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) in transforming a food-deficient India into a food self-sufficient nation. This dramatic transformation is dubbed the Green Revolution. Fueled by scientific research, PAU has, since its inception in 1962, released more than 580 improved varieties/hybrids of field crops, vegetables, fruits, fodder, and ornamentals. Now, almost the entire cropped area of the Punjab state is under improved varieties. This is because PAU has one of the best seed-production and delivery programs among agricultural universities in India. Its total seed production capacity during the last five years was 30,000 tons. Millions of disease-free nursery plants of fruits and ornamentals are supplied to farmers annually. The seed-production technology, together with an improved seed-distribution system, has given an impetus to agriculture in recent years. New breeding methods and modern technologies, such as
biotechnology, electron microscopy, and nanotechnology, should provide even better seeds in the future. The scanning electron microscopy facilities at PAU have helped distinguish between seed surfaces of drought-resistant and drought-susceptible genotypes of India mustard, and, revealed that seed coat microstructure could be used as a selection criterion for stress tolerance. Farmer training in the production of hybrid seed and nursery help boost seed production and farmers’ income. The seed-plot techniques in potato and rhizobium inoculation of pulse seeds have had a strong impact on production. The supply of high-quality mushroom spawn and quality Kinnow (citrus) plantlets to farmers has boosted mushroom and citrus production, and thereby the farmers’ incomes. Ever-increasing population requires universities, such as PAU, to continue to play pivotal roles in enhancing food production. Seed production programs will need to be put on a new trajectory to double food production by 2050 and agricultural universities would need to be strengthened to meet this critical goal.\footnote{10}

11. Joshi and Aditya Srinivas (2006) in their paper discussed on Dalit’s and social justice. Even government emphasized on the equality of Dalit’s with others, still there is discrimination in different villages and few of the case studies are presented by the authors. Though the Constitution of India grants equal rights to all the citizens of India, it is sad state of affairs that the caste system still prevails and that lower caste people still suffer humiliation and discrimination at the hands of the higher class people of the society. Even the various laws that have been formed for the protection of the rights of the Dalit’s have been always violated and misinterpreted at the benefit for the upper class of the society. It is clear cut picture where liberalization and globalization has made the richer, richer and the poorer, poorer.\footnote{11}
12. **Julie Tate-Libby (2011)** study that how the policies have been adopted into Ireland's own public policy on different issues such as rural housing, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, and aquaculture is the subject of the following chapters. Within this context, the authors identify several problems with sustainable development. First and foremost, they question: “whose sustainability?” or “sustainability for whom?” as multiple interest groups may or may not agree with sustainability as determined at the national and international levels. ‘Whose sustainability?’ also points to the difficulty in determining when something has indeed achieved ‘sustainability,’ as sustainability is never complete in any final or enduring form. However, the authors contend, the real test of each government's commitment to sustainability in the future will depend on how they deal with rural housing issues, which at present, fall outside of the EU’s control. Despite these shortcomings, *A Living Countryside* is an excellent contribution to the complexities of sustainability from a policy and planning perspective and offers much to our understanding of the specific problems that emerge in rural and peripheral locales.12

13. **K.R. Venugopal (2010)** writes that the continuing neglect of the life-and-death problems faced by the farmers in Andhra Pradesh constitutes a serious violation of human rights enshrined in the Constitution and various international covenants. A policy regime that recognizes farmers’ rights as human rights is the need of the hour.13

14. **Kirti Lokhande; Kanika Gupta (2009)** described in their paper that the organic Farming is gaining gradual momentum across the world. The ill effects of chemicals used in agriculture have changed the mindset of some consumers of different countries who are now buying organic with high premium of health. Policy makers are also promoting organic
farming for restoration of soil health and generation of rural economy apart from making efforts for creating better environment. The global organic area is 26 million hectare roughly along with 61 standards and 364 certification bodies roughly. The world organic market is 26 billion US$. The organic area in India is 2.5 million hectare including certified forest areas. Growing awareness of health and environmental issues in agriculture has demanded production of organic food which is emerging as an attractive source of rural income generation. While trends of rising consumer demand for organic are becoming discernible; sustainability in production of crops has become the prime concern in agriculture development. Organic farming recognizes that the use of chemical in agriculture does great damage to us and to the environment. This approach to farming is totally unsustainable in the long run and is hazardous to the environment, rural communities and the consumers. Organic farming offers a self-supporting and self-nourishing food supply. By supporting the Organic movement we are helping to breathe life back into the land. By this research I want to know the present scenario of organic farming in India, attitude of farmers towards organic farming and future prospects not only in organic farming but also in organic marketing.

