

**A STUDY ON WELFARE SCHEMES OF SCHEDULED CASTE WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NAYARAMBALAM GRAMA
PANCHAYAT**

Dissertation submitted to

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS IN ECONOMICS

By

DHWANI MOHAN

Register No: AM14ECO004

Under the guidance of

Dr.THUSHARA GEORGE



**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ST.TERESA'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
ERNAKULAM
MARCH 2016**

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation titled "A STUDY ON WELFARE SCHEMES OF SCHEDULED CASTE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NAYARAMBALAM GRAMA PANCHAYAT.", submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of MA Degree in Economics to the Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, is a record of bona fide research work done under my supervision and guidance.



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Dr. Nirmala Padmanabhan



Guide and Supervisor
Dr. Thushara George



DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation titled "A STUDY ON WELFARE SCHEMES OF SCHEDULED CASTE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NAYARAMBALAM GRAMA PANCHAYAT" submitted by me for the M.A. Degree in Economics is my original work.



Signature of Supervisor

Dr. THUSHARA GEORGE



Signature of Candidate

DHWANI MOHAN



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The traditional caste system, India society was divided into four groups based on traditional occupations. They are Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra. But in the modern India social system, there groups namely, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who are living outside the mainstream of the society due to their lower social and economic status. The Scheduled Caste are also called the Pulaya and they are often perceived as backward people, who live in remote and isolated regions and engage in primitive occupations, in tribal communities, the role of women is substantial and crucial. They constitute about half the total population but in tribal society women are more important than in other social groups, because they work harder and the family economy and management depends on them. They have remained as educationally, culturally, economically and socially deprived sections. Scheduled Caste women play a very significant role in their social cultural economic and regions way of life and they are considered as a development factor in their family as well as society. But they are still lagging far behind in the different walls of life like education, employment, political, social position, good health and empowerment.

India is a welfare state, communities to the welfare and development of its people and of vulnerable sections in particular. The preamble, Directive principles of state policy, Fundamental Rights and specific sections, is Articles 38, 39 and 46 in the constitution of India, stand testimony to the commitment of the state to its people.

The idea of caste based reservation system was envisioned by William Hunter and Jyotirao Phule in various forms in 1888 and implemented by Chhatrapati Sahuji in 1901. The term was changed to "Depressed Class" in 1932 by Ambedkar and later "Scheduled Caste/Tribes" during the framing of the constitution in 1950. The idea was that a vast majority of the poor were from a very small caste group and they needed a social net so that they can be accommodated into society as fully fledged members..

The world of caste and the practice of untouchability have been subjects of serious thinking and research over the past few decades. They have also provided opportunity for reformists and revolutionary social movements historically. In post independence India and also during the British regime, untouchability in particular has made the government to assume the role of social workers.

In Kerala, the caste system split the people into horizontal and vertical divisions, thus forming a caste hierarchy in which Brahmins were at the top and the untouchables at the bottom. There were often encounters and clashes among the lower strata and the conciliates on efforts and final decisions were taken by the upper classes which inherited supremacy over the lower castes, where caste was considered hereditary and continued in the same way until death. The occupation field was in a static condition, as the lower caste people were not allowed to enjoy the higher caste occupations. Hence ascending occupation mobility and were not allowed in ridden society . Caste determined the social, economical and political positions. The lower caste were not allowed the possession of property and hence there existed an economic stagnation. Constant dependence and obligation to higher castes for livelihood made inferiority complex in the minds of SCs, which in turn hindered their development. The social condition did not give them opportunity for developing even human values. Hence a society evolved which was static and introvert in nature¹.

1.2REVIEW OF LITERATURE

George Rosen (1966) in his study stated that the scheduled castes have gained by the reservations of seats in schools, colleges and professional and technical institutions and reservations of jobs. Further the number of sc members in government employment has risen though the number is still well below the proportions reserved. The scheduled castes are still, in general, in the lowest economic position when compared to any other castes group.²

Bhagwan Das (1969) in his book stated that Dr.B.R.Ambedkar drew attention to the fact that the skewer not able to prosecute their persecutors for want of economic and financial means. Consequently they had to compromise with the Hindu offenders. The law remained a dead letter because those in whose favor it was enacted were unable to put it in action and offenders were able to silence the victim. The guilty parties by compounding the offence with payment of a small sum able to get away and could continue harassing the untouchables and untouchability would never end.³

Santhakumari R. (1976) examines the importance of welfare measure on the backward classes of Kerala through her study on three scheduled groups.

From her work, impact of welfare measures on the backward classes, A study of the scheduled caste of Kerala it is revealed that the welfare programs of the government have its impact upon the

scheduled caste to a certain extent but not as expected . Many of the welfare programs have not been utilized fully imposed upon them but the higher caste. Even so find that among three sc communities.⁴

Schidhananda, (1977) 'The Harijan elite', analyses the status of the sc elites in his book. As he observes, status, sometimes becomes an individual matter. Thus in a single kinship group, we may find person of divergent financial and occupational status and divergent evaluation from different authorities. The study seeks to cover against this background, the status of the educated elite in their own society as also their status in the wider local community. It also examines how the sc elites are absorbed in the general society elite. The author's study reveals that public servants, social worker's and legislators are experiencing forward mobility. They are no more in the caste occupation.⁵

Ranjit R. Bhandra (1980) 'Stratification in Assam' studied social mobility in the Assamese society. The author states that the , because one always overlaps the others but mobility at the group or corporate level refers to the movement of the whole or a segment of group up or down in the social status. He believes that the case of Hindustisation or Vishnavisation or Sanskritisation in Assam may be treated as an example of such group mobility. In the case of medieval Assamese society, there is sufficient evidence of incidence of mobility at the group or corporate level as well as at the Vishnavite movement which opened various new channel of upward social mobility.⁶

According to Srinivas, the scheduled castes were persuaded to adopt norms and values of the upper castes. They hoped that with the adoption of the values and practices of upper caste, they would also be accorded improved status. This process called Sanskritisation, aimed at changes in the socio-cultural aspects, but not politico-economic life of the sc. Besides, by its very nature Sanskritisation entailed group mobility rather than individual mobility.⁷

Sudhapai (2000) in his study found that scheduled castes constitute disadvantaged, economically poor and socially backward groups. Owning little land with low levels of literacy. They suffer from low levels of urbanization, employment and wages due to lack of rapid industrial development.⁸

ShashiTharoor (2006) stated that despite constitutional protections and provisions, inequalities persist between the upper castes and the former untouchables. Affirmative action benefited a minority of Dalits who were in a position to take advantage of it. Independent India has witnessed the creation of privileged sections with in formerly underprivileged groups, as the sons and

daughters of rich and influential scheduled caste leaders got ahead on the strength of their caste affiliation.⁹

Rajnishkumar (2009) in their study found that even within the slums, which are often taken to represent a homogeneous lot, variations important indicators like education, occupation and incomes are evident. The vulnerability conceptualized in terms of several socio- economic and demographic indicators exists among most of the social categories despite variations in the relative size of deprivation. Further they found that probability of experiencing well- being beyond a threshold limit turns out to be lower for the socially backward classes than the others. They opined that in the deprived areas particularly in the urban space where vulnerability has political lineages as well, caste- based schemes hold the possibility of igniting caste-war or communal tensions instead of smoothing the count ours of inequalities.¹⁰

Neela Mukherjee analyzed the domestic the domestic technologies which were eco-friendly that could make the life of poor comfortable at low cost. She also pointed out that the construction of houses without basic infrastructure like provision for safe drinking water would not solve the problems of the poor.¹¹

Om Prakash Sangwon in his study on Dalit society and the challenges of development found that social and economic impoverishment are the main courses of the back wardens of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Improvements in the condition of living entail an improvement of the habitat and the surroundings in which people live.¹²

According to Amartya Sen. (2000) development can be seen as a process of expanding the real freedom that people enjoy. In viewing development as freedom he also asserts “freedoms are not only the primary ends of developments, they are also among its principal means”. In this context while evaluating the deprivation of the SCs we see that developments are not reaching them because they are not enjoying the social freedom due to so many constraints. By positive discrimination, freedom as envisaged by Sen. can be given to them. The welfare schemes launched by various government agencies are providing them this freedom in its sprit. These try to ensure a better life for the SCs mainly through policies in education, employment, health status and land holding.¹³

K.S. Chalam (2003) in his article, "New Economic Policy: The Dwija project" argues that the New economic policy is the conspiracy of Dwijas (Upper Castes) to maintain and continue their supreme position in the existing social order which was Challenged by the Dalits and Bahujans because of their increasing representation in power structures which was made possible by the reservation policy. During the kaliyuga caste order seems to have been disturbed. It is only to restore the order successive governments have been trying to implement to the policies, which will restore and strengthen the Brahmanical social order.¹⁴

Goldy M. George (2006) in his study stated that untouchability and daily routine forms of caste discrimination are still practised in India. Dalits continue to face the wrath of the caste lords and are denied of human dignity and their rights including a just share in the resources like land, water, mines, aqua resources, etc. The owners of the land are today landless; this is Dalits. Historically they were one of the long persecuted humanities betrayed of rights over land and any form of resources. Even after duly getting elected and status they deserve. They are made to sit outside the Panchayat offices, on the floor while the traditional village headmen occupy the chairs. Even when upper caste groups are committing atrocities against the Dalits, the latter do not have a supportive redress mechanism.¹⁵

D. Pulla Rao(2013) This paper addresses the socio economic status of the ST/SC in Visakhapattanam district of Andhra Pradesh state in the sample the majority of the households is the tribe of Konda Dora. The majority of the sample households in the study area are Hindus and more than 70 percentage of the sample population were illiterate. There is a need to put more attention on educational aspects of ST/ST, where this only can motivate them for future life.¹⁶

1.3 OBJECTIVES

- To identify the major welfare schemes provide for Scheduled Caste in ward 5, Nayarambalam Grama Panchayat.
- To analyze the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Caste people residing in ward 5, Nayarambalam Grama Panchayat.

1.4 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

This will help to understand the basic necessities of the Scheduled Caste to know whether they are satisfied with the present living conditions. It will also make them aware about the utilization and development of various schemes available to them. We can see that in the 10th five year plan, it is aiming at Scheduled Caste by providing them lands houses, drinking water, electricity, roads, toilets etc.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The research had been designed and conducted as part of a study in economics. This is a study specific to welfare schemes of Scheduled Caste in Nayarambalam Grama Panchayat.

SOURCE OF DATA

The study is based on both primary data and secondary data. Primary data were collected through interview schedules from Nayarambalam Grama Panchayat . Secondary data have been collected through the various government articles, websites, journals, reports etc.

AREA OF STUDY

The area selected for the present study is Nayarambalam Panchayat . This area was selected because the majority of population living there is SC

SAMPLING SIZE

A total of 50 respondents were selected for the study.

SAMPLING

Random sampling technique was used for the selection of sample of 50 respondents. The 50 respondents are from Nayarambalam Panchayat ward 5.

PERIOD OF STUDY

This study was carried out during 2015-2016. All the data are collected during same year

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

For analysis the data, used both frequency, table and graphs were respectively used.

TYPES OF ANALYSIS

The present study is to both descriptive and analytical. It is descriptive in the sense that it examines national, regional levels of welfare schemes of SC in Nayarambalam Grama Panchayath.

1.6 Scheme of the study

The study is organized in four chapters:

Chapter one includes the introduction and problem identification of the study, objectives, methodology, review of literature, limitations and scheme of the study.

Chapter two-An Overview of evolution of Scheduled Caste in India.

Chapter three-Analysis of welfare schemes of Scheduled Caste.

Chapter four-This chapter provides major findings and conclusion .

1.7 Limitations

- An important limitation of the study is that the sample size taken was small. A larger sample may yield better result.
- The findings of the study entirely depends on the reliability of the data given by the respondents.

CHAPTER 2

AN OVERVIEW OF EVOLUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE IN INDIA

2.1 DEFINITION OF SCHEDULED CASTES

According to Dr.D.N Majumdar the term 'Scheduled Castes' refers to the 'Untouchable Caste'. "The untouchable castes are those who suffer from various social and political disabilities many of which are traditionally prescribed and socially enforced by higher castes". We can define the Scheduled Castes as those economically, socially, educationally and politically backward castes which are kept at a distance by the other castes as 'untouchables'.

Scheduled Castes are those untouchable castes which are subject to some disabilities in every walk of life-social, religious, educational, economic and political.Examples:Madiga Chalavadigas,Billavas,Edigas,Korama,Machigars,Dhoras,Samagaras,Mahars,Mangs,Holeyas,Upparas,Ezhavas,Chamars.

2.2 SOCIO ECONOMIC RELEVANCE OF CASTE SYSTEM IN INDIA

Hindu social organization from time immemorial has expressed the feature of caste system in India. When analyzed to the depth, it is seen that the division of the society had been inevitably linked to the Occupation, economic production, access to property and wealth. History shows that caste and class have been influencing the socioeconomic and political system of the Indian society at large. The adaptive nature of the caste system has been all- pervading and all powerful.

2.3 The Origin of Caste System

The history of the social origin of the scheduled castes or the untouchables is age old. Among the early Hindu epics, Dharmashastras and Smritis dealing with the origin of Varnasystem, the Rig-Veda is the oldest one which describes that all the four varnasi .Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra are originated from the different limbs of the Almighty.⁶ According to the Rig-Veda the origin of Brahmin is supposed to be from the mouth, Kshatriya from the arms, Vishya, from the chest and Sudra from the feet of the Almighty.

According to Gita the origin is supposed to be done by the Create or himself on the basis of "Guna" (quality) and the "Karma" (action).From the above extracts of ancient epics it is clear that the untouchables owe their origin to the traditional Varna and caste system. It can, therefore, be

observed that the untouchables and the untouchability are by-products of Hindu caste system. According to the code of Manu, all those who were born out of the pratiloma marriage⁸ were assigned the lowest rank in the Varna hierarchy. Regarding the origin of caste system two types of inferences are prevalent. The first is that it was the outcome of a confluence of two totally different social streams. The second holds that it signified the slow evolution of certain indigenous societies. Gerald D Berreman⁹, (1979) for instance, belonged to the first Group. He suggested that caste originated as an intermediate stage when the pre-stage, kin-based ethnic groups or tribes of South Asia came under the control of State organized, stratified, conquering people of Indo-Aryan origin around 5000 years ago. The indigenous small-scale ethnic groups were slowly absorbed into the emerging larger and more complex polity. The caste system originated and persisted as a form of institutionalized inequality in which ethnically distinct social entities were absorbed into a status and economic hierarchy. Francoise Houtart and Genevieve Lemerceinier¹⁰ (1981) also subscribe to this view. According to them Aryan dominations over the Dravidian led to the final institutionalization of religious, political economic and other service functions among the various lineage structures. The successive invasions of the Aryans destroyed the Dravidian civilization. Afterwards the Aryans settled among the waterways of the Indo-Genetic plain and established clan villages with pastoralagrarian economies. There were warrior clans and farming clans among them. They established several monarchies or clan type republics comprising the king, extended families, and other functional groups. The warrior clans which conquered Dravidian territories and carried over decentralized political power such as defense, collection of tributes etc. Became overlord caste - the Kshatriya. Division of labor among the farming and other functional clans led to the development of productive forces and specialization in different types of craftsmanship. The peasant and artisan groups which emerged thus became the Sudra caste. They had to pay tributes in return for seigniorial services. The accumulation of tribute thus received became the capital for trade. Early trading activities were between rulers, later they became the specialized occupation of specific social groups of merchants who came to be known as Vaisyas. The vanquished Dravidians were assigned the most menial jobs. They remained outside the caste-based lineage structure of the society. The religious agents formed a specific group of their own, the Brahmins, and managed to occupy the apex position in the social hierarchy. The society had its base in the groups comprising the producer clans and the outcaste groups. Its superstructure was constituted by the religious, political and trading groups. They usually occupied the dominant position.

2.4 The Scheduled Castes

The untouchable caste, being on the last rung of the social ladder, was denied entry into several occupations which were relatively cleaner or well-paid and the field of its activities was restricted to somewhat unclean and menial jobs which yielded low incomes. They were associated with a variety of specialized traditional occupations such as scavenging, cobbling, disposal of carcasses, basketry, etc. These castes in the past had no access to education. The road to knowledge was closed to them.

As Untouchables were outside the Varna system, they were known as '*Avarna*', '*Panchamas*', or '*Antyaja*'. These people were out castes and as such were socially ostracized by caste Hindus is rather a strange expression. All the Hindus come under the Varna and Caste System and as such there was no one like non Varna or non-caste Hindu. As the lower strata in the society, the Untouchables were outside the four Varna fold and formed the fifth Varna and as such were '*Panchamas*'.

The practice of untouchability developed in the course of time, some scholars argued as the conflict between the Aryans and the indigenous people became sharp. Practice of untouchability was preceded by a long history of social and cultural prejudice of the Vedic Aryans towards some groups of the indigenous population who posed threat to their way of life, based on pastoral wealth and performance of religious rituals and sacrifices. Untouchables were hated because they spoke a different language and did not follow the religion of the Aryans.

The Scheduled Castes were said to be carried with them the stigma of their low and impure birth. The caste system was said to be founded on the concept of 'purity and pollution'. As the very positions in the caste hierarchy are based on the ideas of 'purity and pollution', the caste at the top have greater 'purity' in that their food, dress and occupation are regarded as more pure than those of other castes. Castes at the bottom are regarded as 'impure' and their food, occupations, clothes, customs and myths are regarded as either inferior or impure. Economically completely dependent on the superior castes and much exploited by them, educationally backward, socially degraded and treated with contempt, deliberately deprived of the higher religious and cultural values of the Hindu society, all the Scheduled Castes were attributed with varying degrees of ritual impurity. Close contact with them was polluting; hence they were untouchables.

2.5 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

The role played by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, himself an untouchable, in the cause of Harijan uplift was especially significant. He believed that unless the untouchables enjoy political power they will not be able to raise themselves up. He argued that the depressed classes should be entitled to special protection more than any other religious minority in the country. While framing the Constitution of India, Ambedkar who was one of its architects, secured necessary constitutional guarantees for the uplift of Harijans.

2.6 Constitutional and Legal Safeguards

“The framers of our Constitution desired to secure justice for all citizens in social, political and economic spheres. They realized that the inequitable forces embedded in the socio-economic system and political organizations had resulted in deprivation and disadvantages for the poor and the weaker sections of society. So they considered it necessary to provide specific safeguards in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who were the most deprived, weak and vulnerable amongst the various sections of Indian society.

The various safeguards and protective measures sought to ensure them all-round development and progress, so that they could form part of the mainstream of society”²¹ While drafting the Constitution for independent India, the Constituent assembly also used the word *Scheduled Caste* for these social, economic and religious backward castes. After the adoption of the Constitution, the Government of India issued (SC) order 1950

Which empowers the President of India to notify the list of Scheduled Castes? It reads. “The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory and where it is a State, after consultation with Governor thereof, by public notification specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purpose be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to the State or Union Territory, as the case may be”.

2.7 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Article 15: Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

1. The state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth or any of them.

2. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them be subject to any difficulty, liability, restriction or condition with regard to.

(a) Access to shop, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment.

(b) The use of wells, tanks, bathing Ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of state funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

(3) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the state from making any special provision for women and children.

(4) Nothing in this Article or in clause (2) of Article 29 shall prevent the state from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Article 17: Abolition of Untouchability "Untouchability" is abolished its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Article 330: Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of people.

(1) Seats shall be reserved in the House of the people for –

(a) Scheduled Castes;

(b) The Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes (1) in the tribal areas of Assam (2) in Nagaland (3) in Meghalaya (4) in Arunachal Pradesh and (5) in Mizoram

(2) The number of seats reserved in any state or Union Territory for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes under clause (1) shall bear as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the

total number of seats allotted to that state or Union Territory in the 'House of the people as the population of the Scheduled castes in the state or Union Territory or of the Scheduled Tribes in the state or Union Territory or of the Scheduled Tribes in the state or Union Territory or part of the state or Union Territory as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the state or Union Territory.

- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2), the number of seats reserved in the House of the people for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats allotted to that state a proportion not less than the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the said autonomous districts bears to the total population of state.

Article 332: Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the seats

- (1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, except the Scheduled Tribes, in the tribal areas of Assam, in Nagaland and in Meghalaya, in the Legislative Assembly of every state.
- (2) Seats shall be reserved also for the autonomous districts in the Legislative Assembly of the state of Assam.
- (3) The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any state under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the state or of the Scheduled Tribes, in the state or part of the state as or part of the state as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the state .
- (4) The number of seats reserved for an autonomous district in the Legislative Assembly of the state of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats in that Assembly a proportion not less than the population of the district bears to the total population of the state.
- (5) The constituencies for the seats reserved for any autonomous district of Assam shall not comprise any area outside the district.
- (6) No person who is not a member of a Scheduled Tribes of any autonomous district of the State of Assam shall be eligible for election to the Legislative Assembly of the state from any constituency of district.

Article 335: Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts.

The claims of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a state.

Article 338: Special officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

- (1) There shall be Special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be appointed by the president.
- (2) It shall be the duty of the special officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this constitution and report to the president upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the president may direct, and the president shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of parliament.
- (3) In this Article, reference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be construed as including reference to such other backward classes as the president may, on receipt of the report of Commission appointed under clause (1) of Article 340, by order specify and also to the Anglo- Indian community.

Article 341: Scheduled Castes

- (1) The president may with respect to any state or Union Territory after consultation with the Governor, by public notification, specify the castes, races, or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that state or Union Territory, as the case may be.
- (2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

2.8 CASTE SYSTEM IN INDIA

Caste is defined as a system incorporating within it a structure and organization, and is based on endogamy, hierarchy, and commercial restrictions. It also prescribes the pattern of group relations that may bind the interacting individuals in routine life. The groups in caste system are exhaustive, exclusive, and discrete, i.e., every person is a member of such a group and of only one. Membership in-group influences the members in their roles and activities; there is a degree of 'role summation'. The groups are independent; each needs the services or goods provided by others².

Traditional Indian society was based largely on the principles of caste. Caste is the very complex social institution deeply entrenched in Indian society from immemorial past. It is a system of social organization found in traditional India and surviving to a large extent to the present day. The earlier Vedas do not reveal the existence of caste. Careful analysis of the sacred books of India indicates that the caste system is developed in the latest phase of decline of the Vedic culture as a result of Aryan invasion and conquest of the original inhabitants³. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar coined the views of Dr. Johnson on these sacred books in his writings

According to Dr. Ambedkar, "Caste in India means an artificial chopping off of the population into fixed and definite units, each one prevented from fusing into another through the custom of endogamy". In his view, Chaturvarnya is the root cause of all its inequality and is also the parent of caste system and untouchability which are merely other forms of inequalities.

In terms of social status, the Indian population can be grouped into four categories: Scheduled Castes (SC) or Dalit, Scheduled Tribes (ST) or Adivasis, Other Backward Classes (OBC), and Others⁶. The caste system in its entirety constitutes a status hierarchy with the Brahmins at the pinnacle and the Scheduled Castes or so-called untouchables at the base. Scheduled Castes are persons of discrete sets of low castes who are excluded from social, cultural, religious, and other conventions of an elaborate hierarchical Indian caste system. They are in a condition of being marginalized and deprived of basic rights on account of their birth into low status social groups. Thus the Scheduled Castes are characterized by a low, in fact, the lowest, social status in the caste hierarchy, as well as by low socio-economic conditions. These strata had, on account of their low social and ritual status, been subject to a variety of disabilities. As a consequence, these castes have remained socially, economically and educationally backward. The total SC population in India is about 201.4 million.

2.9 Scheduled Castes in Kerala

It is estimated that there are about 3000 castes and sub-castes in India and 779 of these are SCs.¹⁵ In Kerala there are 53 sub-castes among SCs. The SC population of Kerala is 31.24 lakhs constituting 9.81% of the total population¹⁶. In Kerala SC people are living along with other communities in various parts and in particular habitats. The number of SCs is largest in the Palakkad District and smallest in Idukki.

2.10 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

On the eve of the independence the Indian economy was characterized by high degree of poverty, illiteracy, ignorance malnutrition and social inequalities. To solve these problems five year plan have been adopted from 1951 onwards.

The major objectives of planning in India were acceleration of economic development with justice. For this process, the state has been assigned a crucial role. Initially public sector was expected to control the commanding heights of the economy. Public sector would not only take into account economic goals, like profit maximization but also consider social aspects like providing access to deprived sections to participate in the development process and thereby providing justice. In case of socially and economically deprived sections like SCs and STs Variety of special development programmes had been launched in addition to general development programmes. Land reform was viewed as an important anti-poverty program as it not only promoted equity but also increase agricultural productivity.

A specific sector of backward class was included in the First Plan to cater to the particular needs of the SCs/STs/OBCS in addition to the general programmes. Special component plan for SCs during the Sixth Plan to facilitate monitoring of the development programmes for Scheduled Castes was introduced. National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, primary to act as a catalytic agent in development schemes for employment generation and financing pilot projects was established. Special consideration was accorded to SCs/STs families in the Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP), the most important of the poverty alleviation programme (IRDP),. In the wage employment programme of the Jawahar Rojagar Yoojana, preference was given to SCs/ STs and bonded labourers. It has been provided that at village panchayat level 15% of the annual allocation must be spend on the items of work which

directly benefit SCs/ STs. Through positive discrimination and scholarship facilities, it has been planned to promote education and employment among dalits.

In the light of the national economic policy of growth with justice, various development programmes were implemented by the government of India for the economic development of Scheduled Castes right from First Five Year Plan onwards. An attempt is made in this paper to study the economic progress of SCs during the First Five Year Plan to the Eight Plan.

This major problem of SCs is poverty superimposed by social discrimination. The SCs population which was 14.6% of total population in 1951 increased to 16.5% by 1991. Nearly 81% of SCs live in rural areas and 19% live in urban areas while the corresponding percentages are 74% and 26% in the case of general population. About 39.25% of SCs are workers in 1991. The improvement in the conditions of SCs depends on their access to land, wages, education and non-farm employment and consequent improvement in the consumption levels.

2.11 CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The rights of man basically arise out of the western moral conviction that every human being is sacred. The secular version of human rights arises out of experiences of humanity with the brutality of religious practices and as science. The claim that every human being is sacred is violated by many only some persons are considered to be really human beings and others such as women, tribes, dalits or Bosnian Muslims, etc are not truly human. Michael J. Prerry in his recent book *The Idea of Human Rights*—the claim that every human being is sacred is the claim that every member of the species *Homo sapiens* is sacred, it is the claim that the sacredness of a human being does not depend on his or her “race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion national or social origin, property, birth or other status”. The language of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Article 2 appears to have been influencing the ideology of human rights in several countries.

The moral code the basis on which human relations are maintained in India appear to be unequal. They are unequal as the ideas of inequality, fraternity and democracy have different meanings in the Indian situation. The basic structure of the society is based on graded inequality, first sanctioned by the religious scriptures and internalized by individuals by practice. It is this content the rights of the dalits play a very significant role in universalizing the human rights. The dalits have been

treated as sub humans and even as non-humans by the mainstream society for a long time in human history. ¹⁷

2.12 WELFARE SCHEMES OF SCHEDULED CASTE

Educational Schemes

1. Pre-Primary Education

Under this Department 102 nursery schools are working. A Nursery school kid gets Rs.5/- per day for meals, Rs.200/- for Uniform and Rs.50/- as lump sum grant. Rs.2200/- is given to Send a kid to a private nursery school where government Schools are not reachable .

2. Pre-Metric Education

SC Students studying in aided schools from Std. I to X are given complete free education along with study materials, dress etc. Even at the beginning of the academic year lump sum grant is given to them for this purpose. The more backward sections of the SCs viz: Nayady, Vedan and Vettuvan are given special incentives like monthly stipends. For meeting school expenses lump sum grant is issued in the following scale:

From standard 1 to 3 Rs. 70/-

Standard 4 Rs. 75/-

Standard 5 Rs. 110/-

Standard 6 &7 Rs. 125/-

Standard 8,9 & 10 Rs. 175/-

(Failed students can avail themselves of 50% of the above amounts. Monthly stipend is available to more disadvantaged candidates.).

3. Fee concession in recognized unaided schools

SC students studying from Std. 1 to 7 are given Rs.1000/- per year as tuition fees and students studying from 8 to 10th Std are given Rs.1500/- as tuition fees.

4. Fee concession, lump sum grant and monthly stipend for higher education

This assistance is available for post-SSLC studies. Lump sum grant ranging from Rs.245/- to Rs.1100/- is given to the students in accordance with the nature of the course. The monthly stipend is Rs.215/- or Rs.250/-. The hostlers will get money for food and stay along with pocket money.

5. Reservation

Government recognized Art& Science Colleges offer 20% reserved seats for SC students. The technical and professional institutions earmark 10% of the seats for them. Annually about 50,000 students avail themselves of this reservation facility.

6. Pre-Matric Hostels

97 hostels (57 for male and 40 for female) including 2 sports hostels come under the Department. Now they are controlled by Block Panchayats/ Municipalities/ Corporations. 10% of the accommodation is open for students belonging to other communities.

7. Subsidised hostels

Those students who sought accommodation in the approved hostels run by voluntary organisations are eligible to get a boarding grant of Rs.250/- per mensem apart from uniform clothes.

8. Post-Matric Hostels

18 Hostels (5 for female and 13 for male) are run by the department. An occupant will get a monthly hostel expense of Rs.600/- along with a pocket-money of Rs.50-65/-. The norm for accommodation is - 68% for SC, 17% for ST, 5% for Converted Christians, 10% for Other Forward Castes.

9. Encouragement for performance in studies

10. The students who register good performance in their

Examinations are eligible to get a cash award specified as below:

SSLC Rs.750/-

Plus Two, TTC, Polytechnic Rs.1000/-

Degree Rs.1500/-

PG/ Professional Course Rs.2000/-

11. Promotion & Training for Sportsmen

The SC students who show unrelenting enthusiasm in sports are roped into Thiruvananthapuram schools. They are given accommodation in Ayyankali memorial model residential sports school in the compound of Vellayani Karshika College in Thiruvananthapuram. They are given special coaching with the assistance of the sports council of Kerala.

12. Pre-Examination Training Centres

The centres Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode impart short-term training to job aspirants for appearing for various competitive examinations. The job aspirants will get a stipend of Rs.400/- per month. Entrance coaching classes are also offered by these centres.

13. Special Coaching for Civil Service Examinations

Institute for Civil Service Examination Training Society, an autonomous institute, imparts special coaching for civil service examinations. The trainees get Rs.500/- as monthly stipend whereas hostellers get Rs.250/- as monthly pocket money. Those who get through preliminary exam will get a free stay and coaching in a Delhi Institute.

14. Pre Examination Practice Centres

To attend in the various P.S.C. competitive examinations special short-term coaching is given to SC job seekers. For this, pre-examination centres are established in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode.

15. Book Bank Scheme

Financial assistance is given to students in medical, engineering, law, agricultural, veterinary, polytechnic and business management institutions for purchasing books using central assistance. This scheme is known as book bank.

16. Ayyankali talent research scholarship

The best students are selected from the 4th and 7th standards through competitive examinations and higher education is given to them using the said scholarship. The fund can be utilized for text books, uniform, special tuition, health, hostel facilities, personality development programme, counseling for parents etc. Also an amount varying from Rs.750/- to Rs.2000/- is given to all talented students who pass these competitive examinations and go for higher studies. The amount will be doubled for those who get distinction.

17. Money help for failed students

To those who failed in their SSLC, Plus Two, Degree Courses financial help is given to try their chances in tutorials.

18. Temple-entry Proclamation Memorial Scholarship

Scholarship is given to those students who stand out in their SSLC, Plus two, Degree, Engineering, Medicine examinations.

19. Chief Minister's Scholarship

Four SSLC toppers from SC students are given scholarship of Rs.1000/- each by the chief minister of Kerala.

20. Awards to Rank-Winners

The SC students who emerge first in the Medical/Engg. entrance list get a cash award of Rs. 2501/- each.

21. Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Medal & Cash Award

Those who come first in SC and ST category in the LLB examinations get this medal along with a cash award of Rs.5001/-

22. Model Residential Schools

Brilliant students are admitted in these schools (in Palakkad and Aluva) based on an entrance test.

Economic Development Programmes

53.78% of the SCs depend on agriculture for livelihood. Only 2.83% of them are connected with trade and commerce. So the achievements in the field of industry have not reached the SCs. Therefore they should be given all help to explore the employment opportunities in industry. With this aim the following schemes in the field of employment are implemented.

1. Self employment Scheme

For promoting self-employment, special financial assistance is given based on self-employment projects. Bank loans are given for projects related to production, service and distribution sectors. Loans to the tune of 3 to 10 lakhs are given under various schemes.

2. Industrial Loan

For starting small-scale industries an amount subject to a maximum of Rs.25,000/- is given without any interest. Special grant is also given by the Central Government to SCs for their financial improvements. This is for implementing schemes in production and labour sector. This includes special programmes for increasing the income opportunities and for training programmes.

3. Vocational training programmes

There are 41 industrial training centres in Kerala for the SCs. It gives all the finance for office expenses, rent, tax etc. Also it distributes fund for the employee's salary, TA and expenses towards raw materials. Lump sum grants are given monthly to students whose parents are working in unhygienic conditions. Stipends are also provided to dependents of those who were working in unhygienic conditions.

4. National Trades and Arts Festival

This is meant for developing traditional skills and affinity towards Arts, which help to produce articles and commodities related to handicrafts. Special schemes for cluster development through cooperative societies (This will enable the SCs to earn additional income and excess employment through SC Cooperative Societies) are also conducted.

5. Coaching in Electronics, Computer Information Technology and in other high-tech courses.

To study various high-tech courses the entire expenses-course fee, hostel fee, study material, traveling expenses are given. Along with these privileges and financial aid to SCs, coaching to get better jobs for SC students passing ITI, ITC etc. is also provided. Programmes for rehabilitating the educated unemployed are also being launched.

6. Exhibition- cum- Sale Melas

For popularizing products from SC units exhibition-cum-sale melas are organised.

7. Training for Better Job

The SC candidates who get the All India Apprenticeship Trade Test are eligible to get Rs.770/- per month for undergoing additional apprenticeship for a year. Similarly the candidates who get the ITC/ITI will get Rs. 500/- monthly for undergoing a one year apprenticeship.

8. Rehabilitation of the Unemployed

Colonization Scheme is implemented in Thonnakkal in Thiruvananthapuram, Jawahar Colony in Malappuram, Karikkattoor Colony in Kottayam, Kadakkamon Colony in Kollam, Maniannadam Colony in Ernakulam. In the scheme the rehabilitated families got 1 acre to 2.5 acres of land for cultivation and for living as well as for various steps for the economic betterment.

Social upliftment schemes

1. Social Security Programmes

Along with economic progress, social security is also important for the SCs. For that special laws are implemented to secure civil rights under the Constitution of India. Practicing and spreading untouchability are punishable under the law. Special laws are also in force to prevent attacks and atrocities against the SCs. There are so many other programmes under this scheme. Conducting seminars and social awareness camps are some among them. Financial aid upto Rs.20000/- is extended to inter-caste marriages. Programmes to rehabilitate the landless SCs are also in force. Rs.70,000/- is issued for house construction and Rs.32,500/- (or the price of the land, which is less) for the purchase of 5 cents of land. The amount can also be utilized for electricity, water facilities or for education or hospital expenses. To publish the books of SC Writers, the Department provides financial aid. Conducting literary workshops, awareness classes about various branches of literature etc. are also included in the scheme.

2. Samoohika Iykya Darttya Pakshacharanam

Every year starting from October 2nd, which is Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, two weeks are celebrated as *Samoohika Iykya Darttya Pakshacharanam*. Under the auspices of SC/ST development Department, plenty of development programmes are declared and implemented during this period. The slogans of religious harmony and social equality for the nation's welfare are raised and the concepts of equality and social harmony are planted in the minds of the people.

3. Temple- Entry Proclamation Day Celebrations

On the 27th day of Thulam in Malayalam Calendar the celebration is being organized. The chosen social workers, excellent students, journalist, selected teachers and hostel wardens are given cash awards on that day. Arts competitions for SC students are also conducted and prizes given on the day.

4. Special training for the government employees

Government has been giving special training for its employees for understanding the problems and specialties of the SCs, to find solutions and to work among them as one. Special amount has been included in the plan fund for this every year.

5. Information cum - guidance centre & Padavukal –Magazine

The centre is imparting awareness programmes to help students, unemployed youths and the aged belonging to the SCs. The centre gives all the information about the various welfare schemes and programmes for SCs. Computer and electronic equipments for the smooth functioning of the center are provided. It distributes posters and application forms for various competitive examinations. It also publishes a magazine called Padavukal, which highlights all the welfare programmes implemented, by the Centre, State and local Governments.

6. Rehabilitation of Puramboke dwellers

The Puramboke dwellers belonging to SC are being rehabilitated by giving Rs.50,000/- each.

7. Minister's Relief Fund

When the breadwinner of a SC family dies, or a member of the family requires prolonged treatment for acute illness or the family falls prey to fire accidents or natural calamities, the family can seek urgent financial help from this relief fund. The assistance ranges from Rs.1000/- to Rs.25,000/- During the Eleventh Five year plan, the Department undertakes new schemes viz; Assistance to Co-operatives through Local Governments, Women enterprises through SHGs, financial assistance to Co-operatives for promoting cluster developments and land for agricultural laborers.

Housing schemes

An intensive drive for providing houses to the houseless people was taken up recently. In accordance with this during the years 2005- 06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (up to October 31st) the Department constructed 4617, 2154 and 1136 houses respectively. In addition to this Local bodies, KSHB, State Nirmiti Kendra, Rural Development Department etc. are constructing houses for SCs periodically. The homeless but land owning people belonging to SC are being given Rs.35,000/- for putting up a home. During 99-2000 this scheme was implemented through out the state. This is known as Comprehensive housing scheme. For maintenance work of houses existing for 5 years Rs.10,000/- will be given on submission of application accompanied by maintenance estimate prepared by civil engineers.¹⁸

CHAPTER 3
ANALYSIS OF WELFARE
SCHEMES OF SCHEDULED
CASTE

Same p. 18.

WELFARE SCHEMES OF SCHEDULED CASTE IN NAYARAMBALAM GRAMA PANCHAYAT

Educational Schemes

1. Pre-Primary Education

Under this Department 102 nursery schools are working. A Nursery school kid gets Rs.5/- per day for meals, Rs.200/- for Uniform and Rs.50/- as lump sum grant. Rs.2200/- is given to Send a kid to a private nursery school where government Schools are not reachable

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assistance of the sports council of Kerala.

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TOTAL POPULATION

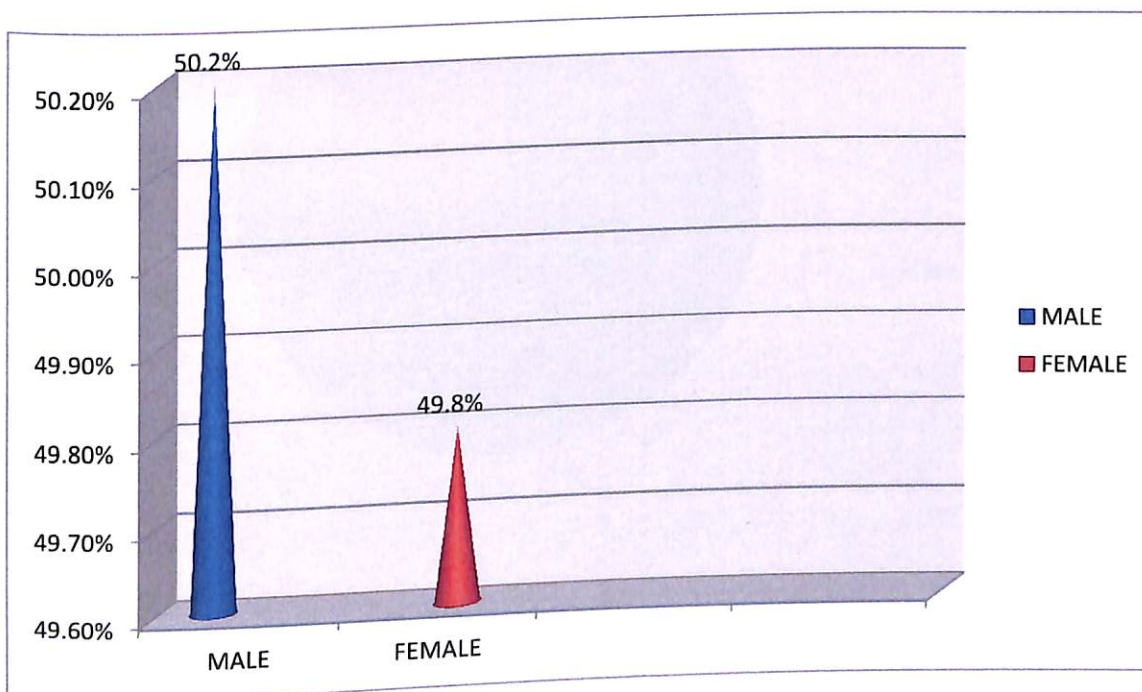
Out of the total number of 193 respondents ,50.2% of them are male and 49.8% are females.

TABLE 1-TOTAL POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
MALE	97	50.2
FEMALE	96	49.8
TOTAL	193	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

FIGURE1-MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION IN THE WARD



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

STATUS

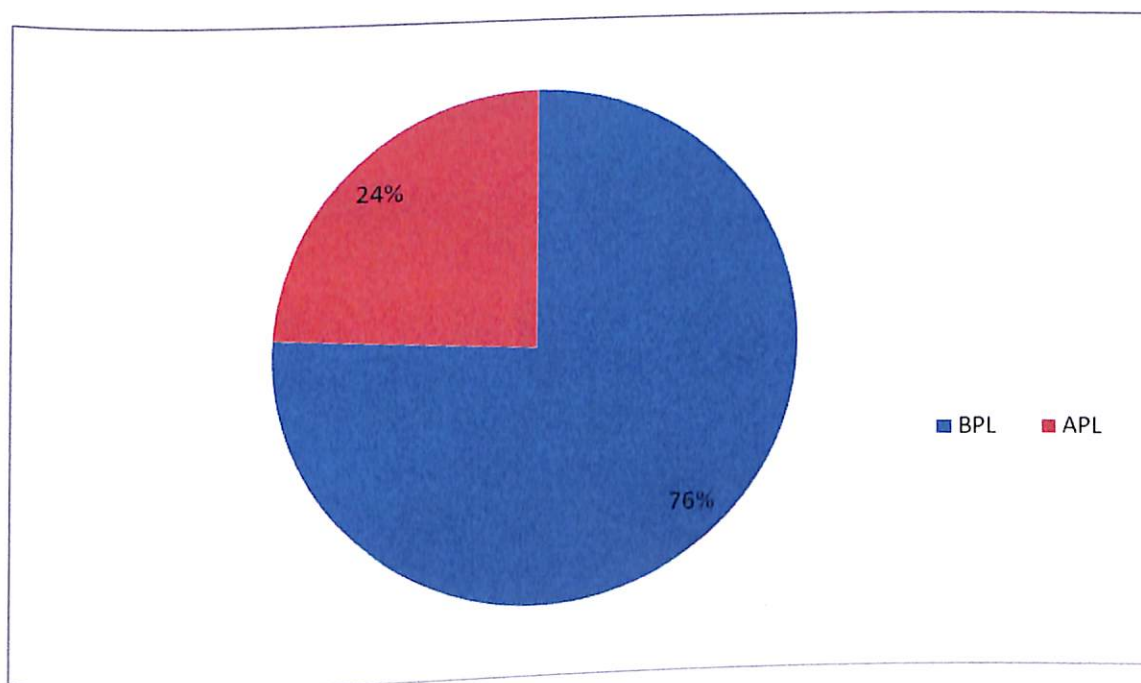
Out of the total number of 193 respondents , 76% families belong to BPL category and 24% families belong to APL category

TABLE2-STATUS

STATUS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
BPL	38	76
APL	12	24
TOTAL	50	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

FIGURE 2 –STATUS



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

AWARENESS REGARDING THE DIFFERENT SCHEMES

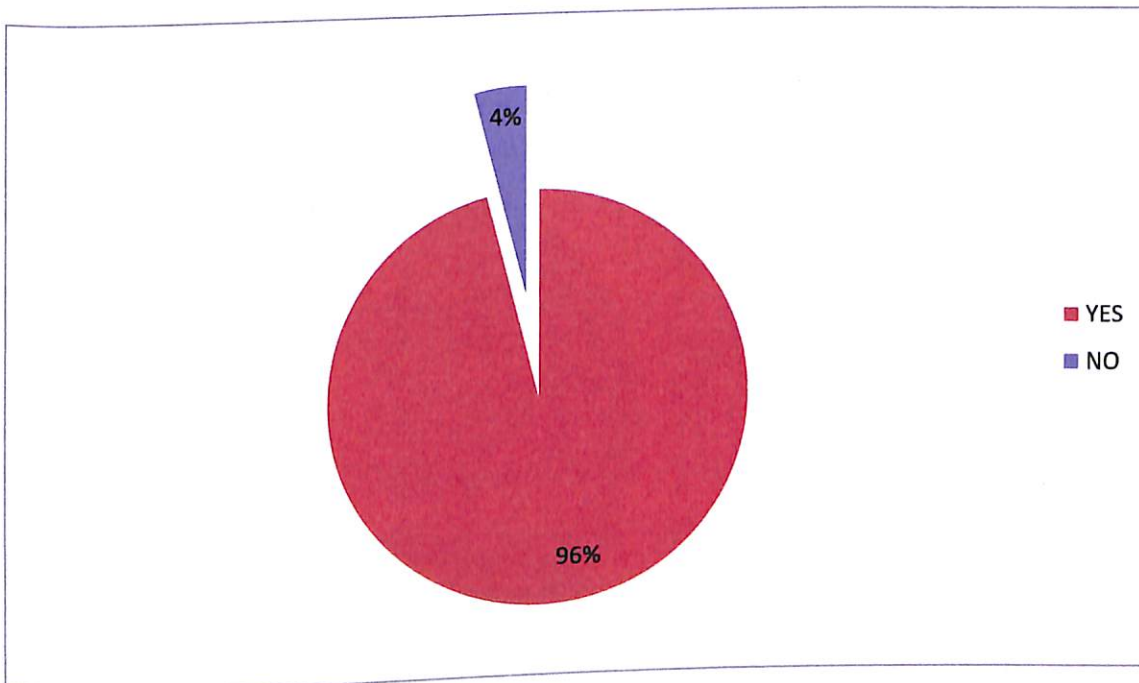
Out of the total number of 193 respondents , 98% of families are aware of different schemes available to them ,and 4% are not aware as they are a one member family.

TABLE 3-AWARENESS REGARDING THE DIFFERENT SCHEMES

AWARENESS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	48	96
NO	2	4
TOTAL	50	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

FIGURE 3 -AWARENESS REGARDING THE DIFFERENT SCHEMES



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

SOURCES OF AWARENESS

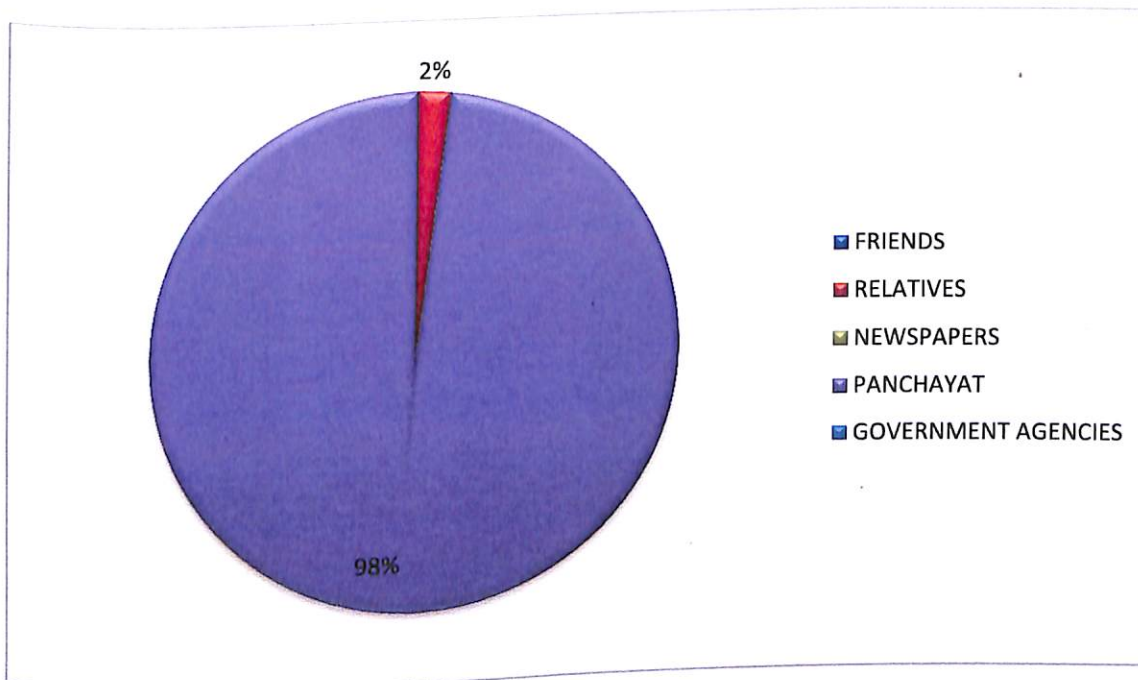
Out of the total number of 50 respondents , 98% are aware of the welfare schemes through panchayats and 2% of the families are aware through their relatives.

TABLE 4 –SOURCES OF AWARENESS

AWARENESS OF	BECAUSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
FRIENDS		0	0
RELATIVES		1	2
NEWSPAPER		0	0
PANCHAYAT		49	98
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		0	0
TOTAL		50	100

SOURCE- PRIMARY DATA

FIGURE4- SOURCES OF AWARENESS



SOURCE- PRIMARY DATA

EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SCHEME

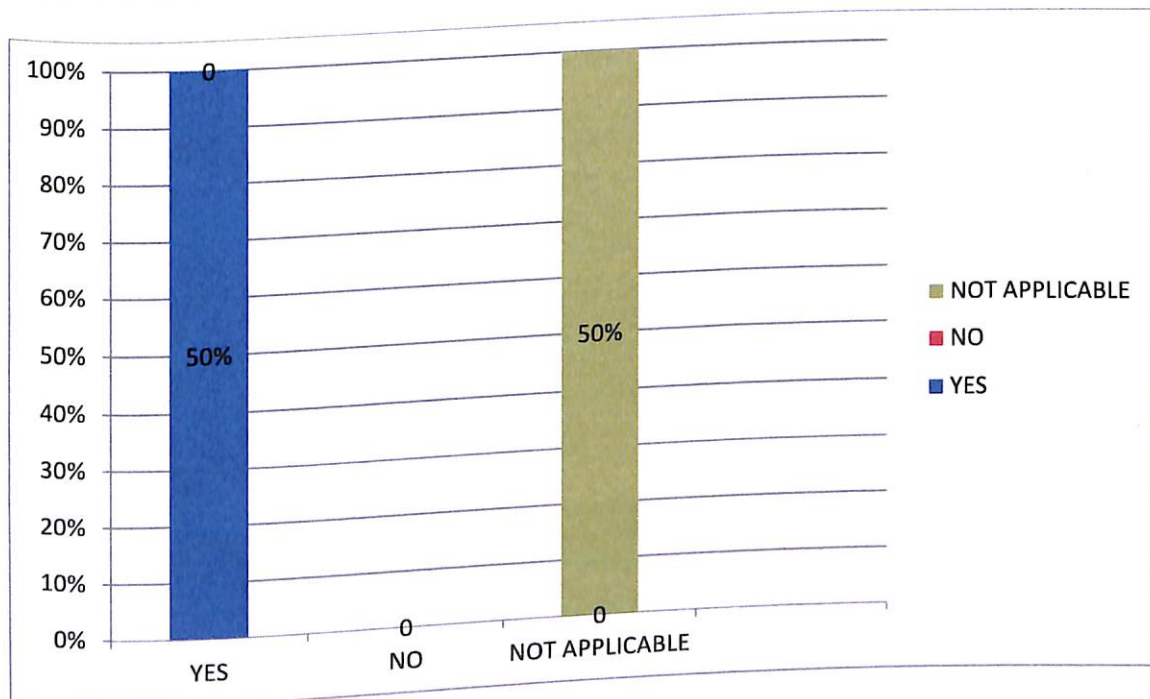
Out of the total number of 50 respondents about 50% of the families are availing government education schemes. 50% families are not applicable as many children have completed their education and some families don't have any children.

TABLE 5- EDUCATION SCHEME

INTERESTED OR NOT	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	25	50
NO	0	0
NOT APPLICABLE	0	50
TOTAL	50	100

SOURCE-SURVEY DATA

FIGURE 5 EDUCATION SCHEME



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

5. TYPES OF SERVICES

5.1. FREE EDUCATION

Out of the total number of 50 respondents about 28.9% of children are availing free education under government education schemes. 71.1% of children are not getting any welfare schemes because they are studying in management or private sector schools

TABLE 5.1- FREE EDUCATION

YES/NO	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	11	28.9
NO	27	71.1
TOTAL	38	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

5.2 STUDY MATERIALS

Out of the total number of 50 respondents 31.6% of children are getting study materials. 68.4% of children are not getting any study materials because study materials are only provided to school children who are in class from 1-8 standard.

TABLE 5.2 STUDY MATERIALS

YES/NO	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	12	31.6
NO	26	68.4
TOTAL	38	100

SOURCE- PRIMARY DATA

5.3 GRANTS

Out of the total number of 50 respondents 84.2% of children are getting grants and 15.8 % of the population are not getting any grants

TABLE 5.3 GRANTS

YES/NO	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	32	84.2
NO	6	15.8
TOTAL	38	100

SOURCE- PRIMARY DATA

5.4 FEE CONCESSION

Out of the total number of 50 respondents 31.6 % of children are getting fee concession and 68.4% are not getting any fee concession

TABLE 5.4 FEE CONCESSION

YES/NO	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	15	31.6
NO	23	68.4
TOTAL	38	100

SOURCE- PRIMARY DATA

TABLE 6 EDUCATION STATUS

EDUCATION STATUS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
PRIMARY	8	21.1
UPPER PRIMARY	7	18.4
HIGH SCHOOL	9	23.7
HIGHER SECONDARY	7	18.4
ARTS AND SCIENCE DEGREE	5	13.2
PROFESSIONAL COURSES	2	5.3
TOTAL	38	100

SOURCE- PRIMARY DATA

FAMILIES SATISFIED WITH THE EDUCATION SCHEME PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THEIR CHILDREN

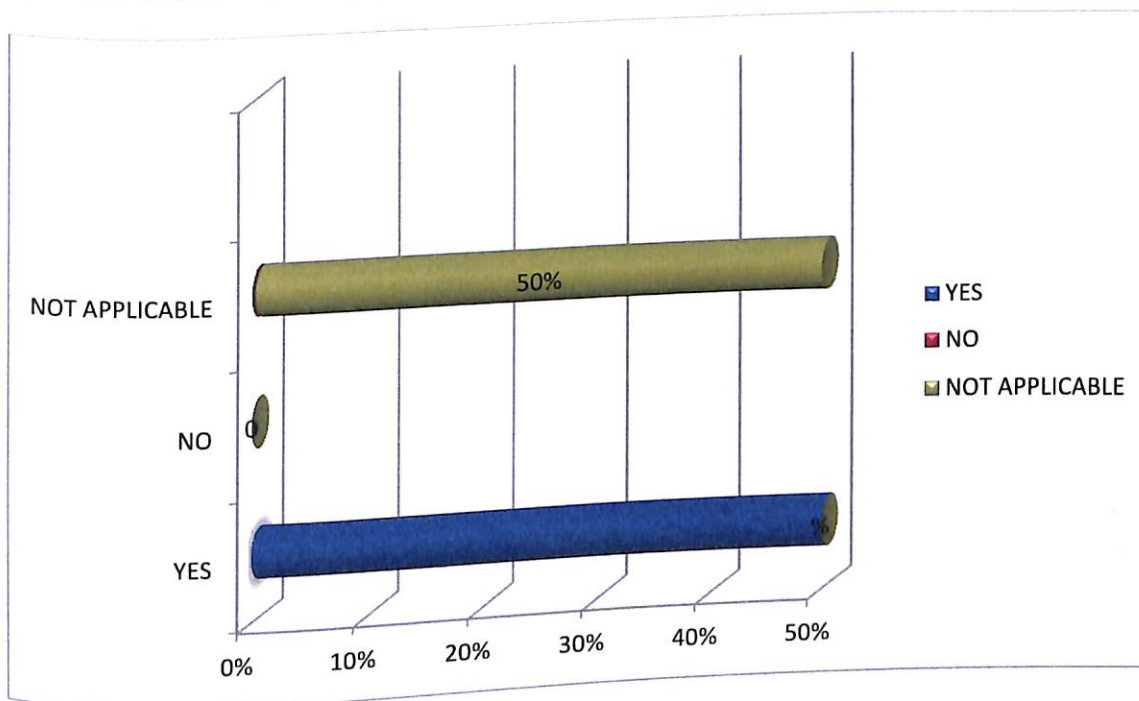
Out of the total number of 50 respondents 50% of families whose children are availing from government education schemes are satisfied with the service they get. About 50% of families are falling in not applicable category as many children have completed their education and some families don't have any children

TABLE 7-FAMILIES SATISFIED WITH THE EDUCATION SCHEME PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THEIR CHILDREN

INTERESTED OR NOT	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	25	50
NO	0	0
NOT APPLICABLE	25	50
TOTAL	50	100

SOURCE-SURVEY DATA

FIGURE 6-FAMILIES SATISFIED WITH THE SERVICE THEY GET



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

INFORMATION RELATED TO EMPLOYMENT

AWARENESS REGARDING EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

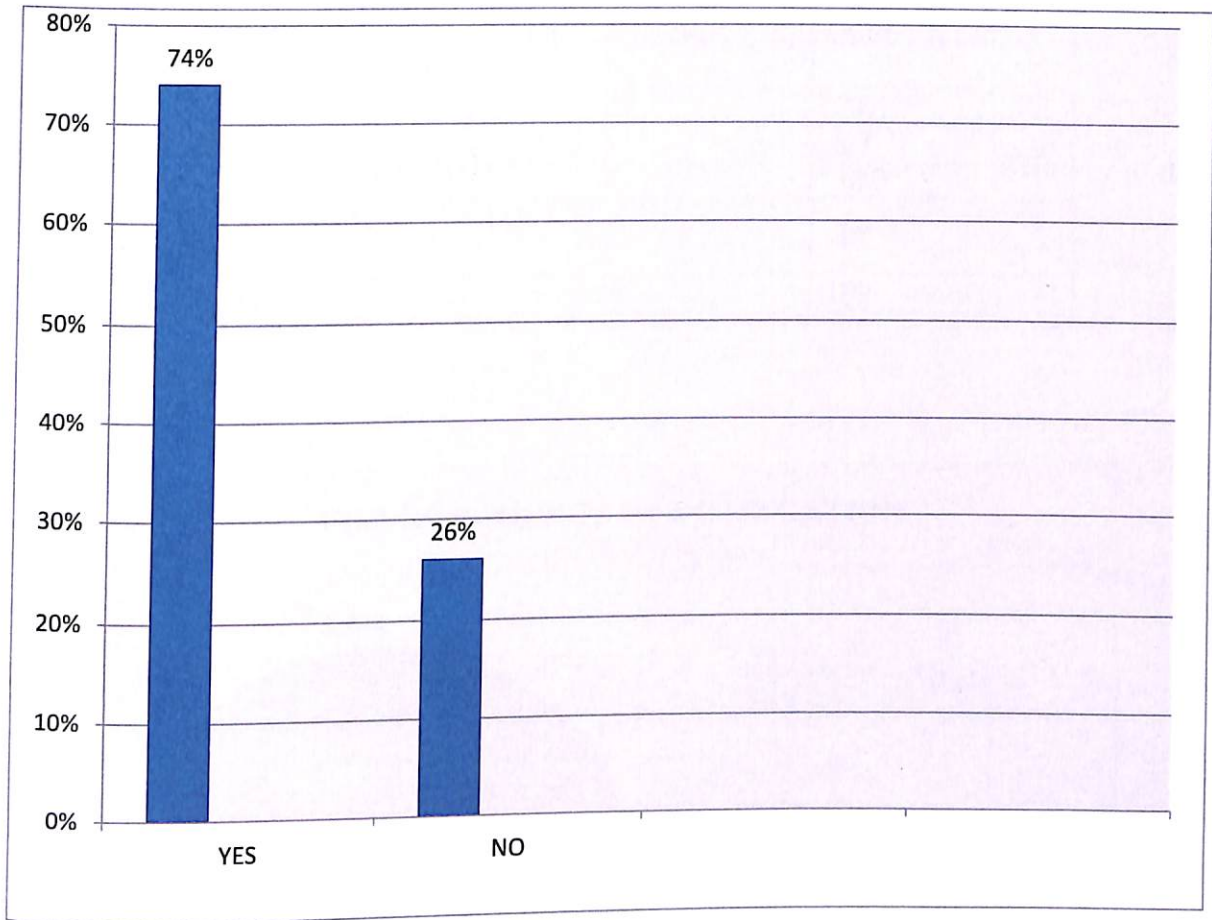
Out of the total number of 50 respondents about 74% of families are aware regarding employment schemes whereas 26% of families are not aware of employment schemes.

TABLE8-AWARENESS REGARDING EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

YES/NO	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	37	74.0
NO	13	26.0
TOTAL	50	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

FIGURE 7-AWARENESS REGARDING EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES TO CURRENT



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

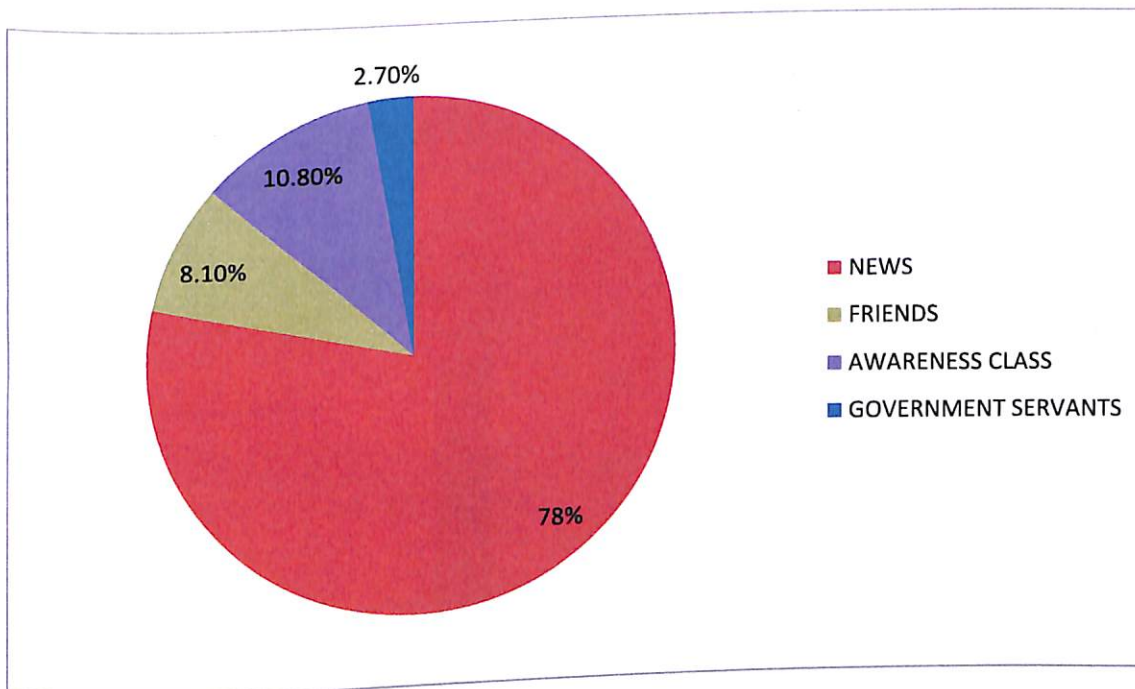
Out of the total number of 50 respondents 78.4% of respondents are aware about various employment schemes through news and various publications.8.1% are aware through friends .10.8% are aware through various awareness classes.2.7% know information from government servants.

TABLE 9-SOURCE OF INFORMATION

SOURCE INFORMATION	OF	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
NEWS		29	78.4
FRIENDS		3	8.1
AWARENESS CLASS		4	10.8
GOVERNMENT SERVANTS		1	2.7
TOTAL		50	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

FIGURE 8-SOURCE OF INFORMATION



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING PROGRAMMES INITIATED BY GOVERNMENT

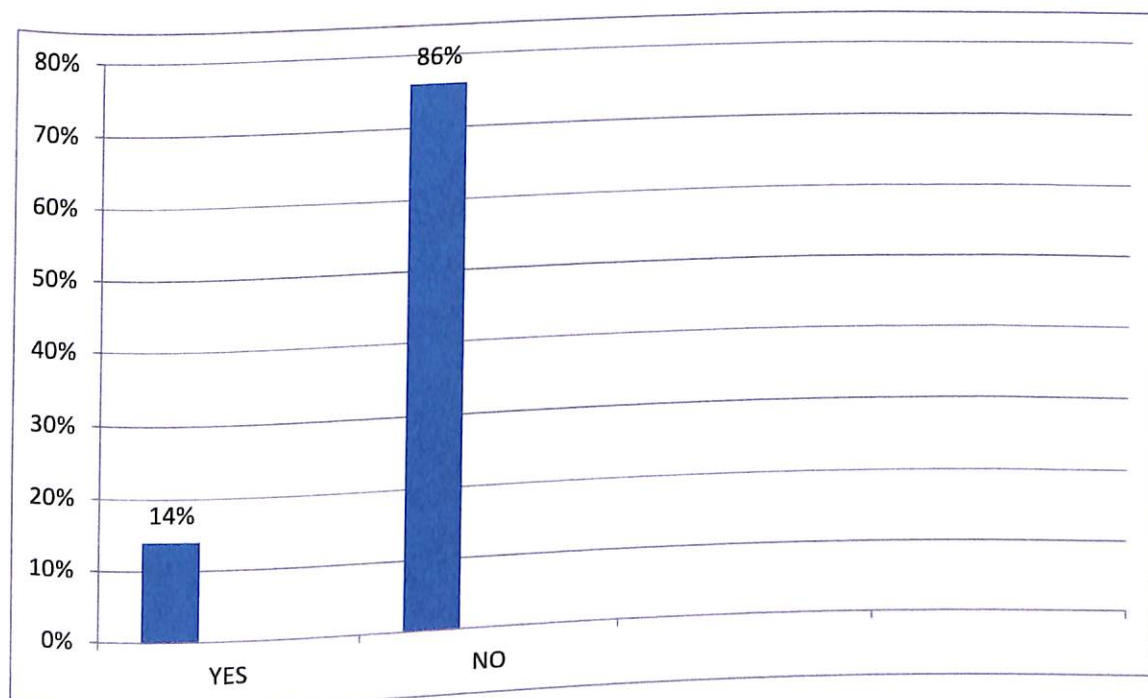
Out of the total number of 50 respondents 14% of the respondents participated in training programmes initiated by the government and 86% are not taking part because majority of family have at least one member who have permanent job

TABLE 10-PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING PROGRAMMES INITIATED BY GOVERNMENT

YES/NO	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	7	14
NO	43	86
TOTAL	50	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

FIGURE-9 PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING PROGRAMMES INITIATED BY GOVERNMENT



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

TRAINING PROGRAMME BENEFICIAL OR NOT

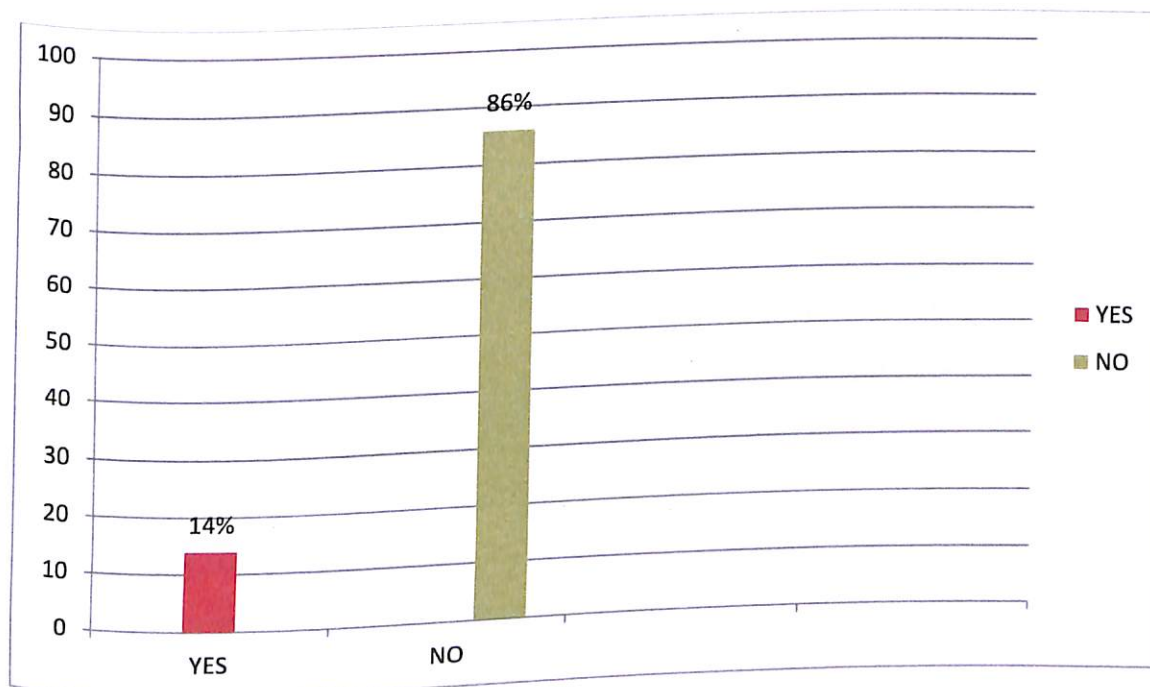
Out of the total number of 50 respondents 14% of the respondents claim that training programmes was beneficial for them and 86% are not beneficial.

TABLE11-TRAINING PROGRAMME BENEFICIAL OR NOT

YES/NO	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	7	14
NO	43	86
TOTAL	50	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

FIGURE 10-TRAINING PROGRAMME BENEFICIAL OR NOT



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

INFORMATION RELATED TO HOUSING

Out of the total number of 50 respondents about 88% of families own land. Only 12% of families don't have any land

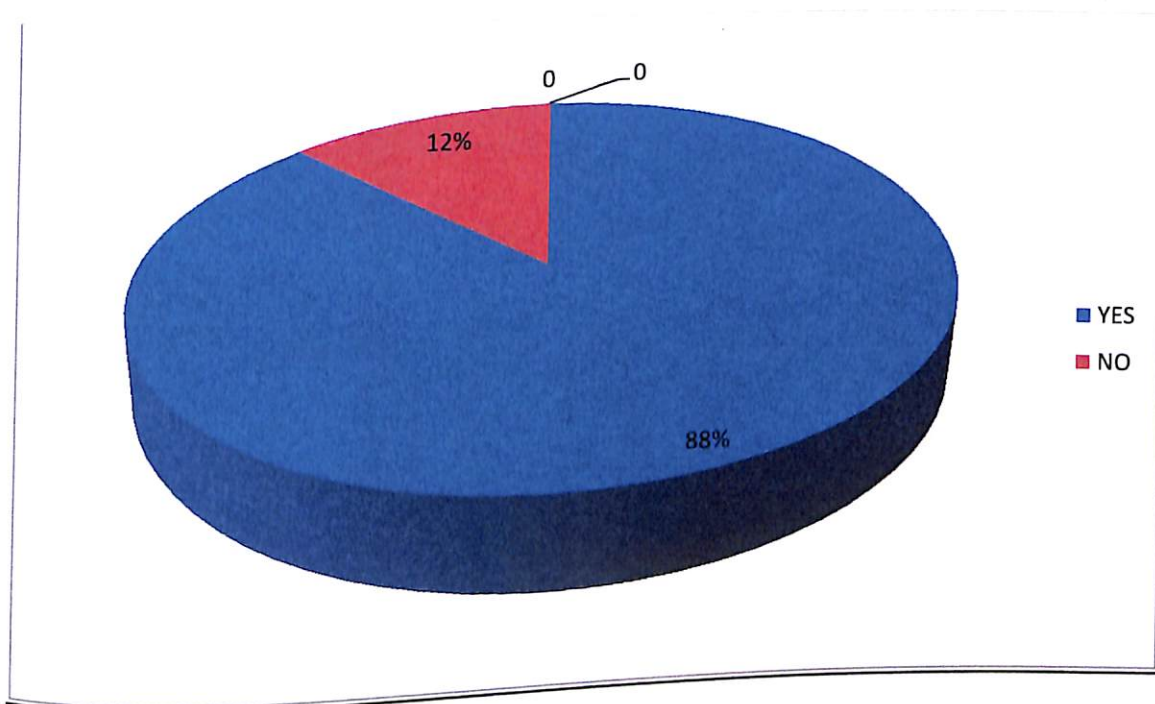
OWNERSHIP OF LAND

TABLE 12-OWNERSHIP OF LAND

OWN LAND	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	44	88
NO	6	12
TOTAL	50	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

FIGURE 11-OWNERSHIP OF LAND



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

AREA OF LAND

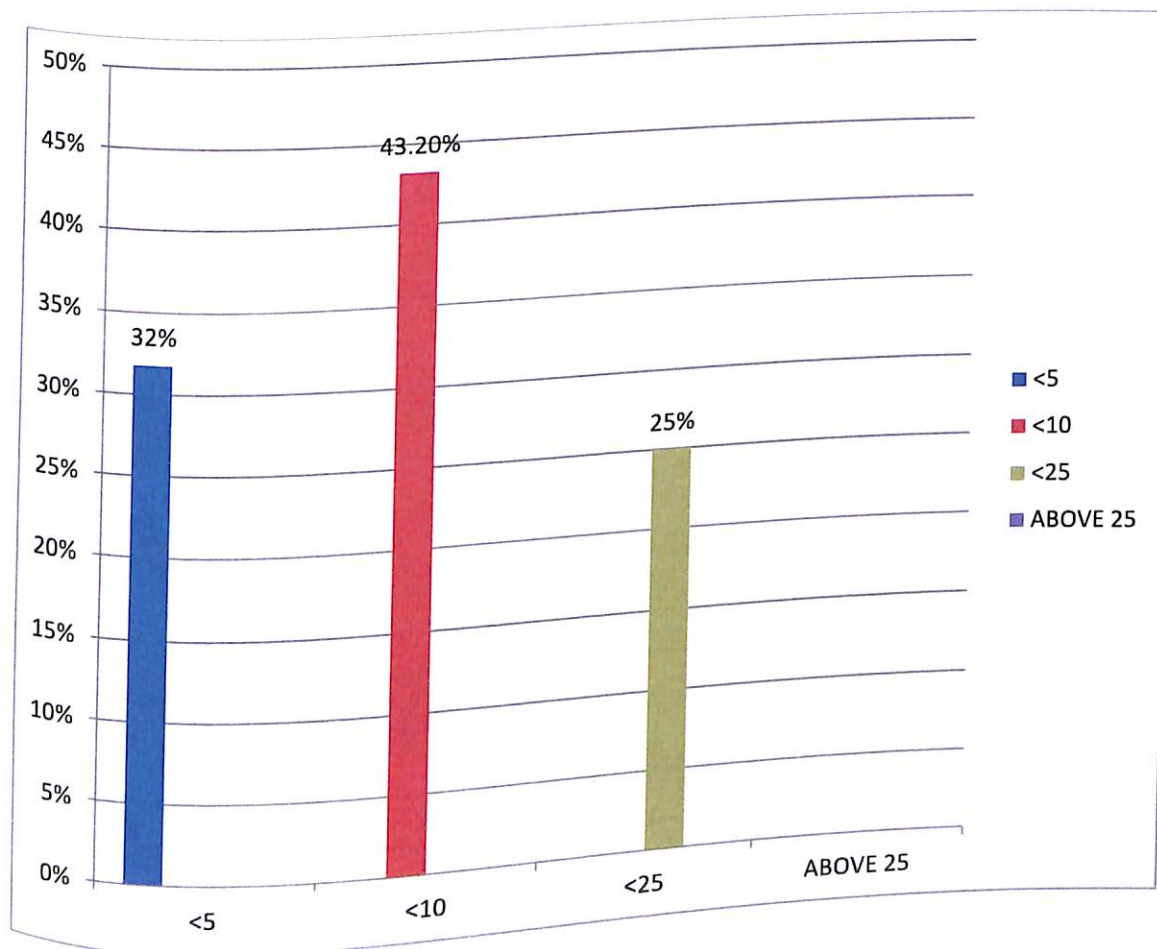
Out of the total number of 50 respondents about 31.8% of families owns less than 5 cents.43.2% of families owns less than 10 cents.25% of families own less than 25 cents.

TABLE 13-AREA OF LAND

AREA OF LAND (CENTS)	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
<5	14	31.8
<10	19	43.2
<25	11	25
ABOVE 25	0	0
TOTAL	44	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

FIGURE 12-AREA OF LAND



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

OWNS A HOUSE

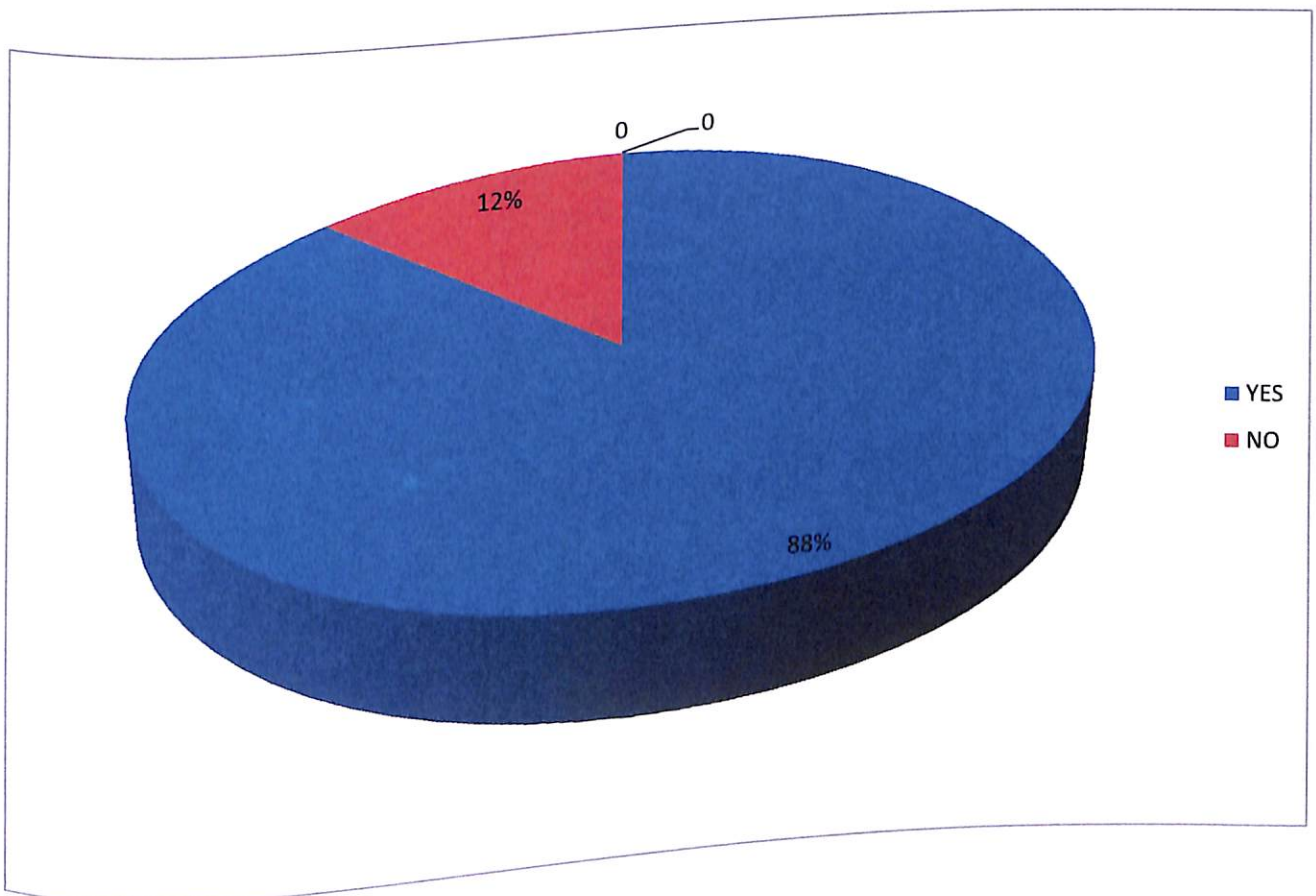
Out of the total number of 50 respondents about 88% of families own house and 12% of families don't own any house

TABLE 14-OWNS A HOUSE

OWN HOUSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	44	88
NO	6	12
TOTAL	50	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

FIGURE 13- OWNS A HOUSE



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

TYPE OF HOUSE

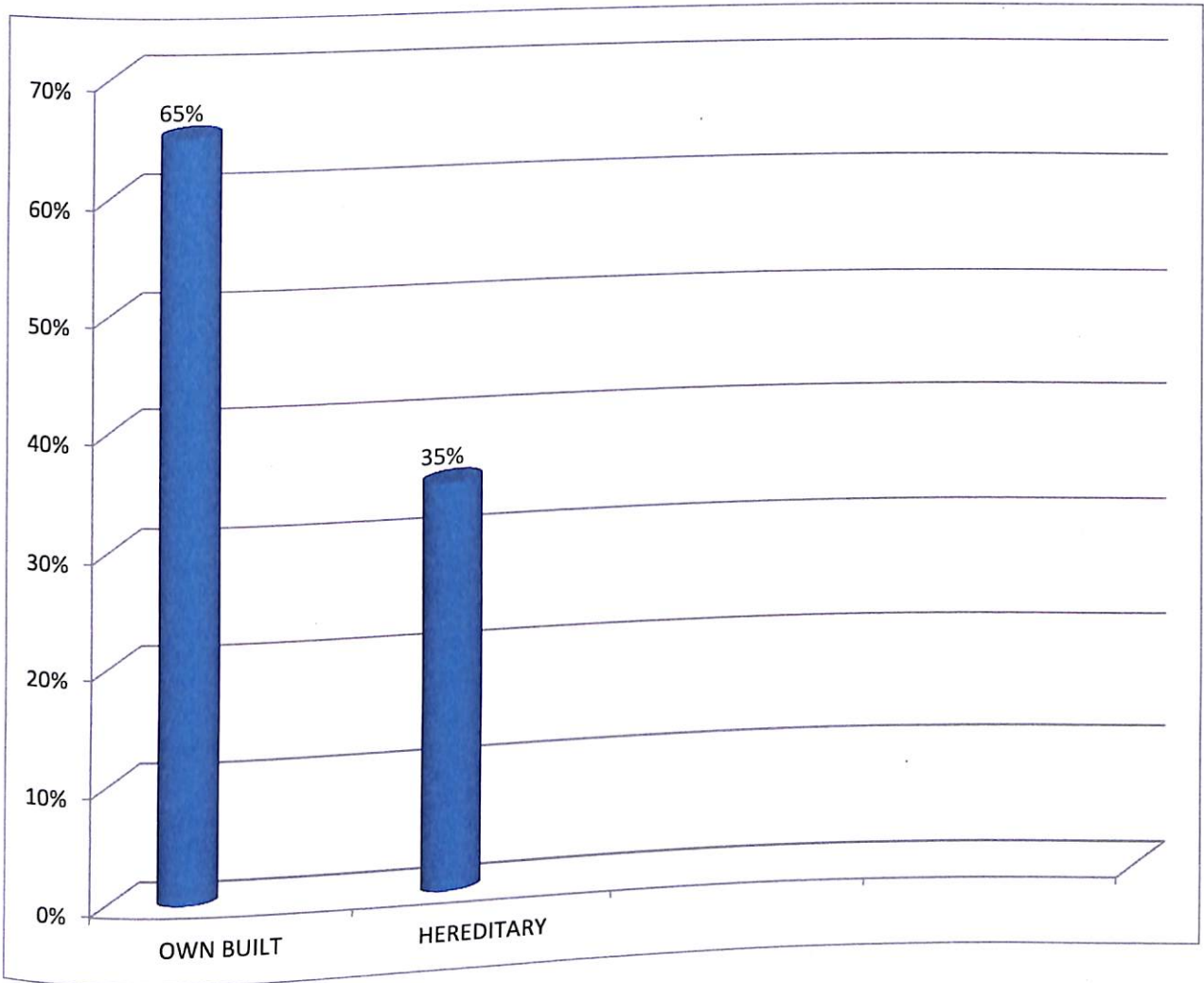
Out of the total number of 50 respondents 65% of families have the houses built by their own whereas 35% of families have their hereditary house

TABLE15-TYPE OF HOUSE

TYPE OF HOUSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
OWN BUILT	29	65
HEREDITARY	15	35
TOTAL	44	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

FIGURE14-TYPE OF HOUSE



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

AGENCIES HELPED/SPONSORED IN CONSTRUCTION OF OWN BUILT HOUSE

Government had provided financial support to 100% families for the construction of the house

TABLE 16-AGENCIES HELPED/SPONSORED IN CONSTRUCTION OF OWN BUILT HOUSE

AGENCIES	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
GOVERNMENT	29	100
PRIVATE	0	0
BANK OR SOCIETY	0	0
LOCAL BODIES	0	0
SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS	0	0
OTHERS	0	0
TOTAL	29	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

AMOUNT OF LOAN AVAILED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOUSE

Out of the total number of 50 respondents about 34.5% of families got less than Rs 10000 as loan.
And about 65.5% got more than Rs 100000 as loan.

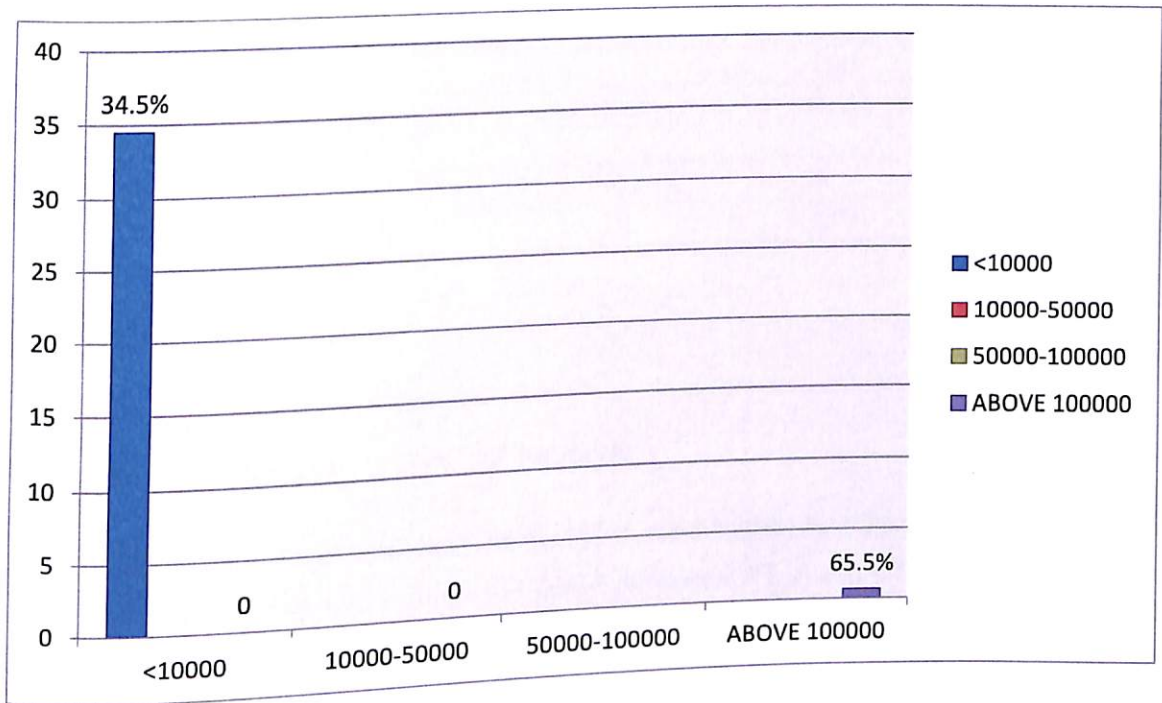
TABLE 17 -AMOUNT OF LOAN AVAILED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOUSE

AMOUNT	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
<10000	10	34.5
10000-50000	0	0
50000-100000	0	0
ABOVE 100000	19	65.5
TOTAL	29	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

Out of the total number of 50 respondents about 34.5% of families got less than Rs 10000 as loan.
And about 65.5% got more than Rs 100000 as loan.

FIGURE 15 -AMOUNT OF LOAN AVAILED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOUSE



SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

HOUSE COMPLETED IN ALL RESPECTS

About 62.1% of families' house is completed in all aspects. 37.9% of families' house is not completed in all respects.

TABLE 18- HOUSE COMPLETED IN ALL RESPECTS

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES/NO	18	62.1
YES	11	37.9
NO	29	100
TOTAL		

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

NATURE OF HOUSE WHICH IS NOT COMPLETED

11 % of families have house which is half built.

TABLE 19-NATURE OF HOUSE WHICH IS NOT COMPLETED

NATURE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
HALF BUILT	11	100
STRUCTURE	0	0
NOT ELECTRIFIED	0	0
NO SANITATION	0	0
TOTAL	11	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

REASONS FOR NOT COMPLETION OF HOUSE

72.9% of families whose house is half built have stated that non-cooperation from part of government.18.1% of families use money for other purposes.9% doesn't have money for further construction as only a part of financial support is provided by government

TABLE 20-REASONS FOR NOT COMPLETION OF HOUSE

REASONS FOR NOT COMPLETION OF HOUSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
LACK OF MONEY FOR CONSTRUCTION	1	9
NON COOPERATION OF GOVERNMENT	8	72.9
USING MONEY FOR OTHER PURPOSES OTHER THAN BUILDING HOUSE	2	18.1
TOTAL	11	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

Social upliftment schemes

FAMILIES AVAILING FREE MEDICAL AID FROM RESPECTED GOVERNMENT

Out of the total number of 50 respondents about 76% of families get free medical aid from government

TABLE 21-FAMILIES AVAILING FREE MEDICAL AID FROM RESPECTED GOVERNMENT

STATUS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	38	76
NO	12	24
TOTAL	50	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

FAMILIES FACING NATURAL CALAMITY

Out of the total number of 50 respondents 2% of the families are prone natural calamity

TABLE 22-FAMILIES FACING NATURAL CALAMITY

FAMILIES FACING NATURAL CALAMITY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	2	4
NO	48	96
TOTAL	50	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

AGRICLTURAL HELP FROM GOVERNMENT

Out of the total number of 50 respondents about 26% of families get agricultural help from government

TABLE 23-AGRICLTURAL HELP FROM GOVERNMENT

AGRICULTURE HELP	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	13	26
NO	37	74
TOTAL	50	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

DIFFERENT FORMS OF AGRICULTURAL HELP

About 13 families get agricultural help from government. About 18% of families get poultry. .4% of families get help for cultivation.

TABLE 24-DIFFERENT FORMS OF AGRICULTURAL HELP

DIFFERENT FORMS OF AGRICULTURAL HELP	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
POULTRY	9	69.2
BANANA CULTIVATION	0	0
COCONUT CULTIVATION	0	0
VEGETABLE CULTIVATION	4	30.8
TOTAL	13	100

SOURCE-PRIMARY DATA

About 13 families get agricultural help from government. About 18% of families get poultry. .4% of families get help for cultivation.

CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

FINDINGS

- The study revealed that the total population of SC category in Nayarambalam Panchayat is 193. Of the surveyed, seventy six percent of the respondents were male and remaining twenty four percent, females.
- More than half of the families are of different welfare schemes made available to them. There is transparency by the Panchayat in providing the information regarding the welfare scheme to these families.
- Half of the surveyed families have received various services from these schemes of pre primary education, pre matric education and so on. Majority are interested in receiving benefits out of the scheme.
- Seventy for percent of families are aware regarding employment schemes whereas twenty six percent of families are not aware of employment schemes. Seventy eight percent of respondents are aware about various employment schemes through news and various publications as it is the most prominent media. Eight percentage are aware through friends ten percent are aware through various awareness class. Two percent know information from government servants.
- Eighty eight percent of families own land. Only twelve percent of families don't own have any land Majority of them have their own land. The study revealed that thirty percent of the families stay in half built houses because lack of money for construction, no cooperation by govt, and many use the money saved for meeting unexpected expenses.
- This study reveals that seventy six percent of families get free medical aid from government include all type of medical help such as medical claim.

RECOMMENDATION

- Proper implementation of welfare schemes for Scheduled Caste.
- Improvement should be made for better standard of living for scheduled caste.

CONCLUSION

India is a caste based country. People are stratified due to the caste system prevailing from earlier times. Lower caste has been facing various forms of discrimination like economic, social and political. Lower caste people don't have voice to present their problems. But with the advent of prominent figures like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Ayyankali, Sree narayana guru, Pandit karuppan. Lower class people were able to present their problems. Central and state government is implementing various welfare schemes for the upliftment of SC population. From the present study it was found out that about 100% of families are aware regarding different schemes. People are aware regarding different welfare schemes because of the panchayat. That is due to effective dissemination of information from panchayat ward member to people residing in the ward 5, Nayarambalam panchayat, Vypin, Ernakulam. 8% of families are interested in giving their children services of the government pre-primary education scheme as many would like their children to get better educational facilities as the parents weren't able to get better education so families are interested to get services of the government pre-primary education scheme. 92% of families are falling in not applicable category as many children have completed their pre primary education and some families don't have any children. 4% of families are interested in getting services provided by government. 74% of families are aware regarding employment schemes whereas 26% of families are not aware of employment schemes. 78.4% of respondents are aware about various employment schemes through news and various publications as it is the most prominent media. 8.1% are aware through friends. 10.8% are aware through various awareness classes. 2.7% know information from government servants. 14% of the respondents claim that training programmes was beneficial for them.

APPENDIX

END NOTE

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3. Bhagwan Das (1969) 'Thus spoke Ambedkar' vol.II, Jullundur, Bheem Patrika prakashan, p.110.
4. Santhakumari R. 'Social problems and social disorganization in India' Allahabad. Kitab Mahal Pvt . Ltd. 1991.
5. Sachidhananda 'The Harijan Elite' : New Delhi. Kanishka publishers
6. Ranjit R. Bhandra 'Stratification in Assam' New Delhi. Chetna Publications
7. M.N .Srinivas 'The remembered village', Arcada publishing New Yourk.
8. Sudha Pai (2000) 'Changing socio – economic and political profile of Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh.' Journal of India school of political Economy Vol.12, No.3 and 4, July - December, pp.405-422.
9. Shashi Tharoor (2006) 'India From Midnight to the Millennium and Beyond,' Arcade publishing New Yourk.
10. Rajnish Kumar (2009), "Social and Economic Inequalities: Contemporary significance of caste in India" Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.44, No.5, December, pp.55-62.
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12. Om Prakash Sangwon (1996) , Dalit and the Challenge of Development, New Delhi: common wealth publishers.
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[http:// www.mercglobal.org/ijm-Voll-issue1-July 2013](http://www.mercglobal.org/ijm-Voll-issue1-July 2013) .
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3. Das Bhagwan (1969) 'Thus spoke Ambedkar' vol.II, Jullundur, Bheem Patrika prakashan, p.110.
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11. Pulla Rao. D socio economic status of Scheduled Tribes MERC Global's International Journal of Management ISSN 2321-7278 (print) and ISSN 2321-7286 (online) Vol.1, issue 1: July – 2013, pp.36-50 URL:

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16. Sen Amarthya
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18. Tharoor Shashi (2006) 'India From Midnight to the Millennium and Beyond,' Arcade publishing New Yourk.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

PERSONAL DETAILS

Name :

Address :

Religion and caste:

Sex :

Marital status : Single/ Married/ Widow/ Widower

Family Members	Age	Education Qualifications	Occupation			
			T	G	P	L

Note | T- Traditional

G- Government sector

P- Private sector

L- Local work

1. Family status : BPL APL

2. Are you aware about the different welfare schemes provided in your Panchayath?

Yes No

3. If 'yes' how come you know about the scheme?

Friends Relatives News paper Panchayath Government agencies

EDUCATION

4. Are your children availing any service provided by government education scheme?

Yes No Not applicable

5. Type of benefits availing from government ?

- Free education
- Study materials
- Uniform
- Grant
- Education loan
- Others

6. If you are currently availing the same services, are you satisfied with this services?

Yes No Not applicable

7. Are your children getting pre metric education on a regular basis?

Yes No Not applicable

8. Whether the lump sum grant is properly distributed in time?

Yes No

INFORMATION RELATED TO EMPLOYMENT

9. Whether all the employment schemes are familiar to you-current awareness obtained or not?

Yes No

10. If 'yes' the source of information?

1. News papers/publication
2. Friends
3. Awareness classes
4. Government servants

11. Whether any member of your family is employed outside of state?

Yes No

12. Do you participate in the training for better job scheme provided by the govt?

Yes No

13. If 'yes' is the training program beneficial for you?

Yes No

14. Have you ever taken loan facility from bank as per self employment scheme?

Yes No

15. If 'yes' for what job opportunity did you took the loan?

Tailoring Business

Candle making Book binding

Others

16. If there is a loss does government help you to recover from the loss?

Yes No

INFORMATION RELATED TO HOUSING

17. Do you have your Owen land?

Yes No

18. The area of land?

<5 cents <10 cent <25 cent above 25 cents

19. Do you own a house?

Yes No

20. If 'yes' whether it was constructed by you or obtained hereditary?

Owen built Hereditary

21. If it is Owen build whether any agency sponsored/ helped in construction of the house?

Government Private Banks/society

Local bodies social service organizations

Others

22. Amount of loan availed for construction of the house?

Nil <5000 <10000 <25000 above 25000

23. What is your own contribution in constructing your house?

Labor Materials Land Money Others

24. Whether the building is completed in all respects?

Yes No

25. If 'no' the present position?

Half built Structure Finished

Note electrified No sanitation

26. What are the other main problems faced in housing?

- Lack of land
- Ignorance about schemes
- Illiteracy
- Lack money for initial expenses
- Fear about the repayment
- Non co-operation of of government

27. Whether your house is used by two families or single by separation?

Used by 2 family single separation

SOCIAL UPLIFTMENT SCHEMES

28. Does any elder citizen in your family getting free medical aid from the respected Panchayath?

Yes No

29. Do you face any natural calamity in your area recently?

Yes No

30. If 'yes' does you get any ministerial relief fund from the government?

Yes No

31. Are you facing drinking water scarcity?

Yes No

32. Do you get any agriculture help from the government?