

“Role Of Economic Development Schemes In Scheduled Castes In Drought Prone Areas In Sangli District”

Mr. Sachin Suresh Dethe,

Assistant Professor
Kamala College, Kolhapur

ABSTRACT -

In India, scheduled caste communities share a significant amount of the total population. But the SC community is the most disadvantaged and discriminated-against group in society. The researcher has studied in different relevant literature reviewed. The scope of the present work is very vast in any drought prone region of developing economy like India. This type of study could be helpful to planners and administrators for future planning and development of socioeconomic facilities in drought prone areas of Sangli district. The main objectives of the study is the To Measure the effectiveness and economic development of selected schemes of scheduled castes in drought prone areas in Sangli district and suggest the appropriate economic development schemes for implementation in drought prone areas in Sangli district. It has concluded that they covered the scientific methodology of the present research work which included the introduction, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, hypotheses of the study, and research methodology of the study in various sources of data collection including primary as well as secondary, sample selection of benefits of the schemes and tools and techniques of data analysis, significance of the study and cover all the aspect and basic concepts of the social welfare and economic development.

1. INTRODUCTION:

In India, scheduled caste communities share a significant amount of the total population. But the SC community is the most disadvantaged and discriminated-against group in society. The majority of Scheduled Caste people live in rural area and their occupations are agricultural labor, civil labor, sweepers etc. poverty is a major part of economic development to reduce poverty inequality and uplift scheduled caste people, the central and state governments must provide facilities and implement various schemes for the welfare of SC social welfare schemes are important for the economic development of SC community and it is needed to reduce poverty because, in India, the majority of the people are poor and live in rural and urban areas but they do not have all the information related to the various social welfare schemes because illiteracy, lack of awareness, backwardness etc. The role of the government is to provide financial assistance to scheduled castes, which are eligible to get benefits from social welfare schemes but are not utilized properly. Social welfare schemes are significant to the economic development of SC which lives in drought-prone areas.

A) DROUGHT PRONE DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS IN MAHARASHTRA:

In 2004, the Maharashtra government declared 11 districts drought affected. These include Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Pune Ahmednagar, Nashik, Beed, Osmanabad, Aurangabad, Jalna and Latur. The seven tehsils were included as drought affected tehsils in Sangli district. These include Atpadi, Khanapur, Jat, Kavathe Mahankal, Miraj and Kadegaon. Eleven tehsils were included as drought affected tehsils in Solapur district. These include Barshi, Karmala, Madha, Malshiras, Mangalvedha, Mohal, Pandharpur, North Solapur, South Solapur, Sangola and Akkalkot. Five tehsils were included as drought affected tehsils in Pune district. These include Baramati, Daud, Indapur, Puranpur and Shirur. Five tehsils were included as drought affected tehsils in Satara district. These include Man, Khatav, Khandala, Phaltan and Koregaon. Fourteen tehsils were included as drought affected tehsils in Ahmednagar district. These include Sangamner, Kopergaon, Shrirampur, Akola, Pathardi, Parner, Sringonda, Ahmednagar, Rahata, Jamkhed, Sevgaon, Rahuri, Nevasa and Karjat. Six tehsils were included as drought affected tehsils in Nashik district. These include Yevala, Sinner, Nandgaon, Chandvad, Delva and Malegaon. Seven tehsils were included as drought affected tehsils in Beed district. These include Parli, Kaij, Ashti, Beed, Shirur, Patoda and Wadvani. Eight tehsils were included as drought affected tehsils in Osmanabad district. These include Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Umruga, Lohara, Kalamb, Vashi, Paranda and Bhum. Two tehsils were included as drought affected tehsils in Aurangabad district. These include Vijapur and Gangapur. Two tehsils were included as drought affected tehsils in Jalna district. These include Ambad and Ghansavangi. Two tehsils were included as drought affected tehsils in Latur district. These include Latur and Renapur.

B) SCHEMES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SCHEDULED CASTE:

1 Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Sabalakaran and Swabhiman Yojana (KDGSSY):

Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Sabalakaran and Swabhiman Yojana are a part of the government's economic development scheme. The scheme was launched on June 2, 2008. The scheme is beneficial for Scheduled caste or Neo-Buddhist families below the poverty line. The main objective of the scheme is to increase the income and living standards of Scheduled

Caste or Neo-Buddhist families below the poverty line. The aim is to reduce the wages of people belonging to Scheduled castes or Neo-Buddhist families and make them self-sufficient in agriculture.

