

ADMINISTRATION OF WELFARE PROGRAMMES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE COMMUNITIES IN ANANTHAPURAMU DISTRICT

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Abstract

Economic growth with social justice has been the major objective of planning process and rural development programmes in India. The government would not only take into account economic goals, but also consider social aspects like providing access to deprived section to participate in the development process. Article 46 of the Indian Constitution imposes the obligation on the government to promote the socio-economic interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Both Central and the state governments have implemented various schemes/programmes for the upliftment of the poor families including scheduled castes that are living below poverty line. The government also made efforts to promote education and employment opportunities for the SCs/STs through protective discrimination policies as per the constitutional provisions and through scholarship facilities. The present study analyzes the important schemes implementing for the welfare of Scheduled Caste in Ananthapuramu district and their specific impacts on them.

Introduction

The living conditions of Scheduled Caste population in Ananthapuramu district are not different to their counterparts elsewhere in India. In the district the predominant Scheduled Caste community is Madiga. More than 80 per cent of Scheduled Caste population belongs to Madiga sect. The other major Scheduled Caste sects living in Ananthapuramu district are Mala, Dokkala and Mala Dasari. In Ananthapuramu district 70 per cent of Scheduled Caste people were living in rural areas. In the rural areas of the district the majority of the landowners comprise the upper and middle caste members and majority of the landless peasants comprise the lower castes, specially the untouchable castes.

Under the untouchability system certain religious and social disabilities are imposed on the members of the untouchable caste cannot enter the temple of the upper and middle castes. In some parts of district, the members of the untouchable castes cannot enter the temples of the lower untouchable castes cannot enter the temples of the lower castes. As a result, most of the untouchable castes have their own temples. Many untouchable castes have their own god and goddesses also.

A member of the untouchable caste cannot be allowed to take water from a well being used by the members of the upper and middle castes. The members of untouchable castes must not live or even walk in the streets where the upper and middle castes live. The members of the untouchable castes are not allowed to sit equally with the members of the upper and middle caste in the village hotels or restaurants. Inter-caste marriages are strictly prohibited by caste norms.

The paradigms above do not exist uniformly all over the district. The nature, pattern, number and intensity of the disabilities on the members of the untouchable castes differ from village to village due to the uneven development of different historical forces. But even today in villages, the essential core aspect of this system still remains and its expression varies in different villages, although untouchability has been abolished theoretically by the Constitution.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the performance and evaluation of welfare programmes for SCs in Ananthapuramu District
2. To analyze the impact of welfare programmes on the Scheduled Castes in the study area.

Sampling Design

The welfare programmes has been extended to all sub-sections of the SC community irrespective of rural families social and political status. All the revenue villages, hamlets in the district are covered by the welfare programmes. For effective study of the impact of the welfare programmes on beneficiaries, purposeful random sampling method was followed. In Ananthapuramu district there are three revenue divisions. For the collection of respondents' views and ideas on the impact of the welfare programmes, one Mandal from each revenue division namely Putlur from Ananthapuramu revenue division, Bommanahal from Dharmavaram revenue division and Rolla from Penukonda revenue division is selected by taking into account the financial, caste, demographic factors of the beneficiaries. From each selected mandal 40 welfare programme beneficiaries were selected by random sampling technique. So the universe of the sample constitutes 120.

Demographic profile of Scheduled Castes in Ananthapuramu District

There exists a significant Scheduled Caste population in the district which forms nearly 14.29 per cent of the total district population, which is just below state average i.e. 16.41 per cent of Scheduled Caste population. The table 1 gives the Mandal wise scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population and their literacy levels.

Table-1, Mandal Wise Population of Scheduled Castes in Ananthapuramu District -2011