15. **Lakshmi Vijayakumar (2010)** Fieldwork conducted on the suicide rate in India is 10.3. In the last three decades, the suicide rate has increased by 43% but the male female ratio has been stable at 1.4: 1. Majority (71%) of suicide in India are by persons below the age of 44 years which imposes a huge social, emotional and economic burden. Fifty four articles on suicides have been published in IJP. Several studies reveal that suicidal behaviors are much more prevalent than what is officially reported. Poisoning, hanging and self-immolation (particularly women) were the methods to commit suicide. Physical and mental illness,
disturbed interpersonal relationships and economic difficulties were the major reasons for suicide. The vulnerable population was found to be women, students, farmers etc. A social and public health response in addition to a mental health response is crucial to prevent suicidal behavior in India.\(^{15}\)

16. **Leemamol Mathew (2010)** Discussed that the distress shame experienced due to lack of resources shatters the existence of human beings. This article studies the distress shame experiences and coping strategies of farmers who are in financial crisis. The empirical source of the article is based on qualitative information collected from 179 farmers, and the respective village communities in which these farmers reside, from nine states of India. Study showed that farmers used three styles of coping to deal with shame: problem-oriented, self-oriented and others’ perception oriented. While problem-oriented and self-oriented approach are similar to the traditional coping styles, others’ perception-oriented approach is an additional category discovered based on the paradoxical nature of shame. The article argues that the heavy emphasis on problem-oriented coping with shame of poverty helps the farmers to maintain positive mental health in the midst of crisis.\(^{16}\)

17. **Michel Pimbert; Tom Wakeford; Satheesh PV (2001)** Over the past quarter century a number of participatory methods have been developed to democratize policy-making. Citizens juries is one such method that is being used widely to get farmers involved in the debate on GMOs, which has a direct impact on their lives and livelihoods. This article describes two such juries conducted in India, in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. In both instances, the farmers clearly said “no” to GMOs, and supported localized food systems instead.\(^{17}\)
18. **Mohan (2006)** writes on the Education, Social Inequality and Social Change of Dalit’s in Andhra Pradesh. The paper analyzed the origin of scheduled castes in Andhra Pradesh. The role of Brahma Samaj in upliftment of Dalit’s is also described. The paper discussed on the participation of Dalit’s in freedom struggle. The paper concluded with remarks that still there is inequality of Dalit’s in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh.  

19. **Muzaffar Assadi (2006)** writes that Farmers’ suicide in different parts of India has become a recurring phenomenon over the past one decade or so, however it reflects the deep rooted agrarian crisis—the latter is entrenched in the path of capitalist development perused by the Indian state. The beginning of such crisis can be traced back to the decade of 1980s when farmers’ movement in different parts of India began demanding remunerative prices, writing off loans, etc. What added to the crisis in recent years is globalization. In fact, all these crises have translated in the form of farmers’ committing suicide. It all began in Andhra Pradesh and later in Punjab, Maharashtra, Kerala and Karnataka. These are the farmers who can be called Market Oriented Autonomous Farmers, belonging to different social groups or backgrounds. Despite the best efforts of the government, the crisis is not over. A reworking on agrarian policy including addressing the larger issues of farmers would contain the spate of suicides. Otherwise it may envelope the whole of India.  