2 Power Tiller Allocation Scheme (PTAS):

Power Tiller Allocation Scheme is very important in economic development schemes. The Power Tiller Allocation Scheme was launched on February 14, 2008. To avail of the benefits of this scheme, the applicant must be a Scheduled caste minority holder. Also, all the beneficiaries who have availed the benefit of The Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Sabalikaran & Swabhimani Yojana can avail the benefit of this Power Tiller Allocation Scheme. The Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Sabalikaran & Swabhimani Yojana all the applicants or beneficiaries who have got land but they could not own pairs possible to purchase twenty to twenty thousand to 25 thousand pairs of oxen for consolidation or to cultivate the land or if such oxen pair could be somehow purchased, it cannot be maintained.

3 Gatai Stall Schemes (GSS):

This is of the most important economic development plans. The scheme was launched on 31st December 1997. The main objective of the scheme is to provide Tin stalls for business to the Gatai workers of scheduled caste who make footwear or leather goods. The purpose of this scheme is to make economic and social progress for every family of a trader who makes footwear or leather goods. The scheme was introduced to protect the businesses of Scheduled caste footwear makers from the heat, wind and rain. Under this scheme, every beneficiary is given a 100 percent government subsidy for doing business. Beneficiaries are assisted by local self-governing bodies to set up Tin stalls. Efforts are being made by the local self-governing body to set up a Tin stall is provided wherever required place.

4 Motor Vehicle Driving Training Scheme (MVDTS):

The Motor Vehicle Driver Training Scheme was established on July 26, 1995. The main objective of the Motor driver training scheme is that - 1. To train the youth of Scheduled castes and Neo-Buddhists to drive motor vehicles. This is to make the Scheduled Caste and Neo-Buddhist youth self-sufficient. 2. At the same time, the main objective is to raise their social and economic status. Motor vehicle training is given free of cost to each candidate. Training is given to each candidate in a private driving school.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The researcher has studied in different relevant literature reviewed. The review of relevant literature has been collected from the various sources including in books, research journal, conference or seminar papers, Ph.D. thesis, M.Phil. Dissertation and annual reports. **Waghmare R. S. (2017)** has studied Impact of 'Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad sabalikarn and Swabhimani Yojana' on scheduled castes : A Study of Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra. **Dekate M. K. (2002)** has studied an evaluation of entrepreneurial participation of backward classes in Latur district. **Rajababu K. (2019)** has studied development of entrepreneurship among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes a study with reference to Visakhapatnam district.

Mishra P.K. (1996) about the state level scheduled castes corporation in India : promise and performance. **Selvakumar T. (2016)** has studied about the agricultural development through Kannadian canal-link project in Tirunelveli districts of Tamilnadu.

3. IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY :

The roles of economic development schemes are most important for the economic development of India. Many social welfare schemes are benefited the scheduled caste but it is not the proper implementation in drought prone areas in the Sangli district. The present study is useful to the government for decision making and it is significant for the economic development of India. This study is also useful to the development of scheduled castes and drought prone areas as well as it is necessary for five year planning and also determine the government policy for the scheduled castes because social welfare schemes and government policy to the schedule caste because scheduled caste because social welfare schemes and government policies are correlated.

4. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The state has a large number of people from the scheduled castes engaged in the business of manufacturing leather goods and repairing footwear, and buying and selling footwear. The Gatai businesses of scheduled castes beneficiaries have needed protection from the sun, wind, an drain. The Gatai stall required for the business must be strong. Due to insufficient income, the scheduled caste professional cannot afford to purchase the various tools and materials required for the business. The scheduled castes people's lack of business training has created a problem for a successful business. Self-sufficient capital is necessary for a self-sustaining business. In adequate capital is one of the most important problems for business continuity. For scheduled caste businesses, a large number of loans are required from various banks. Scheduled-caste businesses need to get subsidies from the state government for training and the purchase of the equipment to start the business on a large scale. Hence, the present research has selected the topic “Astudy of economic development schemes in scheduled castes in drought prone areas in Sangli district”

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main objective of the study is the implementation of economic development schemes in drought prone areas for scheduled castes in Sangli district specific objectives are as follows :

1. To Measure the effectiveness and economic development to selected schemes of scheduled castes in drought prone areas in Sangli district.
2. To suggest the appropriate economic development schemes for implementation in drought prone areas in Sangli district.

6. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

1. Effectiveness schemes are correlated to the development of scheduled castes people in drought prone areas in Sangli district.

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present study is descriptive in nature. Therefore methodology consists of a sample survey of beneficiaries of the selected scheme from the Sangli district. Stressing the prime importance of the survey method, the required data is collected by personally visiting beneficiaries. The methodology adopted comprises Data collection and selection of the study areas sample design.

7.1 Data Collection:

The primary as well as secondary data have been collected from the various economic development schemes in scheduled caste communities in drought prone areas in Sangli district for the present research study.

7.1.1 Primary Data:

The primary data have been collected from the scheduled castes community through the questionnaire. The questionnaire has been divided into four economic development scheduled caste schemes.

7.1. (a) Questionnaire / Schedule:

For the present researcher has framed the questionnaire or schedule to collect the primary data from the four various economic development schemes in scheduled castes like a Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Sabalakaran and Swabhiman Yojana, Power Tiller Allocation Scheme, Gatai Stall Schemes and Motor Vehicle Driving Training Scheme. All beneficiaries are selected in seven tehsils included including Atpadi, Jat, Kav.Mahankal, Khanapur, Miraj, Kadegaon and Tasgaon drought prone areas in Sangli district. The following framework is used in questionnaires for the present study.

- a) Analyses effectiveness of scheduled castes in drought prone areas in Sangli district.
- b) Suggest the appropriate economic development schemes for implementation in drought Prone areas in Sangli district.

7.2 SECONDARY DATA

The secondary data have been collected through books, research papers published and unpublished in various journals, and research papers presented in seminars and conferences, magazines, newspapers, articles and reports.

7.3 SAMPLE SIZE:

The researcher has used the stratified Random Sampling Method for determining the sample size. There are six different economic development schemes launched by the government for the improvement of scheduled caste, out of those there are five schemes selected for this study. The using Yamane's formula for sample size selection with an error 5 percent and with a confidence coefficient of 95 percent (Yamane, 1973). There are 3043 benefits have been divided into these five economic development schemes out of 3043 benefits with calculation the sampling has come to 354 but for more accuracy and adequacy of sampling the researcher has selected 400 benefiter for the present research study. Some changes can be adopted according to circumstances.

Yamane Formula,

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} \\
 &= \frac{3043}{1 + 3043(0.05)^2} \\
 &= \frac{3043}{8.6075} = 353.54 (11.63\%).
 \end{aligned}$$

n = Sample Size

N = Universe / Total Number of Employees

= Confidence Interval

TABLE.1.1
SELECTED SAMPLE SIZE

Sr.	Schemes name	Universe	Sample Selected (11.63%)	Actual Selection %
1	Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Sabalikaran & Swabhiman Yojana	66	8	41 (62.12)
2	Power Tiller Allocation Scheme	261	30	199 (19.15)
3	Gatai Stall Schemes	731	85	206 (76.24)
4	Motor Vehicle Driver Training Scheme	1985	231	252 (12.98)
	Total	3043	354	698 (22.93)

(Source: ZP, Sangli)

The above table data indicates the selected sample size of the beneficiaries. According to Taro Yamane's formula, the size of the sample is 354 but there search scholar has selected total actual 698 beneficiaries for the sample by taking additional samples to the particular scheme whose proportionate sample is one or less than one for a more accurate result. A

total of 698 beneficiaries have been selected as a sample size from four schemes in the study area and various tehsils, which is more than the adequacy of the sample size.

7.4 TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES FOR DATA ANALYSIS :

The collected data have been analysed by using appropriate statistical tools and techniques. The primarily collected data is processed as classification, editing, coding, feeding, and tabulation, by use of software such as SPSS and MS Excel. The data compiled through primary and secondary sources are tabulated in structured tables followed by the text. The percentages, mean, standard deviation, and are used for analysis. Based on data analysis the researcher used various types of charts for the study.

8. SCOPE OF THE STUDY :

The present study focused by the researcher on various Economic developments schemes available for scheduled castes communities in the study area. The scope of the study is alimited drought prone area of Sangli district.

- 8.1 Geographical scope :** The present research study is confirmed to drought-prone area in the Sangli district. It is included in Atpadi, Jat, Kav.Mahankal, Khanapur, Miraj, Kadegaon and Tasgaon.
- 8.2 Analytical scope :** The scope of the study is confined to the analysis of the variables under study and the methods of analysis used.
- 8.3 Periodically Scope :** The Economic Development Schemes in Scheduled Caste in Scheduled Caste in drought prone areas in Sangli District have been studied from 2007 to 2016.

9. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The present study is limited to selected samples in economic development schemes in scheduled caste beneficiaries in drought prone areas in the Sangli district. It does not cover all the economic development schemes in scheduled caste in drought prone areas in Sangli District. There searcher has selected drought prone areas in Sangli district like Atpadi, Jat, Kav.Mahankal, Khanapur, Miraj, Kadegaon and Tasgaon. The present study is not covered all of the Sangli districts.

10. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

The result and discussion of various economic development schemes in drought-prone areas were scheduled castes population in the Sangli District.

The type of the sample respondent's houses is revealed in the table below. The sample nature of house is divided into several categories, such as hut, slab, leaflet, castle, bungalows, scarecrow, soil construction and cement construction.

Table 1.2
Measuring the effectiveness and economic development through nature of house

Sr. No.	Particular	Before Benefit				After Benefit				Total
		KDGSSY	PTAS	GSS	MVDTS	KDGSSY	PTAS	GSS	MVDTS	
1	Hut	7 (8.54)	12 (3.02)	58 (14.25)	27 (5.70)	0 (0)	3 (0.75)	10 (2.42)	11 (2.32)	24 (1.72)
2	Soil Construction	31 (37.80)	27 (6.78)	85 (20.88)	59 (12.45)	18 (16.98)	27 (6.73)	41 (9.93)	34 (7.17)	120 (8.61)
3	Cement Construction	3 (3.66)	160 (40.20)	58 (14.25)	136 (28.69)	23 (21.70)	169 (42.14)	156 (37.77)	177 (37.34)	525 (37.66)
6	Tarpaulin	7 (8.54)	12 (3.02)	58 (14.25)	27 (5.70)	0 (0)	3 (0.75)	10 (2.42)	11 (2.32)	24 (1.72)
7	Scare crow	20 (24.39)	65 (16.33)	90 (22.11)	85 (17.93)	15 (14.15)	74 (18.45)	50 (12.11)	68 (14.35)	207 (14.85)
8	Slab	0 (0)	30 (7.54)	0 (0)	30 (6.33)	26 (24.53)	30 (7.48)	30 (7.26)	30 (6.33)	116 (8.32)
9	Leaflet	14 (17.07)	92 (23.12)	58 (14.25)	110 (23.21)	24 (22.64)	92 (22.94)	116 (28.09)	143 (30.17)	375 (26.90)
	Total	82	398	407	474	106	401	413	474	1394

(Source: Compiled by Researcher from Primary Data)

Table 1.2 it was observed that the nature of the house-wise analysis of sample respondents in Sangli district before benefit of the KDGSSY, it was discovered that the majority of respondents' homes 37.80 percent were used for soil construction and scarecrow, 24.39 percent of beneficiaries. Before availing of the benefit of the KDGSSY, the highest 37.80 percent of beneficiaries own the nature of house in soil construction and 24.39 percent of the beneficiaries own nature of house in the form of a scarecrow.

After taking advantage of the Gatai Stall Schemes, the researcher has found that 37.77 percent and 28.09 percent of the nature of the home respondents were cement construction and leaflet respectively. After taking advantage of the MVDTS, it has discovered that the majority of respondents 37.34 percent and the minority 23.12 percent have benefited from the cement construction and leaflet nature house.

The researcher have found that the majority of 42.14 percent, 37.77 percent and 37.34 percent beneficiaries have lived in cement houses after availing the benefits of PTAS, Gatai Stall Scheme and MVDTS, and 24.53 percent lived in slab houses after availing the benefit of KDGSSY.

It is inferences that a maximum 26.33 percent of cement construction houses belonged to the beneficiaries before taking advantage of this scheme. Maximum 37.66 percent of cement construction houses have increased after taking advantage of this scheme. It seems that the requirement of shelter has been met. The least 4.41 percent slab use for house construction was done by the beneficiaries before availing the scheme.

The highest increase has been 8.32 percent. Due to the benefit of this scheme, the quantity of cement construction and slab houses has increased. At the same time, it seems that the need for shelter among the three needs of food, clothing and shelter has been fulfilled.

Discuss the table and graph the nature of food having in daily by a sample of respondents. Which are classified into bajara, jawar, wheat, rice, pulses, green vegetables, fruits, milk, meat and fish.

