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SOCIO ECONOMIC WELFARE SCHEME IMPLEMENTED BY GOVERNMENTS ON SC/ST IN RURAL AREA OF SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU

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ABSTRACT

The present study is undertaken to highlight the various Government Schemes implemented to uplift the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes by assuring Socio Economics development in rural area of Sivagangai District on the state of Tamilnadu. This study measures social and economic status of the SC/ST people. The findings of this study like State Government and Central Government to design suitable policy and measures to improve economic and social welfare schemes implemented on SC/ST people in the Sivagangai District in the State of Tamilnadu. Employees of the private organisations have no reservation and promotion according to the experience. But they are facing atrocities through the superior putting who are burden on them.

KEYWORDS

Sivagangai district, socio economic welfare scheme.

INTRODUCTION

India is a land of castes and religions. Even during the vedic period, the Indian society remained stratified on the basis of caste, community and religion. After the advent of the British rule in India and the entry of Christian Missionaries the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were identified. These Missionaries tried to evolve a number of measures to improve them socially and economically.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chetty (1991) in his study on Scheduled Castes and Development Programmes in India, stated that the failure of the big industries strategy compelled the Indian planners to switch over to growth with social justice strategy and this strategy required programmes of reducing absolute poverty. Chetty in his study on Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP) in Andhra Pradesh has found that the majority of the scheduled castes in rural areas are still engaged in traditional low status occupation and very few of them own land. He has found that the amount of loan sanctioned to this group was inadequate and some of these beneficiaries found it very difficult to produce surplus income. He also highlighted the inadequacy of follow-ups of programmes and recovery of loan sanctioned.

Lakshmaiah et. al (1995) in their study on programmes for scheduled caste labourers have examined whether the benefits of development are reaching the targeted group and evaluated the efficacy of existing programmes.

Michael (1999) in his edited volume on Dalits in Modern India stated that one of the profound changes in contemporary Indian Society has been the emergence of a new sense of identity among the Dalits. The Dalit Movement not only rejects the very ideas of pollution, impurity and untouchability but in the process is forging a new vision for Indian society which is different from that espoused by the higher castes. The volume explores the social, economic, political and cultural content of the Dalit articulation and its relevance for the nation.

Stephen (2002) states discrimination in the name of caste is the human rights violation and a systematic violence. The dalits are treated as sub-humans by dominant groups. The dalits are not allowed to enjoy their privileges in all spheres of life. Even among dalits, dalit women are the most victimized. The dalits and adivasis are tortured, their women are sexually exploited and their privileges are exploited.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Any development depends, to a greater extent on the provision of gainful employment of the people of the locality. Employment Opportunities are provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Government of India and Government of Tamilnadu. Eighteen percent of the Government posts and jobs in public sector undertaking and one percent of such employment are reserved for Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes respectively in Tamilnadu.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To trace the various types welfare schemes implemented by Governments in rural area of southern district of Tamilnadu.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study attempts to analyze the Government Schemes implemented for the Socio-Economic Status of SC and ST people and the impact of such schemes on these people in sivagangai District of Tamilnadu.

METHODOLOGY

The study is a descriptive research based on the survey method. The primary data for the study are to be collected with the help of an Interview Schedule, which are to be personally administered and the data related to provision, implementation and impact of Government Schemes and the number of beneficiaries who availed of the Scheme were collected.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF THE STUDENTS

The respondents have classified as per the age for the implementation of Welfare Scheme.

TABLE NO. 1: AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF THE STUDENTS

Age of the Students	Total
Between 12 & 17	18
Between 18 & 25	75
Between 26 & 35	7
Total	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table 1 reveals that the maximum of 75 students belongs to the age group between 18 & 25 the students are pursuing Under graduate course and post graduate course and next to that 18 students belong to the age group of between 12 & 17 the students are pursuing standard IX to XII and remaining 7 students belong the age group of between 26 & 35 pursuing Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy in various institution.

AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND FARMERS

The age wise classification of workers and farmers are the main factor of the implementation of the Schemes.

