

Review of  
**Development & Change**  
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**Education poverty in India**

*Jandhyala BG Tilak*

**Abstract**

Using the 52nd round of the National Sample Survey, supplemented by the data available from the latest All-India Education Survey, an attempt at unraveling several dimensions of deprivation of education of the poor in India is made here. The paper exposes the most disturbing feature of the Indian education system, i.e., utter lack of equity in access to education over different economic classes of people. The evidence on Indian States and also the evidence by household expenditure groups confirm significant, strong and inverse correlation between levels of educational attainment and levels of poverty. Participation in education is a consistently increasing function of household economic levels and the conformity of such a systematic pattern in case of all groups of population - rural, urban, male and female, rather with no exception at all is strikingly clear. The factors that explain low participation and high dropout rates of the poor are also analyzed.

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**A micro-level study on the functioning of targeted Public Distribution System in rural Orissa**

*Rathi Kanta Kumbhar*

**Abstract**

Provision of basic food to the vulnerable population at reasonable prices is one of the prime objectives of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). But after the hike of ration price in 2000-2001 Indian Union Budget, the issue of reasonable prices for the rural households (HHs) of Orissa has become a crucial one. This price hike compelled the poor HHs to reduce their expenditure on their other basic necessities of life including food, health and education. To find out the various aspects of such a questionable situation, this paper examines in detail, the functioning of TPDS in two villages of Orissa in India and its role in providing food security to the below poverty line (BPL) people. BPL HHs are given special emphasis here, because after TPDS was implemented in 1997, they have been targeted and given special food support by the central government. Apart from this, the paper also examines the quality and quantity aspects of the TPDS ration; the process involved in movement of TPDS ration and the phenomenon of using others' ration cards. The paper also investigates the functioning of TPDS ration shop in the study villages. The analysis leads to the conclusion that even after several reforms undertaken in PDS, the issue price of TPDS ration remains higher than the regional market price of Orissa; the per capita entitlement remains very low and the targeting of HHs is yet to be done properly. This paper also makes an attempt to explain how the allocation of subsidy between rice and sugar restricts the volume of income transfer. In this context, this paper proposes that if the rationing between the commodities is adjusted, then the poor consumer may benefit more.

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## **TRIPS and pharmaceutical industry: issues of strategic importance**

*N. Lalitha*

### **Abstract**

Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) brings in uniformity in the standards of intellectual property rights among the member countries of the WTO irrespective of their developmental status. While this is expected to result in free flow of technology and investment among the member countries, yet the extent to which the benefits will accrue depend on the domestic industry and the developmental status of the country that is undertaking the reform measures. Viewed from this angle, India with its fairly developed pharmaceutical industry can benefit by suitably modifying its patent law. Further, the industry by strengthening its R&D, besides focusing on new product development can also benefit as a contract researcher and manufacturer.

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## **Growing industries, sick workers: A study of leather tanning industry of Dindigul from an occupational health perspective**

*Millie Nihila*

### **Abstract**

This paper is an attempt to question India's development paradigm through a concrete field based study of an export-oriented industry, namely, the leather tanning industry concentrated in Dindigul in South Tamil Nadu. In a nutshell, the study explores the structural nature of employment in the industry and its consequences for the health of workers, given a unique organization of production which evolved over a long period.

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