Table 1.3
Status of food having in daily by sample respondents

Sr. No.	Particular	Before Benefit				After Benefit				Total	
		KDGSSY	PTAS	GSS	MVDTS	KDGSSY	PTAS	GSS	MVDTS		
1	Millet (Bajara)	17 (5.00)	175 (11.16)	170 (10.57)	70 (4.27)	17 (4.87)	130 (7.23)	105 (5.91)	58 (2.89)	310 (5.23)	
2	Tide (Jawar)	41 (12.06)	130 (8.290)	73 (4.54)	172 (10.48)	41 (11.75)	199 (11.07)	190 (10.69)	242 (12.05)	672 (11.33)	
3	Wheat	38 (11.18)	130 (8.29)	182 (11.32)	202 (12.31)	41 (11.75)	199 (11.07)	206 (11.59)	217 (10.81)	663 (11.17)	
4	Rice	35 (10.29)	152 (9.69)	176 (10.95)	198 (12.07)	41 (11.75)	199 (11.07)	206 (11.59)	252 (12.55)	698 (11.76)	
5	Pulses	41 (12.06)	199 (12.69)	190 (11.82)	177 (10.79)	41 (11.75)	199 (11.07)	206 (11.59)	200 (9.96)	646 (10.89)	
6	Green vegetable	30 (8.82)	161 (10.27)	177 (11.01)	188 (11.46)	41 (11.75)	199 (11.07)	206 (11.59)	252 (12.55)	698 (11.76)	
7	Fruits	41 (12.06)	170 (10.84)	170 (10.57)	130 (7.92)	41 (11.75)	199 (11.07)	175 (9.84)	177 (8.81)	592 (9.98)	
8	Milks	41 (12.06)	176 (11.22)	160 (9.95)	199 (12.13)	41 (11.75)	199 (11.07)	202 (11.36)	238 (11.85)	680 (11.46)	
9	Meat	28 (8.24)	185 (11.80)	190 (11.82)	201 (12.25)	20 (5.73)	145 (8.06)	190 (5.06)	155 (7.72)	410 (6.91)	
10	Fish	28 (8.24)	90 (5.74)	120 (7.46)	104 (6.34)	25 (7.16)	130 (7.23)	192 (10.80)	217 (10.81)	564 (9.51)	
Total		340	1568	1608	1641	349	1798	1778	2008	5933	

(Source: Compiled by Researcher from Primary Data) (Note: Multiple Type Response)

Table 1.3 analyzes the status of food having in the daily analysis of sample respondents from the Sangli district.

The data shows that most of the 12.55 percent of respondents have used the nature of food rise and vegetables in their daily diet and 12.05 percent of beneficiaries have used tide after availing of the benefits of the MVDTS.

It was observed that, after availing themselves of the benefits of various economic development schemes, most of the 11.76 percent of the beneficiaries were using rice and green vegetables in their daily diet.

It has concluded that most 12.55 percent of respondents have used nature of food rise and green vegetables in their daily diet after availing the benefit of the MVDTS. Majority of the 11.75 percent of respondents were using nature of food tide, wheat, rice, pulses, green vegetable, fruit sand milk in daily diet after benefit of the KDGSSY, majority of the 11.59 percent food having in daily are belongs to tide, wheat, rice, pulses, green vegetable, fruits and milk in the after benefit of the Gatai Stall Scheme and most of the 11.07 percent food having in daily are belongs to tide, wheat, rice, pulses, green vegetable, fruits and milk in the after benefit of the PTAS .

The below table and graph show the classification and availability of electronic devices at the house of sample respondents. The device has a radio, tape recorder, CD player, television and newspaper.

The below table and graph show the availability of domestic animals at the houses of respondent before and after a period. These types of animals are divided into bull, cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, donkey, buffalo (reda), dog and chicken.

Table 1.4
Availability of domestic animals at house of sample respondents

Sr. No.	Particular	Before			Total	After			Total
		DGSS	PTAS	GSS		DGSS	PTAS	GSS	
1	Bull	8 (6.25)	135 (13.20)	25 (3.59)	218 (9.60)	20 (9.57)	180 (14.16)	25 (3.46)	275 (9.99)
2	Cow	15 (11.72)	145 (14.17)	43 (6.18)	246 (10.84)	31 (14.83)	185 (14.56)	42 (5.82)	312 (11.34)
3	Buffalo	17 (13.28)	165 (16.13)	70 (10.06)	307 (13.52)	27 (12.92)	180 (14.16)	70 (9.70)	340 (12.35)
4	Sheep	0 (0)	40 (3.91)	22 (3.16)	77 (3.39)	7 (3.35)	85 (6.69)	22 (3.05)	139 (5.05)
5	Goat	21 (16.41)	135 (13.20)	135 (19.40)	359 (15.81)	31 (14.83)	192 (15.11)	135 (18.70)	493 (17.91)
6	Buffalo (reda)	9 (7.03)	35 (3.42)	9 (1.29)	80 (3.52)	20 (9.57)	65 (5.11)	25 (3.46)	168 (6.10)
7	Dog	29 (22.66)	185 (18.08)	197 (28.30)	508 (22.38)	37 (17.70)	193 (15.18)	201 (27.84)	528 (19.19)
8	Chicken	29 (22.66)	183 (17.89)	195 (28.02)	475 (20.93)	36 (17.22)	191 (15.03)	202 (27.98)	497 (18.06)
Total		128	1023	696	2270	209	1271	722	2752

(Source: Compiled by Researcher from Primary Data)

(Note: Multiple Types of Responses)

Table 1.4 shows the availability of domestic animals in the homes of respondents in the Sangli district. It has concluded that more than 18 percent of beneficiaries have available dog animals in the house in KDGSSY, MVDTS and PTAS. It is inferred that the maximum 17.91 percent increase in goat animals at house before benefiting from the economic development scheme. Beneficiaries are found to have less space and less fodder and source of income. After availing the benefit of the KDGSSY, it has been disclosed that most 17.70 percent, 17.22 percent and 14.83 percent beneficiaries have an available dog, chicken, and cow animal in the house. It has been disclosed that the majority 15.18 percent of beneficiaries have goats and dogs in the house after availing themselves of PTAS. The data revealed that majority of the 27.98 percent, 27.84 percent, and 18.70 percent of beneficiaries have chicken, dog, and goat in the house after availing of the benefit of Gatai stall scheme. It has been found that most of the beneficiaries 19.19 percent and 18.06 percent belong to dogs and chickens, birds are after available in the homes in various economic development schemes.

TESTING OF HYPOTHESES:

The hypotheses of the present research study are tested with scientific method by using various statistical tests from SPSS software. There are different attributes have been identified for the measurement of economic development of scheduled casts community. The Wilcoxon test has been applied for the measure the pre and post economic development of scheduled casts community selected for the present research study.

HYPOTHESES NO. 1

H_0 - There is no significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled casts community of availing economic development schemes in drought prone areas of Sangli district.

H_1 - There is significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled casts community of availing economic development schemes in drought prone areas of Sangli district.

Variables defined for measurement of Economic Development of Sample respondents

1. Nature of House
2. Availability of Livestock
3. Consumption of Food

1. Sub-Hypothesis No. 1 - Motor Vehicle Driver Training Scheme (MVDTS)

H_0 - There is no significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled casts community by availing of motor vehicle driving training scheme.

H_1 - There is significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled casts community by availing of motor vehicle driving training scheme.

TABLE 1.5

WILCOXON TEST FOR MVDTS

Sr. No.	Particular	Z Score	Asymp. Sig.(2-tailed)
1	Nature of House	-.105 ^a	.916
2	Availability of Live Stock	-2.023 ^a	.043
3	Consumption of Food	-2.191 ^a	.028

(Source: Compiled by researcher)

The above table 1.5 shows that wilcox on test for the motor vehicle driving training schemes. The testing of hypothesis reveals that the Z value for nature of house is -0.105 and, for availability of livestock is -2.023, for consumption of food is -2.191 and the p-value for availability of home appliances, availability of livestock and consumption of food are 0.000, 0.043, 0.043, 0.028 respectively which is less than 0.05 ($P < 0.05$) at the 5 percent level of significance. Hence, it is concluded that out of 3 variables for measure economic development 4 variables indicates that the null hypothesis is rejected that there is no significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled cast community by availing of motor vehicle driver training scheme.

As per the quantitative data of sample respondents it is found that with negative ranks of calculated score which have positive effect on the economic development of scheduled cast community in the respect of nature of house.

1. Sub-Hypothesis No. 2 - Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Sabalikaran & Swabhimani Yojana (KDGSSY)

H_0 - There is no significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled casts community by availing of Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Sabalikaran & Swabhimani Yojana.

H_0 - There is significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled casts by availing of Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Sabalikaran & Swabhimani Yojana.

Table 1.6

Wilcoxon test for KDGSSY

Sr. No.	Particular	Z Score	Asymp. Sig.(2-tailed)
1	Nature of House	-.508 ^a	.611
2	Availability of Live Stock	-2.527 ^a	.012
3	Consumption of Food	-.542 ^a	.588

(Source: Compiled by researcher)

The above table 1.6 revealed that Wilcoxon test for KDGSSY. The testing of hypothesis reveals that the Z value for availability of livestock is -2.527 and p-value for availability of home appliances is 0.028 and p-value for availability of livestock is 0.012 which is less

than 0.05 ($P < 0.05$) at the 5 percent level of significance. The Z value for nature of house is -0.508, for transportation facilities is -0.135, for consumption of food is -0.542. Hence, it is concluded that out of 3 variables for measure economic development 4 variables indicates that the null hypothesis is accepted that there is no significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled casts community by availing of Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Sabalakaran & Swabhimana Yojana.

As per the quantitative data of sample respondents it is found that with negative ranks of calculated score which have positive effect on the economic development of scheduled casts community in the respect of nature of house.

3. Sub-Hypothesis No. 3 - Gatai Stall Schemes (GSS)

H_0 - There is no significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled casts community by availing of Gatai Stall Schemes.

H_0 - There is significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled casts community by availing of Gatai Stall Schemes.

Table 1.7

Wilcoxon test for Gatai Stall Schemes

Sr. No.	Particular	Z Score	Asymp. Sig.(2-tailed)
1	Nature of House	.000 ^a	1.000
2	Availability of Live Stock	-1.461 ^a	.144
3	Consumption of Food	-1.836 ^a	.066

(Source: Compiled by researcher)

The above 1.7 explained that Wilcoxon test for the Gatai Stall Schemes. The testing of hypothesis reveals that the Z value for availability of home appliances is -3.824 and p-value for availability of home appliances is 0.000 and p-value for transportation facilities is 0.043 which is less than 0.05 ($P < 0.05$) at the 5 percent level of significance. The Z value for nature of house is -0.000, for availability of livestock is -1.461, for consumption of food is -1.836 and the p-value for nature of house, availability of livestock, consumption of food are 1.000, 0.144 and 0.066 respectively which is more than 0.05 ($P > 0.05$) at the 5 percent level of significance. Hence, it is concluded that out of 3 variables for measure economic development 4 variables indicates that the null hypothesis is accepted that there is no significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled casts community by availing of Gatai Stall Schemes. As per the quantitative data of sample respondents it found that with negative ranks of calculated score which have positive effect on the economic development of scheduled cast community in the respect of nature of house.

Sub-Hypothesis No. 4 - Power Tiller Allocation Scheme

H_0 - There is no significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled casts community by availing of Power Tiller Allocation Scheme.

H_0 - There is significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled casts community by availing of Power Tiller Allocation Scheme.

Table 1.8

Wilcoxon test for Power Tiller Allocation Scheme

Sr. No.	Particular	Z Score	Asymp. Sig.(2-tailed)
1	Nature of House	-.141 ^a	.888
2	Availability of Live Stock	-2.527 ^a	.012
3	Consumption of Food	-1.424 ^a	.154

(Source: Compiled by researcher)

The above table 1.8 has found that testing of hypothesis reveals the Z value for availability of home appliances is -4.016 and for availability of livestock is -2.201 and p-value for availability of home appliances is 0.000 and p-value for availability of livestock is 0.012 which is less than 0.05 ($P < 0.05$) at the 5 percent level of significance. The consumption of food is -1.424, which is more than 0.05 ($P > 0.05$) at the 5 percent level of significance. Hence, it is concluded that out of 3 variables for measure economic development 4 variables indicates that the null hypothesis is accepted that there is no significant difference between pre and post economic development of scheduled cast community by availing of Power Tiller Allocation Scheme. As per the quantitative data of sample respondents it is found that with negative ranks of calculated score which have positive effect on the economic development of scheduled casts community in the respect of nature of house.

Hypotheses No. 2

H_0 - There is no significant relationship between economic development schemes and economic development of scheduled cast people in drought prone areas of Sangli district.

H_1 - There is a significant relationship between economic development schemes and economic development of scheduled cast people in drought prone areas of Sangli district.

Table 1.9

One-Sample Test for Economic Development Schemes

Economic Development Schemes	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
KDGSSY	-6.594	40	.000	-.75610	-.9878	-.5244
MVDTS	-33.629	251	.000	-1.38889	-1.4702	-1.3075
Gatai Stall Schemes	-23.457	205	.000	-1.29612	-1.4051	-1.1872
PTAS	-23.641	198	.000	-1.28643	-1.3937	-1.1791

The above table 1.9 indicates that the result of one sample t-test of economic development schemes offered by government for the improvement in the economic conditions of scheduled castes. The one sample t-test has been used in the present research study. The

confidence level is 0.95, significance level is 0.05 and degree of freedom for KDGSSY is 40, for MVDTS is 251, for Gatai Stall Schemes is 205 and for PTAS is 198. Mean difference for KDGSSY, MVDTS, Gatai Stall Schemes and PTAS is -0.75610, -1.38889, -1.29612, and -1.286433 and t value is -6.594, -33.629, -23.457 and -23.641 respectively. At 5 percent level of significance the p value KDGSSY is 0.000, for MVDTS is 0.000, for Gatai Stall Schemes is 0.000 and for PTAS is 0.000 for all the economic development schemes which are less than 0.05 hence were reject null hypotheses and it is concluded that there is no significant difference between economic development schemes and economic development of scheduled casts people in drought prone areas of Sangli district.

11. CONCLUSION:

11.1 FINDINGS:

1. It is inferences that a maximum 26.33 percent of cement construction houses belonged to the beneficiaries before taking advantage of this scheme. Maximum 37.66 percent of cement construction houses have increased after taking advantage of this scheme.
2. It is revealed that, most of the 12.55 percent respondent have used nature of food rise and green vegetable in daily diet after availing the benefit of the MVDTS, 11.75 percent respondent started using nature of food jawar, wheat, rise, pulses, green vegetable, fruits and milks in daily diet after benefit of the KDGSSY, 11.59 percent food having in daily are belongs to jawar, wheat, rise, pulses, green vegetable, fruits and milks in the after availing benefits of the Gatai Stall Schemes and 11.07 percent food having in daily are belongs to jawar, wheat, rise, pulses, green vegetable, fruit sand milks in the after benefit of the PTAS.
3. It is inferences that the maximum 17.91 percent increase in goat animals at house after benefiting from the economic development scheme. Beneficiaries are found to have less space and less fodder and source of income.

11.2 SUGGESTIONS:

The suggestions have also impact on various economic development schemes. Following were the major suggestion of present research study.

11.2.1 Suggestion relating to the Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Sabalikaran & Swabhiman Yojana (KDGSSY):

1. The beneficiary should be given more than 50 percent of the land grant received from the Government for the purchase of land for this scheme.
2. The beneficiary should be provided with modern technology required for farming by the government.

11.2.2 Suggestion relating to the Power Tiller Allocation Scheme (PTAS):

1. Every beneficiary should be trained to operate a power tiller by the Government of Maharashtra or the department of social-welfare.

2. Beneficiaries are required to inquire into the power tiller received from the scheme by an officer of the social-welfare department.

11.2.3 Suggestion relating to the Gatai Stall Schemes (GSS):

1. Gatai Stall Scheme to the beneficiaries the size of 4 feet x 5 feet x 6.5 feet of tin stalls received through the scheme should be increased by the government of Maharashtra / social-welfare department.
2. The subsidy should be increased for the purchasing material in Gatai business. It's important to note that any increase in subsidies should be carefully planned and monitored to ensure that they reach the intended beneficiaries and have the desired economic impact.

11.2.4 SUGGESTIONRELATINGTOTHEMOTORVEHICLEDRIVERTRAINING SCHEME(MVDTS) :

1. The beneficiaries should be given subsidy for vehicle purchase after completion of motor vehicle training.
2. A part from training the beneficiaries in light vehicles, it is also necessary to provide training in heavy vehicles like trucks, tempos etc.

11.3 CONCLUSION:

Economic growth enhances social welfare by enhancing health outcomes, food intake, and access to other basic needs. However, the costs of achieving economic growth are often not fully considered in the literature. It has been concluded that the scientific methodology of the present research work includes the introduction, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, hypotheses of the study, and research methodology in various sources of data collection. This involves primary as well as secondary data collection methods, sample selection, benefits of the schemes, tools and techniques of data analysis, significance of the study, and covers all aspects and basic concepts of social welfare and economic development.

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