Name of the Mandal	Total Population	Total SC Population	SC-Males	SC- Females
D.Hirehal	46613	6882	3462	3420
Rayadurg	102691	12022	6103	5919
Kanekal	64979	9872	5001	4871
Bommanahal	55989	7090	3564	3526
Vidapanakal	53476	7805	4053	3752
Guntakal	171655	23824	11819	12005
Gooty	88887	15879	7624	8255
Peddavadugur	45771	8705	4407	4298
Yadiki	56122	8227	4167	4060
Tadpatri	165872	22861	11340	11521
Peddapappur	34629	6373	3212	3161
Pamidi	55303	7424	3765	3659
Vajrakarur	50007	9173	4654	4519
Uravakonda	80201	12647	6206	6441
Beluguppa	43735	8332	4193	4139
Gummagatta	49207	9028	4510	4518
Brahmasamudram	43162	7515	3536	3979
Kalyandurg	89879	13322	6610	6712
Atmakur	38970	6306	3216	3090
Kudair	38312	6994	3493	3501
Garladinne	53780	10077	5116	4961
Singanamala	43643	9434	4733	4701
Putlur	36902	6786	3389	3397
Yellanur	35732	5954	3027	2927
Narpala	54973	10276	5286	4990
Bukkaraya Samudram	67384	10929	5557	5372

Name of the Mandal	Total Population	Total SC Population	SC-Males	SC- Females
Anantapur	388023	35321	17395	17926
Raptadu	38057	5089	2580	2509
Settur	43172	8467	4317	4150
Kundurpi	53180	9242	4688	4554
Kambadur	50799	12286	6043	6243
Kanaganapalle	39673	6916	3547	3369
Dharmavaram	172479	11761	5872	5889
Bathalapalle	39373	6050	3004	3046
Tadimarri	32385	5789	2873	2916
Mudigubba	60469	5903	2971	2932
Talupula	42392	4029	1994	2035
Nambulipulikunta	31404	2805	1416	1389
Gandlapenta	26183	2629	1291	1338
Kadiri	125373	7732	3912	3820
Nallamada	41376	4948	2361	2587
Bukkapatnam	40149	3982	2034	1948
Kothacheruvu	39046	3528	1743	1785
Chennekothapalle	44351	5914	2974	2940
Ramagiri	34001	6945	3538	3407
Roddam	51168	9923	5029	4894
Madakasira	81227	18029	9111	8918
Amarapuram	55771	12860	6242	6618
Gudibanda	52610	12449	6348	6101
Rolla	39964	8123	4110	4013
Agali	36253	7586	3886	3700
Parigi	58225	11970	6141	5829
Penukonda	55383	7478	3793	3685
Puttparthi	59000	7439	3786	3653
Obuladevaracheruvu	48308	5766	2935	2831
Nallacheruvu	31036	3140	1582	1558
Tanakal	47946	7686	3802	3884
Amadagur	29520	3934	1921	2013
Gorantla	77271	8017	4043	3974
Somandepalle	47591	7875	3993	3882
Hindupur	203538	23304	11786	11518
Lepakshi	45122	7697	3886	3811
Chilamathur	51456	6786	3389	3397

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The data in the table 1 indicates that highest number of Scheduled Caste population is living in the mandals which are located near the cities and towns. Ananthapuramu mandal has highest (35321) population of scheduled castes in the district. It is followed by Guntakal (23824), Hindupur (23304) and Tadipatri (22861). It can be attributed that large number of Scheduled Caste families migrated to these villages, which are located in sub-urban areas for the works. As such the concentration in those mandals is high. The Scheduled Caste population in 46 mandals of the district is below 10,000. There are 13 mandals in which SC population is above 10,000 and below 20,000. In the remaining 4 mandals the population of scheduled castes is above 20,000. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population in 28 mandals is above state average of 16.41 per cent. On the other hand the per cent of Scheduled Caste population in 38 mandals of the district average of 14.29 per cent. It is pertinent to note that in Ananthapuramu mandal where the highest Scheduled Caste population is registered the share of SC population in that mandal is confined to 9.10 per cent. In Gudibanda mandal the share of Scheduled Caste population touched the highest figure of 23.66 per cent. It is followed by Amarapuram (23.06 per cent) and Madakasira (22.20 per cent) mandals in second and third places respectively. In 20 out of 63 mandals of the district the female population outnumbered male population.

Welfare and Development of Scheduled Castes

The Social Welfare Department in the district has been established with the main objectives of Educational advancement, socio economic development and welfare protection of the schedule caste and for implementation of programmes of Social security etc. To pursue the said objectives the department has been implementing various schemes across the district through its district functionaries.

The SC welfare programmes are being implemented in the district according to the statutes and guidelines issued by the Government of India and the State Government from time to time. The District SC Service Cooperative Society is piloting and implementing all the Scheduled Castes welfare programmes in the District. It was established during the year 1974 for upliftment of Scheduled Castes families who are below poverty line. It was established with the following objectives.