TABLE NO. 2: AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND FARMERS

Age of the Respondents	Workers	Farmers	Total
Between 15 & 25	10	6	16
Between 26 & 35	41	33	74
Between 36 & 45	15	28	43
Between 46 & 55	29	21	50
Above 56	5	12	17
TOTAL	100	100	200

Source: Primary Data

The above table 2 illustrates the age group of workers and farmers of Sivaganga district. **Workers:** Maximum of 41 workers belong to the age group of between 26 & 35 next to that 29 workers belongs the age group of 46 & 55. 15 workers belongs to the age group of between 36 & 45 and 10 workers belongs to the age group of between 15 & 25 and the remaining 5 workers belongs to the age group of above 56. **Farmers:** Maximum of 33 farmers belong to the age group of between 26 & 35 next to that 28 farmers belongs the age group of 36 & 45. 21 farmers belongs to the age group of between 46 & 55 and 6 farmers belongs to the age group of between 15 & 25 and the remaining 12 farmers belongs to the age group of above 56.

GENDER OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

Gender is one of the factors of implementation of the Schemes in the selected Districts.

TABLE NO. 3: GENDER OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

Gender of the Respondents	Students	Workers	Farmers	Total
Male	75	68	59	202
Female	25	32	41	98
TOTAL	100	100	100	300

The above table 3 illustrates the Gender of the respondents of Sivaganga district. **Students:** 75 students of the respondents were male and remaining 25 students were female. **Workers:** 68 workers of the respondents were male and remaining 32 workers were female. **Farmers:** 59 farmers of the respondents were male and remaining 41 farmers were female

RELIGION OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

Religion is another one factor of the Successful Schemes implementation in the selected District.

TABLE NO. 4: RELIGION OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

Religion of the Respondents	Students	Workers	Farmers	Total
Hindu	79	88	75	242
Christian	21	12	25	58
TOTAL	100	100	100	300

Source: Primary Data

From the table 4 illustrates the religion of the respondents of Sivaganga district **Students:** 79 students of the respondents belong to Hindu and remaining 21 students belongs to Christian. **Workers:** 88 workers of the respondents belong to Hindu and remaining 12 workers belongs to Christian. **Farmer:** 75 farmers of the respondents belong to Hindu and remaining 25 farmers belong to Christian.

MARITAL STATUS OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

Marital Status is the factor of Implementation of the Welfare Schemes.

TABLE NO. 5: MARITAL STATUS OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

Marital status of the Respondents	Workers	Farmers	Total
Married	85	78	163
Unmarried	15	22	37
TOTAL	100	100	200

Source: Primary Data

The above Table 5 illustrates the marital status of the respondents of workers and farmers of Sivaganga district. **Workers:** 85 workers of the respondents were married and remaining 15 workers of the respondents were unmarried. **Farmers:** 78 farmers of the respondents were married and remaining 22 farmers of the respondents were unmarried.

FAMILY SIZE OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

The Family size is the factor of the Schemes implementation.

TABLE NO. 6: FAMILY SIZE OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

Family Size	Students	Workers	Farmers	Total
Below 3	9	22	13	44
4 – 6	89	65	71	225
7 & above	2	13	16	31
TOTAL	100	100	100	300

Source: Primary Data

The above Table 6 illustrates the family size of the respondents of Sivaganga district **Students:** 89 student's family size of the respondents were belong to the group 4-6, 9 student's family size of the respondents belongs to the group of below 3 and remaining 2 student's family size belongs to the group of 7 & above.

Workers: 65 worker’s family size of the respondents were belong to the group 4-6, 22 worker’s family size of the respondents belongs to the group of below 3 and remaining 13 worker’s family size belongs to the group of 7 & above. **Farmers:** 71 farmer’s family size of the respondents were belong to the group 4-6, 16 farmer’s family size of the respondents belongs to the group of 7 & above and remaining 13 farmer’s family size belongs to the group of below 3.

RESIDENT STATUS OF THE STUDENT RESPONDENTS

The status of the resident of the respondent is another one factor for the Scheme Implementation

TABLE NO. 7: RESIDENT STATUS OF THE STUDENT RESPONDENTS

Resident status of the Students	TOTAL
Hosteller	48
Days Scholar	52
TOTAL	100

Source: Primary Data

The above Table 7 reveals the residential status of the student’s respondents of Sivaganga district. 48 students are studying through staying in hostel and remaining 52 getting their education as day scholar.