20. **Nagaratna Biradar; K. Sridhar (2009)** explained in their work Karnataka ranks second, next only to Rajasthan in India, in terms of total geographical area prone to drought. Among its 27 districts, 18 are drought prone. During the years, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 it faced consecutive droughts. A study was conducted in 2004 to assess the
consequences of 2002-03 droughts in Karnataka with special emphasis on livestock and fodder components. Three districts of Karnataka (Chamrajnagar, Gadag and Gulbarga) each belonging to severely, moderately and less drought affected categories and representing three agro climatic regions were selected through multistage random sampling method. Data collected from 271 households was analyzed. The annual income of the households reduced to half in drought year. The reduction was more in case of crops (61.42%) followed by livestock (30%) and labour (20%). There was significant difference in the number of farmers purchasing fodder during normal (50.92%) and drought years (81.18%). Similarly significant difference was noticed for the average quantity of fodder purchased in normal (22.83q) and drought years (38.80q); per ton fodder value (Rs.2199 in normal and Rs.4166 in drought years); average distance traveled to purchase fodder (4.25 km in normal and 44.07 km in drought years). In drought year, 17.34 percent households resorted to distress selling of livestock and the average herd size reduced from 4.15 ACU to 3.85 ACU. While majority (70.84 %) purchased fodder to mitigate drought effect, 32.10 percent of them fed less to the livestock than the usual quantity. The negative effects of drought on fodder and livestock would be reduced by enabling them to access fodder in a radius of 10 km of their habitation through fodder banks. This saves considerably their exorbitant expenditure towards transportation of fodder.20

21. **Nandu Ram (1998)** in his paper analyzed the nature and phased development of Dalit (the ex Untouchable caste) movements in India within caste, class, & gender paradigms. The impacts of Dalit movements on both planned and unplanned social change among the Dalit’s in particular, and society in general, are discussed.21
22. **Nayak, Vijay and Shailaja Prasad (1984)** stated in their research work that there are not many studies of the consumption levels of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the macro-level. This may be because the National Sample Survey Organization, which is the only official agency that collects such data for the whole country, does not generally publish data on consumer expenditures separately for SC/ST. This paper tries to study this neglected area by analyzing the ungrouped NSS data of the 28th and 32nd rounds. The main objects of the paper are to examine the levels of living of the SC/ST vis-a-vis the non-SC/ST in Karnataka and inequality in the levels of living of the SC/ST and the non-SC/ST during 1973-74 and 1977-78. The authors also briefly examine the disparities in the levels of education and the occupational structure of households in the different groups under study.²²

23. **Nirupama Prakash (1989)** examined in her research work that which is based on a research study to explore socio-economic and educational changes of scheduled caste employees in Uttar Pradesh. The socio-economic conditions, life style, culture, occupation and education are analyzed.²³

24. **P. Praveena Sri; C. Dheeraja; M. Krishnaveni (2008)** stated in their research work the Indian educational system is one of the largest and oldest in the world. It caters to the needs of more than 1,028 million people. Education is the most important function of state and local governments. It is essential for the performance of our public responsibilities. In spite of the serious efforts made by the government, gender gap still exists in the ratio of enrolment of boys and girls. In this context, the paper tries to draw attention to the gender gap at global level. It also examines the underlying reasons for low level of education among women. The paper also offers a comparative analysis of primary,
middle and higher education in case of general category and for SC/ST category through calculation of Gender Gaps, Gender Disparity Index and Gender Parity Index over a period of years.\textsuperscript{24}

25. *Parvathamma (1981)* discussed that the term Scheduled Castes given currency in 1930s is a blanket term including within itself hundreds of castes and sub-castes which constitute a hierarchy among themselves and in relation to the Hindu castes. The regional, linguistic and cultural differences add to make the picture more complex and complicated. Hinduism and the caste system are so much intertwined with one another that together they cover all the temporal and spiritual aspects of life. The educational, economic and political aspects of life belong to secular sphere and are associated with achieved status. In the Indian context, these areas of life have been subjected to and controlled by the religious and caste values to such an extent and are so leaded with notions of Dharma and Karma that people are generally afraid of transgressing the boundaries. A poor Brahmin and a rich untouchable are hardly comparable in terms of status and rank even under the present changed circumstances. The various provisions made in the Constitution to bring about economic benefits have touched only the fringe. All kinds of economic assistance have roused the anti-Scheduled Caste feelings among the non-Scheduled Castes. The knowledge of availability of these benefits itself is limited to a small and negligible number in urban/town and rural areas. Since nearly 90 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population is scattered in rural areas, they are the ones who are the worst hit and continue to suffer. The knowledge of the Constitutional benefits is known to about 10-15 per cent of those in rural areas. Similarly economic benefits either in the form of land, house-site, building material, loan and so forth has proved much more deterrent. Awakening and organizing the Scheduled Castes, voluntary organizations taking up
the cause in right earnest, the Government Machinery gearing up its actions in addition to evolving new policies and approaches, to put it modestly, can usher in changes over a period of time. There is no national consciousness with regard to the Scheduled Caste problem as is the case with religious minorities. While religious minorities can always project their image outside the country and politicize their issues, the Scheduled Castes have suffered for long, languishing for liberation. Betterment, which is coming in the form of doles that are neither sufficient nor free from foul play. The entire process is anything but short of revolutionary changes.25