- ❖ To provide agriculture lands to landless families.
- ❖ To take up land development and minor irrigation in assigned / purchased lands.
- ❖ To provide financial assistance for creation of income generating assets.
- ❖ To offer training programmes for skills up gradation leading to self/wage employment.
- ❖ To empower women self-help groups for taking up economic support activity.
- ❖ To plug critical gaps of finance in economic support schemes.
- ❖ To rehabilitate vulnerable sections among SCs like the Scavengers, *Basavis* and Bonded Labourers from traditional occupation and to provide suitable economic assistance schemes.

Main Schemes

The main schemes/programmes implementing by the District SC Service Cooperative Society is as follows:

- The District SC Service Cooperative Society has been taking up schemes both in the Agriculture Sector, Animal Husbandry sector as well as ISB (Industry Service and Business) sectors.
- In Agriculture sector the main schemes are Land Purchase, Land Development, and Minor Irrigation Scheme like Bore Wells, Electric Motors, and Energisation etc.
- In Industry Service and Business sector, various self employment schemes like, Autos, small business, servicing units etc., are taken up.
- Training is provided in various trades to improve skills.

Financial and Physical Achievements under Social Welfare Hostels

The financial and physical achievements under social welfare hostels schemes in Ananthapuramu district is given in table 2.

Table – 2, Financial and Physical Achievements under the scheme of Social welfare Hostels

S. No	Year	Amount released	Amount spent	Physical Achievement
1	2002-03	575.58	575.56	12,949
2	2003-04	723.53	723.49	13,580
3	2004-05	916.56	817.77	12,547
4	2005-06	807.33	805.33	13,152
5	2006-07	1245.93	963.7	12,347
6	2007-08	1397.57	1032.20	14,026
7	2008-09	1083.547	1083.547	11500
8	2009-10	1039.80	1018.30	12200
9	2010-11	1259.40	1151.98	11067
10	2011-12	984.61	866.16	8470
Total		10033.857	9038.037	121,838

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Ananthapuramu .

The particulars with regard to financial and physical achievements under the scheme of Social Welfare Hostels in Ananthapuramu district is furnished in table 2. As per table 2, the amount released in 2007-08 under hostel scheme is Rs.13,97.57 lakhs, which is highest during 10 years of study. On the other hand highest amount of Rs.1151.98 lakhs was spent in 2010-11. The physical achievements under Social welfare Hostel scheme is not evenly distributed over the years. The physical achievement is highest (14,026) in 2007-08 and lowest (8470) in 2011-12. In 2002-03 and 2008-09 all the amount released under Social Welfare Hostel scheme was spent. In the remaining 8 years, the financial achievements are less than cent per cent. The average amount spent on each beneficiary ranges between Rs.10,409.14 (2010-11) to Rs.4444.82 (2002-03).

Scheme of Social Welfare Anandanilayams and Child Beggar Home

Table – 3 gives the details of physical and financial Achievements under the scheme of Social Welfare Anandanilayams & Social Welfare Child Beggar Home in Ananthapuramu district.

Table – 3, Financial and Physical Achievements under the scheme of S.W. Anandanilayams & S.W. Child Beggar Home

S. No	Year	Amount released	Amount spent	Physical Achievement
1	2002-03	26.74	21.66	301
2	2003-04	22.83	22.83	284
3	2004-05	24.87	22.77	272
4	2005-06	8.00	7.76	248
5	2006-07	12.7	22.12	262
6	2007-08	15.85	15.85	314
7	2008-09	21.417	21.417	314
8	2009-10	17.97	17.85	400
9	2010-11	29.82	20.24	259
10	2011-12	33.30	20.46	236
Total		213.497	192.957	2890

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Ananthapuramu.

The data in table 3 shows that the financial achievement is 100 per cent during 4 out of 10 years of study. The financial achievements reached highest point of 174.17 per cent in 2006-07 under the scheme of Social welfare Anandanilayams and Child beggar homes in the district. The physical achievement is highest (400) in 2009-10

and lowest (236) in 2011-12. The average amount spent on each beneficiary is gradually increased during first 3 years of study. But it shortly fall down Rs.3129.03 in the following year. Again it shortly increased to Rs.8442.75 in the immediate following year i.e. 2006-07. In the remaining five years the average amount spent on each beneficiary ranges between Rs.4462.50 to Rs.8669.49.

Post-matric Scholarships

Table 4 gives the particulars of Financial and Physical Achievements under the scheme of Post-matric Scholarships in Ananthapuramu district.

Table – 4, Financial and Physical Achievements under the scheme of Post-matric Scholarships

S. No	Year	Amount released	Amount spent	Physical Achievement
1	2002-03	370.00	369.99	7,052
2	2003-04	539.89	539.88	11,641
3	2004-05	619.28	618.12	13,909
4	2005-06	523.10	523.10	15,871
5	2006-07	850.53	850.51	13,937
6	2007-08	1345.99	1310.97	27,615
7	2008-09	1379.920	1379.920	13604
8	2009-10	2345.10	1644.40	19656
9	2010-11	2807.09	1898.24	32335
10	2011-12	2407.91	1550.16	13219
Total		13188.81	10685.29	168,839

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Ananthapuramu.

Table 4 reveals that the financial achievements are cent per cent in five out of ten years of study. The amount released under the scheme of Post-Metric scholarships in the district is gradually increased from 2006 onwards. On the other hand financial achievements under post-metric scholarships gradually increased during 2006-07 to 2010-11. The physical achievements reached the culmination of 27,615 in 2007-08 academic year. The average amount spent on each beneficiary under post-metric scholarships is highest i.e. Rs.11,726.76 in 2011-12 and it touched the lowest figure of Rs.3295.94 in 2005-06 academic year.

Promotion of Inter Caste Marriages

The Government has been encouraging inter-caste marriages for social integration and social reform with a view to eradicate caste system in the society. Under this scheme Government have increased the incentive award for inter-caste marriage from Rs.3,000/- to 10,000/- vide G.O.Ms.No.149, Social welfare (K) department, dated 11-10-1994, if either spouse belongs to Scheduled Caste.

Government has sanctioned a package deal of Rs.25,000/- vide G.O.Ms.No.102, Social welfare (K) department, dated 13-9-1996 to be in conformity with the ceiling limit fixed by the Government of India, which will be Rs.10,000/- cash incentive award, Rs.5,000/- margin money from A.P .Scheduled Castes Co-operative finance corporation limited and Rs.5,000/- bank loan from a Nationalised Bank. These orders came into effect from 1-4-1996.

The incentive award under this scheme can be sanctioned to the following categories of couple by the deputy Director, social welfare of the concerned district to which the Scheduled Caste spouse belongs.

- ❖ A marriage in which one party belongs to Scheduled Caste and another party belongs to any other community / group namely, forward caste, backward caste and Scheduled tribe.
- ❖ A marriage between different sub-castes among SCs.

However, if the marriage is between two parties belonging to same sub-caste of SC, but one of them is converted to Christianity, such incentive amount will not be granted.

The Assistant Social welfare Officer/ District Social welfare Officer will verify the sanction proposal within 15 days from the date of receipt of the application form. The Deputy Director (Social Welfare) of the district to which the SC spouse of the inter-caste married couple belongs will sanction the incentive and issue a certificate of inter-caste marriage. The physical and financial achievements under the scheme of inter-caste marriages are furnished in table 5.

Table – 5, Financial and Physical Achievements under the scheme of Intercaste Marriages

S. No	Year	Amount released	Amount spent	Physical Achievement
1	2002-03	3.40	3.40	34
2	2003-04	4.60	4.60	46
3	2004-05	5.20	5.20	52
4	2005-06	7.00	3.80	38
5	2006-07	8.9	6.5	65
6	2007-08	4.50	4.50	45
7	2008-09	1.80	1.80	18
8	2009-10	3.00	1.70	17
9	2010-11	4.10	1.00	10
10	2011-12	4.90	0.50	5
Total		47.4	33	330

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Ananthapuramu

It is evident from table 5 that the average amount spent on each beneficiary remind the same i.e. Rs.10,000/- during 10 years of study. The financial targets and financial achievements are cent per cent during five out of 10 years of study. The financial achievements gradually declining from 2008-09 onwards. The physical achievement ranges between 65 to 5 couples under inter-caste marriage scheme. The amount released as well as spent is highest in 2006-07 under the scheme of inter-caste marriages.

Financial Aid to SC Advocates

The Government have sanctioned the scheme of financial aid to SC advocates vide G.O.Ms.No:77, Social welfare (B1) department, dated 30-4-1982. Subsequently amended vide G.O.Ms.No:160, Social welfare (B1) department, dated.

For selection of SC law graduates in every year staff is undergoing training. The duration of the training period is 3 years. The selected candidates shall be attached to the law officers within the district (Government pleader, Public Prosecutors, Asst. Public Prosecutors of district courts, Mobile courts, Sessions courts and also courts at the division level and erstwhile taluk level) wherever there are law officers.

The candidates selected by the selection committee shall be paid stipend @ Rs.500/- per month for three years, reimbursement of enrolment fee @Rs.585/- each and Rs.3,000/- towards purchase of law books and furniture (one time).

The budget of Rs.20.00 lakhs proposed under Plan for the year 2002-2003, has been merged with Economic Support scheme.

The details of social welfare department physical and financial achievements during 2002-2003 to 2011-12 under the scheme of financial aid to Schedule Caste advocates is given in table 6.

Table – 6, Financial and Physical Achievements under the scheme of Financial Aid to S.C. Advocates

S. No	Year	Amount released	Amount spent	Physical Achievement
1	2002-03	0.80	0.79	12
2	2003-04	0.80	0.80	12
3	2004-05	0.86	0.86	17
4	2005-06	0.87	0.86	15
5	2006-07	8.9	6.5	65
6	2007-08	0.69	0.69	11
7	2008-09	1.96	1.96	20
8	2009-10	3.42	1.67	16
9	2010-11	3.38	1.75	24
10	2011-12	2.72	2.71	31
Total		24.4	18.59	223

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Ananthapuramu.

It is clear from table 6 that there is wider variation with regard to physical achievements under the scheme of financial aid to Schedule Castes Advocates. In 2006-07, as many as 65 advocates were financially helped and in the following year the physical achievement touched the lowest ebb of 11. The financial achievements are less than 50 per cent in 2009-10. Whereas the financial achievements reached cent per cent in 4 out of 10 years of study. The average amount spent on each beneficiary is highest (Rs.10, 437.5) in 2009-10. Whereas in 2004-05 the average amount spent on each beneficiary is limited to Rs.5058.82.

Bright Student Scheme

Table 9 gives the particulars of financial and physical achievements under the bright student scheme in Ananthapuramu district.

Table -7, Financial and Physical Achievements under the Bright Student Scheme

S. No	Year	Amount released	Amount spent	Physical Achievement
1	2002-03	6.11	6.11	54
2	2003-04	5.51	5.51	51
3	2004-05	5.70	5.70	49
4	2005-06	5.33	5.33	44
5	2006-07	0.77	0.67	11
6	2007-08	2.37	2.18	34
7	2008-09	31.320	27.005	210
8	2009-10	65.48	52.92	307
9	2010-11	93.59	92.57	398
10	2011-12	67.8	28.84	289
Total		283.98	226.835	1447

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Ananthapuramu.

It is evident from table 7 that during first four years of study, the entire amount released was spent under the scheme of bright student encouragement. It can be observed from the table that the amount released as well as spent under bright student scheme sharply increased from 2008-09 onwards except 2011-12. This can be attributed that the government has taken the development scheduled caste as its prime objective. The physical achievements also sharply increased from 2008-09 onwards. The average amount spent on each student ranges between Rs.6090.90 (2006-07) to Rs.23, 258.79 (2010-11).

Land Purchase Scheme

Main Features,

- Lands will be purchased with voluntary consent of landowners. There is no element of compulsion.
- The land is to be purchased only in the name of the women beneficiary.
- Preference should be given to women-headed households, jogins, bonded labourers and other vulnerable groups.
- Lands should be purchased only for the poorest of the poor who cannot acquire any other skills to take up self-employment.
- The land cannot be purchased in the name of the minors who are below 18 years and they should not be above 60 years of age.

The year wise physical and financial targets and achievement under land purchase scheme in Ananthapuramu district is clearly elucidated in table 8.

Table – 8,Physical and Financial Targets and Achievement under Land Purchase Scheme

Sl. No.	Year	Target		Achievement	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2002-2003	200	80	1801	532.268
2	2003-2004	526	210.4	731	232.962
3	2004-2005	213	85.2	110	33.494
4	2005-2006	450	270	39	192.01
5	2006-2007	100	60	71	35.883
6	2007-2008	125	68	83	49.139
7	2008-2009	515	330	513	50.376
8	2009-2010	257	169.5	204	138.25
9	2010-2011	107	107	8	6.104
10	2011-2012	88	88	0	0
Total		2581	1468.1	3560	1270.486

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Ananthapuramu

It is evident from table 8 that there is a widespread variation between targets and achievements over the years. Out of ten years, only two years registered positive achievements. It is conspicuous to note that in 2002-2003 the physical achievements were more than 900 percent and financial achievements touched about 665 percent. The constant demand by various peasant organizations and opposition parties forced the authorities to allocate more funds for the purchase of land. Moreover, in 2011-12 the physical and financial achievements are nil.

Land Development

The Government assigned and wasted lands are to be developed under this programme. The unit cost is @Rs.5000/- shall be sanctioned for 2 acres per beneficiary. Funds from National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme shall be utilized for this purpose. The works may be entrusted to farmers. Soil and water conservation works are to be taken-up under this program.

- 1) Earth Bunding
 - 2) Pebble Structure
 - 3) Stone Clearing
- a) Before executing the work a photograph should obtain and also after completion of the work.

- b) The work execution must be recorded as per the guidelines of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

The year wise physical and financial targets and achievement under land development scheme in Ananthapuramu district is elucidated by table 9.

Table –9 ,Year Wise Physical and Financial Targets and Achievement under Land Development Scheme in Ananthapuramu District

Sl. No	Year	Target		Achievement	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2002-2003	200	10	0	0
2	2003-2004	0	0	0	0
3	2004-2005	0	0	0	0
4	2005-2006	1903	79.85	580	27.84
5	2006-2007	0	0	560	32.803
6	2007-2008	2000	50	2128	136.612
7	2008-2009	198	12	125	11
8	2009-2010	278	15.25	201	14.25
9	2010-2011	211	14.5	165	13.25
10	2011-2012	255	17.25	172	15
Total		5045	198.85	3931	250.755

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Ananthapuramu

As per table 9 it is clear that the achievements for the land development scheme are nil during first 3 years of study. The concerned officers in the district informed that due to the division of funds to other major schemes, the allocation to the development of the land are either reduced or stopped. The physical as well as financial achievements crossed 100 per cent in 2007-2008. In 2005-2006 the physical and financial achievements are very meagre and negligible. In the remaining 6 years the physical and financial achievements crossed 60 percent.

Horticulture

The department of Horticulture is promoting area expansion of fruits and vegetables coupled with Drip and Sprinkler irrigation system by providing 70-75% subsidy. However the Scheduled Castes farmers are unable to pay the non-subsidy portion and make use of these subsidies due to poverty.

In view of this, it is proposed to provide 30% assistance from REGP to encourage SC farmers for taking Horticulture crops. Under APMIP for Micro irrigation 100 % subsidy is provided by APMIP.

The SC families possessing alight to marginal soils with water source can be identified for cultivation of horticultural crops.

SC Action Plan 2008-2009 is designed to take maximum support from the regular Horticulture Department and REGP to secure full coverage of Scheduled Castes under programmes implemented by Horticulture department like National Horticulture mission, APMIP etc. resources of the corporation are to be used sparingly only on Micro irrigation.

The year wise physical and financial targets and achievement under horticulture scheme in Ananthapuramu district is shown in table 10.

Table – 10, Year wise Physical and Financial Targets and Achievement under Horticulture Scheme in Ananthapuramu District

S. No	Year	Target		Achievement	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2002-2003	200	10	726	43.441
2	2003-2004	236	11.8	260	26.157
3	2004-2005	500	25	523	30.4
4	2005-2006	680	37.25	1170	64.35
5	2006-2007	1000	53.35	993	73.053
6	2007-2008	1317	109.23	1938	257.27
7	2008-2009	750	186.95	1343	457.971
8	2009-2010	1489	268.35	2013	697.25
9	2010-2011	1614	273.5	1723	705.65
10	2011-2012	1722	284.45	1687	689.61
	TOTAL	7213	492.336	7486	550.562

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Ananthapuramu.

As per table 10 during 8 out of 10 years of study the physical and financial achievements is higher than the targets in the district under the horticulture programme. In the remaining 2 years the financial achievements is higher than the financial targets. It is due to governmental recognition of horticulture crops, which have maximum potential for generation of employment. The physical allocations steadily increased during 10 years of study except in 2008-2009. The financial allocations registered positive growth during 10 years of study. More or less same trends are observable in case of both physical and financial achievements.

Self-Employment Schemes

Bank linked self-Employment Schemes

ISB (Industry, Service and business)

The unit cost of bank linked self-employment scheme is Rs.30,000/- with a view to provide an asset, which can generate substantial income. To encourage the candidates studied up to 10th class to establish industry, service and business sector scheme, the bank linked program has been introduced.

Petty Business (DRI Loans)

Under this scheme Differential rate of interest loans must be provided by all commercial banks for small and locally viable petty business to under privileged and people belonging to poorer sections.

- The beneficiaries shall be identified through Gram Sabha along with bankers.
- The total unit cost is a bank loan, no subsidy is provided.

The year wise progress made under self-employment scheme in Ananthapuramu district is given in table 11.

Table – 11,Year wise Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements under Self Employment Scheme in Ananthapuramu district

Sl. No	Year	Target		Achievement		
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	
1	2002-2003	763	411.5	1493	347.038	84.33
2	2003-2004	2706	533.5	3501	558.064	104.60
3	2004-2005	1392	556.8	1708	498.662	89.56
4	2005-2006	900	270	3681	860.848	318.83
5	2006-2007	1020	428.15	2136	679.324	158.66
6	2007-2008*	659	367.15	1264	362.421	98.71
7	2008-2009	712	463.42	1056	469.5	101.31
8	2009-2010	934	543.44	640	314.973	57.96
9	2010-2011	445	335.6	421	242.78	72.34
10	2011-2012	560	574.75	481	351.34	61.13
	TOTAL	10091	4484.31	16381	4684.95	104.47

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Ananthapuramu.

It is evident from table 11 that the physical achievements are quite higher than targets under self employment scheme. On the other hand financial achievements are higher than targets during 2003-04, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2008-09. It means that the district authorities adding more members to financially help the Scheduled Caste population by political or other pressures. But the physical as well as financial targets and achievements are erratically distributed over the 10 years period of study. The physical targets range between 445 to 2706 members and achievement ranges between 421 to 3506 members. The financial targets range between Rs. 270 lakhs to Rs. 543.44 lakhs and financial achievements ranges between Rs. 242.78 lakhs to Rs.860.84 lakhs.

Micro Credit (for SHG members)

The scheme is meant for Scheduled Caste Women Groups formed under DWCRA/DWMA. The Micro Credit assistance scheme is to provide timely and effective micro credit to the poorest of the poor of the target group for low investment oriented income generating economic activities. Micro credit helps in earning additional income by way of petty business/activities and quick rotation of revolving fund. This also facilitates the liberation of poor people from the clutches of moneylenders who charge exorbitant interests on small borrowings apart from improving the standard of living of the poor SC family.

Although NSFDC/NSKFDC guidelines provide for micro credit loan up to Rs.25, 000/- in order to cover more beneficiaries, it is proposed that under this scheme a loan of Rs.75, 000/- to each group of 15 members may be provided, for taking up income generating group activities. The above amount of loan will be recovered within ten monthly installments after a moratorium period of 2 months. However in specific cases if more amount of loan is required, separate proposals may be sent to state authorities' alongwith detailed project report for obtaining approval from NSFDC/NSKFDC.

Funding Pattern

- Unit Cost Rs.75,000/- per group of 15 members
- NSFDC Loan 100%

Table 12 give the details of year wise target and achievements under self-help groups micro finance programme by social welfare department in Ananthapuramu district.

Table 12,Year wise targets and achievements under Self Help Group Micro Finance Programme in Ananthapuramu district

Sl. No	Year	Target		Achievement	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2002-2003	600	30	769	38.45
2	2003-2004	1890	94.5	2387	119.25
3	2004-2005	390	19.5	391	19.05
4	2005-2006	735	36.75	545	27
5	2006-2007	810	54	1038	84
6	2007-2008	405	62	251	17
7	2008-2009	2010	135	6102	269.1
8	2009-2010	2155	128.54	1987	1119.82
9	2010-2011	2459	148.26	2354	136.54
10	2011-2012	2871	179.28	2748	172.58
	TOTAL	14325	887.83	18572	2002.79

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Ananthapuramu.

Table 15 reveals that the Physical and financial targets gradually increasing from 2008-09 onwards. The physical achievements crossed the physical targets during 5 i.e. 2002-03 to 2004-05, 2006-07 and 2008-09 out of 10 years of study. In the same way the financial achievements also crossed the financial targets in 5 out of 10 years of study. In all 18,572 Self Help Group members were financial by the department in Ananthapuramu district during 10 years of study.

Impact of Social Welfare Programmes on the generation of Employment opportunities

The social welfare programmes provides new avenues for employment opportunities to working population. The opinions of sample respondents on the generation of employment man days through social welfare programmes are presented in table 13.

Table – 13,Impact of Social Welfare Programmes on Employment Generation

S. No.	Amount of change	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage of total
1	No Change	14	11.67
2	Little Change	39	32.50
3	Moderate Change	44	36.67
4	Significant Change	12	10.00
5	Change For Worse	3	2.50
6	Don't Know	8	6.66
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Data.

The table 13 indicates that nearly 79 per cent of respondents reported some amount of change in their daily wages after the initiation of NREGP scheme. Among them 32.50 per cent reported little or insignificant change and 36.67 per cent reported significant change. Only 10 per cent reported significant change. Around 11.67 per cent reported neither positive nor negative improvement in wages. Only 2.50 per cent reported negative impact of NREGP on their daily wages. About 6.66 per cent denied responding.

Impact on Migration

Nearly three-fourths of the Indian agricultural/cultivable land is unirrigated. That is why agriculture in India is rightly considered as a gamble of monsoons. The yielding depends largely on rains. Besides, this large area under cropping in India is confined to only kharif season. So for nearly half of the year, the agricultural labour left without employment and which forces them to migrate to urban areas for work during unseason. The fundamental motive behind launching various wage employment programmes is to limit the migration of labour in rural areas. The social welfare programmes is also started with that motive. So during the study the impact of social welfare programmes on rural migration was ascertained and presented in the table 14.

Table – 14, Impact of Social Welfare Programmes on Migration of Rural Labour

S.No	Mode of Change	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage of total
1	Decreased	81	67.50
2	Increased	21	17.50
3	Don't Know	18	15.00
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Data

A glance at the table 14 makes it clear that 67.50 per cent of respondents reported that there is a gradual decline in the migration of labour after being beneficiaries of social welfare programmes. It is quite astonishing to note that nearly 17.50 per cent reported negative impact of social welfare programmes on rural migration. They reported that the financial aid which they are getting under the social welfare programmes is not sufficient to meet their minimum needs. This resulted in migration of labour. About 15 reported neither positive nor negative impact of the programme.

Impact of Social Welfare Programmes on Asset Creation

The creation of assets is another important aim of the social welfare programmes. The views of the sample respondents on the creation of assets are presented in the table 15.

Table – 15, Impact of Social Welfare Programmes on Asset Creation

S. No	Type of Change	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage of total
1	No Change	77	64.17
2	Increased	12	10.00
3	Don't Know	31	25.83
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Data.

The table 15 makes it clear that nearly 64.17 per cent of respondents reported *status quo* with regard to creation of assets. Only 10 per cent reported positive change. It is important to note that more than one-fourth of respondents reported neither positive nor negative impact. One of the reason observed is that they have no proper idea on assets.

Impact of Social Welfare Programmes on Income

The beneficiary perception on income generation is presented in the table 16.

Table – 16, Impact of Social Welfare Programmes on Income Generation

S. No	Type of Change	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage of total
1	Increased	94	78.33
2	Decreased	-	-
3	Don't Know	26	21.67
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Data.

The table 16 indicates that 78.33 per cent of respondents confirmed that there is a real increase in their income levels after being beneficiaries of social welfare programmes. About 21.67 per cent expressed neither negative nor positive impact of the scheme on their income levels. It is interesting to note that none of the respondents given negative impact of the scheme on their income levels.

Conclusion

Emphasis shall be given for the educational advancement of SCs, and substantial allocation will be considered for the implementation of educational programmes to benefit more number of persons. Steps are to be taken for strengthening the infrastructural facilities and basic amenities in the areas where Scheduled Caste people living. Necessary steps shall be taken to upgrade the technical and entrepreneur skills of unemployed youth belonging to Scheduled Caste community.

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