LIVING NATURE OF THE HOME

The respondent’s living home nature is another one factor for the Scheme Implementation.

TABLE NO. 8: NATURE OF THE HOME OF THE RESPONDENTS LIVING IN

Respondents living in	Students	Workers	Farmers	TOTAL
Tiled House	74	81	78	233
Concrete House	26	19	22	67
TOTAL	100	100	100	300

Source: Primary Data

The above Table 8 illustrates the respondents living in house of Tiled and Concrete. **Students:** 74 students of the respondents are living in tiled house and remaining 26 students of the respondents are living concrete house. **Workers:** 81 workers of the respondents are living in tiled house and remaining 19 workers of the respondents are living concrete house. **Farmers:** 78 farmers of the respondents are living in tiled house and remaining 22 farmers of the respondents are living concrete house.

OCCUPATION OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS PARENTS

The Occupational status is another one factor of Schemes Implementation.

TABLE NO 9: OCCUPATION OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS PARENTS

Occupation of the Respondent’s Parents	Students		Workers		Farmers		TOTAL
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	
Private employee	4	-	12	-	-	-	
Government employee	10	-	9	-	-	-	
Lecturer	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Labor	8	11	-	-	-	-	
Daily wage	23	23	-	-	-	-	
Tailoring	6	9	7	-	-	-	
Cook	4	8	-	-	-	-	
Server	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Driver	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Electrician	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Mason	5	-	8	-	-	-	
Farmer	28	28	64	-	100	100	
Home maker	-	21	-	100	-	-	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Source: Primary Data

Student Respondents Father: 23 father’s of the respondents were working as daily wage workers, 28 father’s of the respondents were working as farmers, 10 father’s were working as government employee, 4 father’s were working as private employee, 6 father’s were working as drivers, 8 father’s were working as labour, 5 father’s were working as mason, 6 father’s were doing tailoring, 4 father’s were working as cook, 2 father’s were working as servers, and 4 father’s were working as electrician. **Student Respondents Mother:** 28 mother’s were working as daily wage farmer, 21 mother’s were home maker, 23 mother’s were working as daily wage, 11 mother’s were working as labour, 9 mother’s were doing tailoring and 8 mother’s were working as cook. **Worker Respondents Father:** 64 worker’s father were farmers, 9 fathers were working as private employee, remaining 12 fathers were working as government employee, 8 father’s were working as mason and 7 father’s were working as tailoring. **Worker Respondents Mother:** All the worker respondents’ mothers are home maker. **Farmer Respondents parent:** Both father and mother of the farmer respondents were occupation were farmers.

ANNUAL INCOME OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS FAMILY

The annual income level is another one factor of Scheme Implementation

TABLE NO. 10: ANNUAL INCOME OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS FAMILY

Annual Income of the Family	Students	Workers	Farmers	TOTAL
Below Rs 50,000	70	-	67	137
Rs.50,001 to Rs. 1,00,00	19	61	33	113
Rs. 1,00,001 to Rs.1,50,001	11	27	-	38
Rs.1,50,001	-	12	-	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	300

Source: Primary Data

The above Table 4.20 illustrates the annual income of the family of the respondents of Sivaganga. Maximum of 70 students family annual income are below Rs. 50,000, 19 students family annual income belong Rs.50,001 to Rs.1,00,000 and remaining 11 students family annual income are Above Rs. 1,00,001. Maximum of 61 workers family annual income are below Rs.50,001 to Rs.1,00,000, 27 workers family annual income belong Rs.1,00,001 to Rs.1,50,000 and remaining 12 workers family annual income are Above Rs. 1,50,001. Maximum of 67 farmers family annual income are below Rs.50,000 and 33 farmers family annual income belong Rs.50,001 to Rs.1,00,000.

CONCLUSION

Working employees of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes community in the government organisations facing many problems like reservation quota, they don't get the promotion in time. Employees of the private organisations have no reservation and promotion according to the experience. But they are facing atrocities through the superior putting who are a burden on them.

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