26. **Radhakrishnan (1990)** writes the evolution of backward classes’ lists in Tamil Nadu clearly shows that, far from being a creation of the Indian Constitution, these were created by the British administration, supported and sustained by missionary educationists. Understanding the emergence and growth of these lists is crucial for rationalizing the present backward classes’ categories. For it is these lists, and not any other arrived at after proper enumeration, which have been used to fill the three backward classes categories envisaged by the Constitution. More importantly, their adoption for dispensation of the far-reaching special treatment provisions of the Constitution has in effect reduced the perception and practice of these provisions to a mere concessionist policy.26

27. **Rahul Mukherji (2008)** in his paper analyzes the history of the relationship between the state and the private sector in India. It concludes that India’s economic reforms, which made development policy more dependent on international trade and private initiative, depended on the evolution of technocratic and political conviction. Reformers needed the support of financial crises for overcoming the
powerful vested interests opposed to reforms. Successful reforms involved largely homegrown strategies of policy and institutional change. They have produced impressive growth rates and have benefited the rich and the middle class. The challenge for development and sustainable reforms is to make it more inclusive for poor farmers and unorganized workers.  

28. **Ramsharan and Yashpal (2012)** examined that, the temporal dimension of the ‘cause-effect relationship’ of socio-political changes which have taken place during different successive periods during colonial rule. The main thrust areas of this study has been impact of western education and culture, laws and policies during British rule, social movements and the notions of various contemporary thinkers who have been associated with this change.  

29. **Singh and Parveen (2006)** in their paper presented the statistics of scheduled caste educational attainment in schools, colleges and universities in India. The study revealed that there has been tremendous increase in the enrolment of scheduled castes in higher education, especially in professional courses. The different aspects such as pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, hostel facilities, special educational development programmes, book bank schemes, etc. are analyzed by the authors.  


31. **Sukhpal Singh (2005)** examined that since most farm operators have been small and marginal farmers in India, growth in the sector was mainly determined by the role of the state—both in capital financing as well as the incentive structures created. Now, however, there is distress among small and marginal farmers, both in agriculturally advanced as well as backward regions, as manifested in farmer suicides. The viability of small holdings is an important issue and promoting agricultural
commercialization and diversification towards high-value crops is one of the means through which this can be achieved.\textsuperscript{31}

32. \textit{Tripathi (1994)} quoted that the Dalit’s in India live in Sub-human social existence, abject poverty, economic exploitation, Sub-culture of submission and political powerlessness. The book brings out vividly the deprived and downtrodden conditions of Dalit’s in rural India. The study portrays that without access to vital education and economic resources and also bargaining power, the Harijans have become one of the most exploited peripheral groups in the Indian society.\textsuperscript{32}

33. \textit{Varinder Jain (2008)} this study based on a primary survey of 300 randomly selected wage workers from 125 establishments located in the urban segment of Punjab’s unorganized manufacturing sector examines the effectiveness of skill in shielding wage workers from work-related insecurity. It points out that wage workers’ acquisition of skill in unorganized establishments is influenced by their education level, by their labour market experience and job stability. It reveals that better skilled wage workers are relatively less exposed to various work-related insecurities. Nevertheless, it finds that wage workers’ migration status and social class debilitates wage workers’ skill advantage, as the SC/ST and migrant wage workers are relatively more vulnerable across different levels of skill. Similar inferences are derived after controlling for wage workers’ gender, age, employment status and labour market experience through ‘Ordered Profit Regression’ analysis.\textsuperscript{33}
2.3. Conclusion:

From the analysis of the above studies it becomes clear that the problems faced by depressed class farmers are very complex and it is featured along the standard social inequalities in India society. Education, politics, socio-economics status have been found as the most important aspects of depressed college farmers, but it imperative from the analysis of the above studies that all the above studies are too in general and nature and none is concentrated with the passion of depressed class farmers of Gulbarga district. Hence, against the back ground the present study is made to understand the position of depressed class farmers of Gulbarga district.
2.4. Notes and References: