

IMPACT OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS OF THE WEAKER SECTIONS

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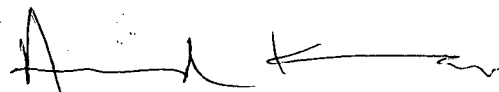
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Dissertation titled "Impact of New Economic Policy on Social Security Systems of The Weaker Sections" submitted by Jayashree Ambewadikar in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy has not been previously submitted for any other degree of this or any other university. To the best of our knowledge this is a *bona fide* work.

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiner for evaluation.


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Dedicated to
Nanasaheb

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ABBREVIATIONS

APL	ABOVE THE POVERTY LINE
ARI	ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION
BPL	BELOW POVERTY LINE
CGHS	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SCHEME
CH	CASTE HINDUS
CPR	COMMUNAL PROPERTY RESOURCES
CSR	CORPORATE SOCIETY RESPONSIBILITY
CSR	CORPORATE SOCIETY RESPONSIBILITY
DWACRA	DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD IN RURAL AREAS
EAS	EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME
EGS	EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME
ESIS	EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME
FYP	FIVE YEARS PLAN
GDP	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
GIC	GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY
GOI	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HDI	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX
HPI	HUMAN POVERTY INDEX
ILO	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION
IAY	INDIRA AWASH YOJANA
ICDS	THE INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES
IMF	INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
IOL	INTRA OCULAR LENS
IRD P	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
ITDP	INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
JRY	JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA
L IC	LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION
LAMPS	LARGE-SIZED MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES
MLEC	MODIFIED LEPROSY ELIMINATION CAMPAIGN
MMS	MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME
MNCS	MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES

MTCPW	MODERN TRAINING CUM PRODUCTION WORKSHOP
MWS	MILLION WELL SCHEME
NATP	NEW AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY PROJECT
NBMS	NATIONAL MATERNITY BENEFIT SCHEME
NCERT	NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH TRAINING
NEP	NEW ECONOMIC POLICY
NFE	NON-FORMAL EDUCATION
NFHS	NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY
NOAP	NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME
NSAP	NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
NTP	NATIONAL TRIBAL POLICY
OASIS	OLD AGE SOCIAL AND INCOME SECURITY
PDS	THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTIVE SYSTEM
PHC	PRIMARY HEALTHCARE CENTRES
PMRY	PRIME MINISTER ROJGAR YOJANA
PTG	PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS
RLEGP	RURAL LABOUR EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME
SC	SCHEDULED CASTES
SITRA	SUPPLY OF IMPROVED TOOLKIT TO RURAL ARTISANS
SJSRY	SWARAN JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA
ST	SCHEDULED TRIBES
TPDS	TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
TRYSEM	TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTH FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT
TSP	TRIBAL SUB-PLAN
UNDCP	THE UNITED NATIONS DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME
WHO	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
WIPO	WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION
WPR	WORK PARTICIPATION RATE
WTO	WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION

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INTRODUCTION

The significance of Social Security Systems in development plans need not be overstated. Since India is a welfare State since her independence. Therefore, every five-year plan as well constitution has laid great emphasis on Social Security Systems.

The constitution guarantees social security in the following words: "The state shall, within the limit of its economic capacity and development make effective provisions for securing public assistance in case of unemployment, sickness, disablement and other cases of undeserved wants." It is thus, the accepted policy of government of India for providing social security measures as far as practicable by adopting various schemes for the weaker sections.

Even prior to 1991, India has adopted "Socialistic pattern of society as a development model. In this model India had developed public sector side-by-side private sector and even co-operatives in various sectors of the economy so as to stop exploitation of the weak. This is to enhance their development on democratic lines.

But, since 1991, India has adopted New Economic Policy (NEP) with privatization, liberalization and globalisation (LPG) as development strategies. The government encouraged privatisation of education, banking, trade, industries, road transport corporations, electricity boards, telecommunication, thus covering key sectors viz. education, employment, power, transportation, communication, housing, health, food and clothing etc.

The review shows that the NEP has affected the social security of weaker section such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women, old aged, disabled and of course small and the marginal farmers, children and etc. The various measures such as employment, education, healthcare, food, housing, drinking water, marketing, social assistance and etc have been affected. This study has therefore been decided to assess the effects of the NEP on the social security systems measure of the weaker sections.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Individuals are very likely to be exposed to various contingencies in the run of their life from cradle to grave. Since the society can ill-afford the waste of its precious human potential, it owes a perpetual obligation to conserve human energy in the best possible manner.

There is always a need to protect and secure all citizens against odds, difficulties risks or contingencies, and not only a particular section. The State should extensively provide for institutional care to its citizens, on whom the entire responsibility lies on it. The State should largely depend on social security activities to promote the growth of the individual personality and human happiness. The State should make suitable laws to discharge obligation. The State has to create administrative organization to secure this objective. The aim of the system must be either to give food security, curative or preventive medical care, or to guarantee income in the case of the involuntary loss of all or a large part of income from work, or to grant additional income to persons with dependants, education opportunity and housing.

The basic framework of State is to provide a decent standard of life to the people through a system of social security. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the Covenant of Social Economic and Cultural Rights have declared that social security as a basic human right. It implies that every human being a entitled to social security as a matter of his inherent right. In practice, however very few countries, if any have accorded it that status. In many countries social security is regarded as an acquired right, a right acquired by virtue of one's contribution for it or as a statutory right conferred by legislation. In India it has been made a Directive Principle of State Policy that the State should make effective provision for public assistance in case of wants. It is not a fundamental right. It appears, therefore, that the declaration of social security is a basic human right, has become a pious wish. In the context of changing political scenario there seems to be rethinking about the essentiality of social security raising a doubt whether social security is a right at all and if so the nature of that right.

Social Security literally means security provided by the society or state. The concept of social security was developed at a time when socialist thought was gaining ground, calling for state action for protection of the people in economic distress. With the collapse of communist and socialist regimes in East Europe and the Soviet Union, the current trend in thinking seems to be more to reduce the role of State in regulating the economy favouring private efforts to protect oneself and avoiding or minimizing state action. India calls itself a Socialist State. Social justice is said to be the signature tune of the Indian Constitution. That being so, social security must find a prominent place on its agenda. But it does not.

DEFINITIONS

Though there is no commonly accepted definition of social security. There is no much ambiguity about what it means. While defining some authorities take the term in broad sense and some in narrow sense. The definition varies according to the context. With different streams of thoughts. The social security is therefore, defined as per their own context. For example there are two streams of thought by International Labour Organisation (ILO) and by Dr. Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze. The ILO in its 'standard' concept say: "The expression has acquired a wider interpretation in some countries than in others but basically it can be taken to mean "the protection which society provides for its members, through a series of public measures against the economic and social distress that otherwise would be caused by the stoppage or substantial reduction of earnings resulting from sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age and death, the provision of medical care, and the provision of subsidies for families with children. Thus ILO concept is outdated even for the Western Industrialised Countries, which have widened the concept to cover many other benefits including destitute, viz, the handicapped.

Dr. Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze, who say that the basic idea of social security is to use social means to prevent deprivation and vulnerability. He has given the broadest definition. Although there is no universally accepted concept of the social security.

The social welfare is one of the factors that influenced the Social Security systems. Here, while speaking about social justice and security, the problem appears to be how the latter is reconcilable with the former, and with the dynamics of social and economic progress. It may also be noted that the relation between Social Security and Development Planning is still indirect. The role of the State is most entirely confined making certain laws and rules, which are left, to the employer or workmen to implement.

When we look at traditional forms of social security then it is needed to see the structure of Hindu society which itself has been a great security in economic calamities. Besides joint family, the caste also provided social security by helping destitute members, widows and orphans. The division of society into four castes was also a wonderful and unique device for affording social security to each and every individual in the social ladder. But it was at the same time very exploitative of fourth Varna, the Sudras. Other than this various social and religious institutions through their teaching provided vast scope to develop oneself. Also there were economic groups living together in the form of guilds (Sanghs) specializing in different branches of the economy. They worked as social insurance institutions providing various benefits to their members.

The philosophy of social security was rigorously practiced in ancient India. Indian history bears testimony to the earlier accounts of social security schemes in Raja Ramachandra and Lord Buddha statesmanship. Kautilya's Arthashastra and the 8th century Shukracharya, made special provisions for social security particularly but, in the Medieval (Muslim) period, there was hardly any progress in this respect. During colonial period attempt were made for this in formal way, when international comparisons and lessons were drawn and the state was activated for socialist pattern.

The goal of socialistic pattern society adopted by the government itself says, in India few, if any, programmes or schemes carry the appellation of social security. One has to identify social security types of benefits with reference of the nature of protection or benefits provided. There is, however, no commonality of practice of

unanimity to opinion as to what types of schemes should be classified and brought under social security.

The Minimum Standards of Social Security Convention of the ILO has listed the benefits that need to be provided under social security. But these are based on the narrow definition it has adopted where the emphasis is on "income maintenance in the event of one of the contingencies, that is for the prevention of poverty for those who are economically active or derive benefit rights from a person in the labour force." They exclude in definition the wider range of benefits and services, which are provided under the recent focus of social protection. Like the new benefit is not include example- certain types of measures, which provide protection against the risks to the productive functions of certain classes of self-employed, persons like the agriculture such as crop insurance the provision for housing, clothing , food distribution and education.

SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES IN INDIA

It is however, felt that a discussion of the status of social security in India would not be complete without reference to all such measures. Social security schemes in India may be classified under the following heads: a) Employer's Liability Schemes. b) Social Assistance Schemes c) Social Insurance Schemes. e) Welfare Fund Schemes and f) Other Measures.

But now the goal of Socialist pattern society adopted by the government itself has been kept aside since 1991 under NEP. The social security is suffering and weaker section is adversely affected in many key sectors creating social illness. This research is an attempt to look into impact of NEP on social security system for the weaker sections.

AIM OF THE STUDY

The NEP serves as an empirical example to illustrate the manner of state-society relationship in the light of LPG. The primary purpose of this effort is to develop an understanding of social security in NEP in relation to education, employment, food

and nutrition, health and clothing distribution for weaker sections like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe, women, disabled and old age.

While the opinion on this will be a key instance to understand the nature of social security and its performances as a canvas to concerns about the manner in which they come to acquire Salience from the ancient times. This study will have double fold aim of analysing viability of social security systems and studying impact of NEP on the weaker sections.

RATIONALE

This social security is coming under political sociology as an analysis of the relationship between the political, economic and socio-cultural actors, institutions and processes in the context of social security. It is also definite that political sociology will determine the deepening of disparities and destitution in the NEP of social security.

The beginning of the 1990's marked a fundamental transition in social security system. The NEP restraint was advanced on social security systems. The NEP provides us with an important moment for inquiry of its effects on social security systems for the weaker sections.

While confirming that NEP is generally contrary to the principles and rules of social security systems, it pronounced, "it has concluded definitely that NEP is adversely effecting in an extreme circumstance, in which the very action of a state is at stake. An analysis is needed to reinforce "an obligation of state in good faith for the weaker sections by seeing the legitimacy, governance and significance of it.

The NEP merits attention for evaluating social security effectiveness for following reasons. Firstly, the NEP is a unique development; its capacity has been invoked on many occasions and debated with the task of pronouncing directly on the issue. Similarly, it has generated a highly critical reaction amongst weaker sections because it was supposed to restore consolidated social security system, with the obligation of state to roll back effect of NEP. The advancement of state against consideration of this question, revealed their resistance to the whole process. The actual rendition of

the social security system in the light of this insecurity is of significance and deserves further study.

Secondly, such an empirical account of the NEP in understanding Social Security Systems components, illustrates potential bearing on our understanding of varied attributes and functions of employee's liability schemes, social assistance, social insurance, social assurance and social welfare to examine state action, as Social Security is, security provided by state against deprivation (A Sen, 1991).

Thirdly, the NEP does not understand the insecurity in different sector for the weaker sections. The role of state action on sensitive issue such as education, employment, food and nutrition's and health needs to be examined. This role however must not be viewed in isolation, as there are other influences that potentially contribute to the whole process. The role of non-state organisation involvement also needs to be appraised. It is useful to analyse here state support for the entire process and the role-played by the administrator as an additional insight into the complexities that characterized the entire process by taking account of social institution and structure analysis for the effects on weaker section for the viability of social security systems in reform period.

SOCIAL IMPACT

The social security, in its simplest sense, means measures that a society collectively takes to protect its weakest members who are deprived of social, economic, political and civic rights due to pre-existing ideologies that determine social arrangement. Thus, lower caste groups, because of the caste system; women, because of gender ideology; widows; due partly to social stigmatisation and lack of access to and control over economic resources; and the elderly, being economically unproductive and the disabled being weak; obviously constitute the weaker section of the population.

The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) implying those castes and tribes scheduled by the state as socially and economically deprived are given reservation in government jobs and other facilities.

The Scheduled Castes (SC's) are placed in the spectrum of social security measures ranging from those that provide capital and other productive assets to education and facilities for skill development (Thorat, 2001). An examination of the current status of the SC's with respect to occupational pattern, unemployment and poverty in India vividly exposes the inability of social security measures in making any dent in their status and more over causing problems on individual, familial and social level in health, housing, education and daily consumption.

By analysing the existing social security measures that are made available to women (Gayatri, 2001), brings out the benign as well as visible ways by which the policies reinforce the prevailing gender ideologies. Based on the major trends in the various sector for women, it urges that the social security policies cannot be oblivious to the intrinsic relationships of women's lives to the care economy and it is needed to be intervened as a necessary step towards enhancing women's participation in society through better education, health care, employment, otherwise the impact of women's weakness will be engulfing the whole society.

A situation is predicted for the aged as well. The twin forces of a changing demographic profile of the population and the steady erosion of traditional family norms in India have resulted in a situation, where its elderly population require the publicly supported social system. The age structure of the population, the consequence of the growing old-age dependency burden on the labour force, the morbidity pattern and the psychological pressures that the aged have to face amply, substantiates this argument. Based on the analysis of the income security (pension, G and P fund and other benefits) and health status of the elderly population vis-à-vis morbidity, stress the need to evolve social and health insurance mechanism, which is perhaps the only way to meet the income and health requirements of the aged.

The problems of disabled are also not left untouched from the impact of economic reforms. The social security provisions of India are not sufficient to redress their inconvenience like special education and training, employment, health and rehabilitation. The problem of disability is not only for them but it is also for their

family. So, social assistance which has to be provided to the family is to be taken care of properly.

The Tribe groups, the most vulnerable population, are distanced from the mainstream and the area of social security as well. Given the market incursions coupled with the evasion of the traditional modes of livelihood, their vulnerability is ever increasing amidst a number of government initiatives. Moreover, the social security programme for education, employment and health being run for the tribal have been of a non-participative nature, most of the tribal groups feel alienated from these social security. So it should be need-based, otherwise they will not be in the mainstream.

It means the factors that determine access to such social security institutions include caste, gender and dependency ratio. When the state fails to provide security mechanism to underprivileged, impact of many social problems arises.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The agenda of reform (LPG) adopted by the country over last one and half decade further underscored the need for comprehensive social security policy for a large section of the society with weaker sections like the Scheduled castes, tribal, women, disabled and the old-aged. An absolute majority of this weaker section is insure and lacks basic needs like education, employment, food, health, housing and clothing.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

For this I will brief historical background on Indian social security system and abroad for relating it to future viable and coherent prospects of it in NEP by analysing social assistance, social insurance, social assurance and Social welfare components with reform budget and Administrative coverage angle. This study will examine keenly impact of NEP on the said weaker section regarding education, employment, food and nutrition, health housing and clothing. Finally, furthering concluding remarks for making it more viable in the challenging era of NEP.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the concepts, components and philosophy of social security system.
- To study the origin and growth of social security system.
- To present New Economic Policy of India in social security system parlance and its viability for the weaker sections.

HYPOTHESIS

- The study of the weaker section development reveals the adverse effect due to New Economic Policy of India and misguided the aims and objective of social security.
- The provisions and policies of the government are unplanned, ill monitored, less transparent and not sufficient for the weaker sections.
- The philosophy and objectives of the social security is to assist the weaker sections of the society for their survival and development.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the impact on the weaker sections i.e. scheduled caste, Schedule tribe, women and old in NEP for social security?
- How Social Security Systems measures will be viable in the New Economic Policy for education, employment, food and nutrition, health, housing and clothing?
- What are the challenges of New Economic Policy for Social Security Systems?

METHODOLOGY

This study relies on a descriptive analysis of available literature providing insights into the process and reception of the impact of New Economic policy on the Social Security System. There is a wealth of primary literature available in this domain. While the debate by various sources provides an official perspective and corresponding counter-claims provide us with an alternative narrative on this

development. I propose to pursue any accessible secondary commentary on this opinion and review of literature.

Tools of data collections will be literature survey method of government reports and commissions for the evaluation. I will induct historical and analytical method to substantiate it and prove its viability.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The strategies to mobilize the social security have received attention in the work of Bhattacharya, J.R, (1970), prior to the actual social security systems being rendered. An explicit acknowledgement of the significance of the social security is found in the commentaries of International Labour Organization (ILO), which however primarily restrict themselves to an analysis of the legal backing of the system.

A useful addition to own understanding of the social security system is an issue of national and International review. There are series of articles dealing with the finding of the International social security, particularly in terms of laws, convention and recommendations, which brings out a report on the trends and developments in social security every three years. They provide an insight into the impact of the changing economic conditions on social security systems.

The contentions issue of social security system emerges as an important element in most of the treatments offered by the contributions. According to Hallen G.C (1956), the state in effect arrived at a stalemate position with regard to its treatment to social security system. The opinion in this respect is marks as a path break advocacy to security.

Hasan, S.L (1963), disagrees with this reading and upholds the view that it is controversial to social security system, Since it neither adds to nor detracts from the security, though there are limited resources and unlimited needs (Alfred Khan). The postponement of social security programmes does not appear to be accepted.

Subrahmama R.K.A. (1996), sees the opinion as an affirmation of the principles of social security and draws attention to the dimension of economic reform associated with Benefit analysis and administration. Wadhawan, S.K., a contributor to

this volume remains disturbed by the adverse effect of NEP on social security. He further notes that the "adversity" of effect reveals the complexity of the issue for the weaker sections, which is in need of appropriate nodal agencies, integration with flexibility, and decentralization of schemes of social security.

The "Dynamics of Social Security" testifies to the considerable convergence of views with the social security system and argued that while the opinion as a whole is compatible with social justice, social welfare and development planning and reaffirms to numbers of important humanitarian principles. But shows none of this position. In another articles from "social security: a critical survey" expresses 'regret' over the social security system inability "to grasp this opportunity more readily.

There are articles in this entire collection that consciously take cognisance of planning. There are articles on involvement of non-state actors i.e., private sector and NGO's to become a success story (Hindu 13 January 2004) and argues that "... the overall trend is towards strengthening of the non-state social security system (Bhattacharya, V.R 1970).

Jogdand (1999) makes note of the privatisation and NGO's involvement in a more critical light and points to these involvements as a sign of contradictions since it offers nothing, except marginalisation and displacement. The reservation policy may not exist due to growing privatisation, which will block the progress and affect adversely the weaker sections.

Mallik, R.M. and Padhi, S.P. (2005) " The Political Economy of Property Alleviation" A critical analysis of Anti-poverty programs in Orissa in "Development, Deprivation and Welfare Policy." This volume has furnished fresh ideas relating to different aspects and contours of development process of Tribal ensuring condition of social security.

Raj Mohini Sethi, (1999) Globalisation, Culture, Women's Development (ed). In this book focuses on the problems and consequences of globalisation on Women.

Rajan, S. Irudaya, U.S. Mishra and P. Sankara Sarma (1999), India's Elderly: Burden or Challenge? Sage Publications, New Delhi. The book discusses that, many

of the social security policies are designed around a conventional ideal family model and what to protect that model in practice. However, notwithstanding the fact that the family is an altruistic unit, any failure in the existing family model can adversely affect the elderly. The studies shows that increasingly there are neglect of the domiciliary care for the elderly.

Murdrick N A, (1988) Disabled women and public policies for income support in the book, Fine M, Asch A, eds. *Women with Disabilities: Essays in Psychology, Culture and Politics*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. This article says that the policies and practices in the field has been design to meet the specific needs of disabilities"

Amartya Sen, (1990) comment illicitly in domestic way, for a core affirmation of the fundamental non-viability reform in the security formulation, by only social action. The question of social security system has received serious consideration in the work of social security association of India, president, Parduman Singh (1996). He observed that while . . . a fresh specific reform as such is desirable, and may even be necessary since it is un-integrated under existing economy. It can be added that reform revealed 'undue caution and restrained' in its pronouncement and clarity particularly in regard of social security. Otherwise, would have been better served the cause of security purpose. Singh assesses the opinion briefly in terms of its implications (Benefit) for the development of comprehensive and integrated system for pedagogical significance social Impact. The overall reception accorded to the opinion by him in this account, is 'Negative'.

While critical of several aspects of the NEP reasoning on the question of social security viability. Even Subrahmyan (1998) records that " . . . a very large segment of the community has taken the operative part of the NEP seriously. It has prepared well to march on the path of welfare state for social security system.

The volume on "social and economic security in India" (2001) reveals that "there are dissatisfaction for adverse effect on the question of social security in the education, employment, food, health and housing for vulnerable group.

That weaker sections are uncovered under social and economic security, that there is security obligation to pursue protection in all aspect of society under strict and effective state control since 'generally' non-viability of NEP is contrary to social security law. All the articles in "New Economic Policy and Dalits", (1999) contents that NEP is entirely irreconcilable.

The existing literature on the NEP deals primarily with budgetary analysis of the social security system. These accounts enrich our understanding of the wider context in which the opinion is set for substantial attention for demanding blue print for it. Similarly, individual opinion of the NEP in response to the majority opinion for an analysis of the entire area of social security is collected: Jaganath Pathy (Sociological Bulletin, March 1995). If there are success stories of the structural adjustment programme, then its adverse impact are elsewhere on the poor, SCs, STs, Senior Citizens, the working class, slum dwellers, children. It is threat to ecology, democracy, human rights and participatory development can be anticipated. There is reduction in social sector investment and price rise of basic necessities whic increase illiteracy, ill health and poverty of the masses.

Panini, M.N (Sociological Bulletin, March 1995) says the government's advocacy of 'adjustment with a human face' and of 'safety nets', ensure that the poor are protected from the trauma of adjustment, is indeed and thinly veiled apology for the possible adverse effects of liberalization on the poor. Hence although a pragmatic consensus in favour of liberalization has emerged that the programme is yet to gain legitimacy in terms of ideologies and values. Some scholars express misgivings of economic liberalization, they anticipated deep of social inequalities, deterioration of women's condition, rising ethnic violence and communalism.

George Mathew (Sociological Bulletin, March 1995), Quotes: it effects health, child mortality, education, the system of social security, unemployment, subsidies, the price of food, and so on. What is important is to understand that the political implications of this system are as serious as the social implications. The social implications are bad enough. I believe that this is the equivalent of a religious doctrine, which is next to be arguing with.

Kelkar, Vijay, (Economic and Political Weekly, August 1999) points regarding, the heart of these reforms is to promote competition in all economic activities and support the creation of human capital, particularly through enlargement of quality primary education facilities to all. Evidence across countries at different stages of development shows that, that expenditure (education) on human capital provides lasting success in promoting equality in society.

Panchamukhi, P.R (EPW, March 2000). Says however, the immediate effects of abrupt economic reform appears to be unfavourable to the countries like India particularly when we consider their social impact.

This study seeks to weave together in a single research work the convergences and divergences between social security system and weaker sections in response to the majority opinion in the process of NEP. Recent empirical and theoretical literature on social security system also point to certain lacunae that need to be addressed. Firstly, it has been pointed out that NEP analysis has tended to show a 'bias' towards successful social security system by mostly corresponding neglect of social security.

Secondly, the recent lesson exchanged between International social security association and social security association of India emphasize the need to widen our understanding of social security and vulnerability in international relation, because why India should not build on the experience of other nations, which have entered in this field earlier. (Bhattacharya, V R 1970).

TENTATIVE CHAPTERISATION

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF SOCIAL SECURITY

This chapter discusses the concept of social security is supported through welfare state and social justice theory. The relevance, legitimacy, significance and governance of social security in the ancient and present society are talked about with the base as social institution, social stratifications and conflict.

CHAPTER II: WEAKER SECTION AND THE SOCIAL SECURITY IN INDIA

This chapter classifies the weaker sections and their insecurities. The status of social security in India is communicated through the plan and strategies along with their impact on certain social sector after economic reform.

CHAPTER III: SOCIAL SECURITY AND SCHEDULED CASTE

This chapter very empirically depicts the plight of untouchability in economic, political and social life through social action theory. This chapter takes integrated view of insecurity from the point of education, health, housing and employment after NEP. Finally share view on increase in crime, atrocities and their remedies.

CHAPTER: IV SOCIAL SECURITY AND SCHEDULED TRIBE

This chapter on scheduled tribe is dealing with displacement and alienation for the tribal of their indigenous cultural loss for food habits, health security and livelihood. The education and employment of scheduled tribe is also adequately presented.

CHAPTER V: WOMEN AND SOCIAL SECURITY

This chapter is focusing on the state policy for empowerment of women and its impact after NEP. The employment insecurity is very well express along with the health problem and food security. The necessity of education for the upliftment of the girl child is stressed.

CHAPTER: VI DISABILITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY

This chapter is dealing with the issue of disability. The role of welfare state in the economic reform for disabled persons in education, employment, health and rehabilitation. In this chapter the role of mass media and NGO's are emphasized.

CHAPTER VII: OLD AGED AND SOCIAL SECURITY

This chapter consists of theoretical part to substantiate demographical aspect, Ageing and labour force. The problems of old age and public policies are highlighted. The health care policies are predominantly dealt.

CONCLUSION

Chapter~1

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF SOCIAL SECURITY

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF SOCIAL SECURITY

INTRODUCTION

Security has been the chief quest of man in all ages. The history of human civilization is mostly a record of the efforts that man has made, individually and in associations with others, to achieve security. People may disagree about, what constitutes a happy life, but no one ever denies that security is the first condition for it. Man fear for his own security and that of his dependents who does not know what tomorrow will bring. 'In the midst of great insecurity, security has come to be valued perhaps even more than opportunity.

Insecurity, however, is inherent in human life. Man can meet his needs only by entering into a struggle with his physical environment and social environment. The risks are inherent in struggle. The security of a man depends on his ability to find a sufficiently remunerative work and on his fitness to perform that work. This means economic security is needed first to remove insecurity. The primitive man was exposed to the cruelty of nature like floods and famines, which caused serious interruptions in his normal economic pursuits. Creating distinctive insecurity in livelihood pattern like scheduled tribe even now. The insecurity of the agricultural sections of the population is chiefly caused by the natural calamities. The extent to which a community is able to increase its control over the force of nature, that much increase is for its members opportunities for regular employment.

In modern age, however the availability of industrial employment is affected mainly by a large number of social forces that are at work in highly industrialized capitalistic economies. These forces mysteriously bring about periodic fluctuation causing the availability of remunerative employment highly uncertain. Also, man's ability to work does not remain unchanged in the caste system. A man's ability to work not only depends on his physical fitness but the continuance of work is assured also

by ascribed status. Thus we see scheduled caste face more problems relating to employment i.e., economic insecurity.

Man is not protective to sickness, old age and death. The human body is exposed to diseases and injuries. Possibilities of injury to body exist in the environment in which man has to struggle for his existence by handling of tools that he uses in those efforts. Sickness, disablement and old age impair the physical capacity of a man and cause economic insecurity during this life-time of a man. And, when death comes, it causes insecurity for the surviving dependents. The widowhood exposes an additional physical, social, economic and physiological risk apart-from other lifetime risks.

The insecurity is caused not only by a diminished capacity to work but also by concurrence of needs. An income ordinarily sufficient becomes insufficient when one's expenditure increases. On certain occasion like the illness or death of a member of his family, or the birth of a child which also involved a prolonged subsequent burden of supporting a larger family. Moreover, in all communities certain ceremonial performance has been attached with birth, marriages and deaths where a man must perform these ceremonies on a prescribed scale by compulsive force of custom or religion, then ceremonial expenditure constitutes a real cause of economic insecurity. When a man's normal income hardly enables him to any substantial savings for such occasions than an additional call for education, better housing, enough clothing, nutritious food and etc pulls him into serious debt. It tends to lower his general standard of living. Some one may be permanently disabled from young age or a able bodied young without any provision of his survivors. Then obviously family is exposed to insecurity. So the timeless quest for security has created a number of social devices to afford protection to the needy individuals

LEGITIMACY OF SOCIAL SECURITY

The hazards which people are ordinary exposed to, is that one cannot provide for himself adequate protection by his individual efforts and foresight

alone. Large section of every community has to live in a state of absolute poverty in the because income is hardly sufficient for its normal material requirements, according to the standards prevalent in the community (Srivastava, P.C, 1964). A saving for the future can be made only by accepting relative want in the present but even than the saving made will necessarily be so small to provide hardly any protection at all. The contingency may occur before a man been able to build up a reserve.

The family has been the most effective institutions for social security in the past when used to have the basic economic organization for the satisfaction of maternal needs of human beings. The family acted as a one unit of business for all its members as partners, bonded by stronger ties than mere material self – interest. The business was family work for even children and the old persons to contribute according to their capacity. The family pooled together the resources of the number of individuals and gave each member a share in the product, which was a relating to his needs and not to his individual contribution. In this respect it followed the basic tenet of communism. When the minimum needs of the each member has been met than only any member of the family could get some additional conveniences. It curbed individual freedom and activity to some extent and led to economic loss, but this loss was more compensated by the security that family afforded.

The family made provisions, within the limits of its resources, for every contingency that might arise in respect of any of its members. It supported its sick and disabled members, widows and orphans since the current production and past accumulation wealth of family was jointly owned by all its members, every members had a right to a share in it. The financial responsibility of bringing up a child did not rest with its parents but was the joint responsibility of the family. The marriages and other occasions of additional expenditure financed from the common fund. The agricultural communities were characterized by the prevalence of the large or the joint family system. A joint family was composed of more than one monogamous

parents and their children. The larger families were in a better position to assume protection to their members, though it occasionally meant greater burden to the working.

The family has been such a valuable institution of social security that "it was through families that a community made and enforce its security measures. The first steps taken by the community in the direction of social security were in the form of such legal measures which prescribes the duty of a father to support his minor children, of a husband to support his wife or wives and of the grown up children to support their old and invalid parents"(Haber and Cohen, 1960). An affection of family protected the persons to get security for themselves. The law and custom also automatically provide social security.

With the dawn of the modern industrial era the social institution of the family has been undergoing a fundamental change. In agricultural communities, the land was a factor which held the members of the family together. But with the growth of non-agricultural professions, the domestic system of industrial production declined and the shifted away from homes. The children and old people lost their economic support to the household. Women also became 'dependents' because they do not have their independent incomes. The larger families began to be split up into nuclear or smaller families. The growth of individualistic philosophies grows that weakened the family ties. The modern individualistic family can afford only adequate protection to the limited number of individuals belonging to it. In fact in its present form it has ceased to be an institution providing protection to individuals, it is itself an 'individual' needing the protection of society.

Thus alternatives are needed to protect the weaker section who no longer can depend on extended families or communal links for survival. The weaker system is created due to hierarchical inequality in society. Individuals are graded in different levels according to more or less resources available to them. It consists of an unequal distribution of rights and privileges, duties and responsibilities, social values and

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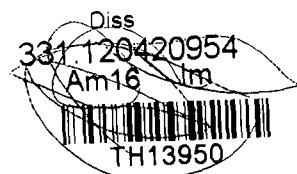
privations, social power and influences among the members of a society. The weaker section stratification has been based on the economic, political and occupational (Sorokin, 1958).

Conflict arises out of the unequal distribution of desirable goods. Karl Marx, Mosca and C. Wright Mills have maintained that one of the primary sources of conflict in society is the unequal distribution of rewards such as wealth, power and prestige. Dahrendorf has pointed out authority structure as the primary source of conflict in society (Dahrendorf, R 1957).

The need for safety-valve institutions increases with the rigidity of the social structure, i.e., with the degree to which it disallows direct expression of antagonistic Claims (Coser, A. 1956). This called as social security.

Since what Sorokin says that, all the permanently organized societies are stratified and all the societies have their type of "the lowly" says Frank Ward. Sorokin felt that mobility was both essential and unavoidable in a healthy society. In societies where there is no chance or scope of people to join a higher and prestigious groups and in spite of their best efforts remain where they are, such a society or group is immobile and not healthy which can result in many social problems and lead to social revolution. Every healthy society, should therefore, ensure that there is sufficient scope for social mobility. Thus according to Ward, it is the function of the state to synthesis for the interest to promote individual liberty, social welfare and social advancement.

The desirability of congruence, or at least the absence of conflict between the values of people and the values inherent in the justice is needed. This will solve the justifiable limits of toleration of religious casteism, racism, ethnicity, gendered inequality and philosophical issues. So that the just society's concern for social security can evolve for its future citizens. A just society's concern should be for the education for reducing religious and caste constrain of stratification. The basic fundamental rights of free shelter and clothing should also be tackled to reduce vulnerability. Lastly need of employment with insurance and assurance for a stable and congruent society with solidarity.



These devices of social security took different forms in different countries. In some countries the mutual aid obligations were rooted in social customs like caste system, Panchayat and conventions, while in other they took the form of raising a common fund for the assistance of the needy. Publicly provided social security policies is a natural solution but is uncertain, In the presence of a public welfare ideology, state intervention becomes necessary because it can provide the appropriate incentives and exert necessary pressure for the provision of the social security. In addition, the state has the obligation of protecting and promoting social, economic and political rights. Today we expect the state to provide us complete protection against all risks. This is social security. As man has gained in knowledge, the social security devices have been perfected but it should be made more effective. So now it is necessary to understand exactly what is social security.

WHAT IS SOCIAL SECURITY

There are two streams of thought in this subject. Traditionally, the International Labour Office (ILO) has put forth the concept of social security to mean 'the protection which society provides for its members, through a series of measures against the economic and social distress that otherwise would be caused by the stoppage or substantial reduction of earnings resulting from sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age and death; the provision of medical care, and the provision of subsidies for families with children (ILO, 1984). The World Bank has adopted a typology of risks for social security, which consists of health, social, gender, economic, political and environmental and natural Disasters.

According to Dreze and Sen, social security 'essentially is an objective to be pursued through public means rather than as a narrowly defined set of particular strategies (Dreze and Sen 1995). They have argued that definition of ILO social security is not appropriate for developing countries since employment is in the informal sector for large section of the population .

For ILO, it is the protective social security is measures and for Dreze and Sen protective plus promotional also is measure. Under promotional social security includes all such measures that aim at improving endowments, exchange

entitlements, real incomes and social consumption. (Guhan, S. 1993) Thus, poverty alleviation programmes, employment generation programmes, the provision of basic needs and the public distribution system get included under promotional social security whereas specific measures such as old age pensions which provide relief from or protection against deprivation are included under protective social security. Often, the term social security is linked to the rights of citizens in a country. In this sense, the provision of a minimum level of income, education, health, nutrition, housing and clothing may be considered to be the basic rights of individuals in a society (NCL Report, 2002).

In Indian context the term social security should be used in its broadest sense. It may therefore be defined as the case may be designed, like Preventive, promotional or preventive Measure. Example food subsidy, child nutrition and etc through protective measures and health protection through preventive measures. The term social security include social insurance, social assistance, social protection, social safety net and other such terms currently in vogue. There only difference among these is in strategies for achieving the objective of social security.

RELEVANCE SOCIAL SECURITY

As discussed earlier the role of ILO for the beneficiaries of social security policies to be the workers who contributing to this funds, which would entitle them to maintain their standard of living in the event of the life contingencies (Norton A, Conway T, and Foster M. 2001). In India , where the majority of the population is self-employed and in the informal sector. The focus of social security policies cannot be only on workers only.

The ILO's definition of social security talks of worker who will not necessarily be those worse-off since they would have been employed in the formal sector where incomes are more regular. Social security policies implemented should be targeted towards the 'needy' i.e. the vulnerable groups of the population, which will not necessarily work or contributed towards the social security funds (Jhabvala, R 1998). So addressing the other need is required rather than only the work.

The condition of adequate and stable income will facilitate the poor to satisfy their basic needs and thereby their other needs as well. Till then the state has to assume the basic responsibility of providing social security, especially in respect of those contingencies, which would be difficult for individuals to cover without assistance from the state. The state also has the responsibility to provide the means of livelihood to those who cannot work and earn their living due to early childhood, old age or other infirmities.

Most social Security policies are almost certainly concerned with reducing vulnerability and unacceptable levels of deprivation by integrating within the overall development strategy (Kabeer, N. 2002). But Social security policies aim thus at the security and promotion of both human and physical capital. Policies that protect human capital include better access to clinics and hospitals, better nutrition, clothing better health support, health insurance policies, improved access to schools, universal primary education, employment and so forth. Physical capital is protected by policies aimed at employment creation, promotion of rural development, research and incentives to encourage labour-intensive investments, better access to housing and land, improved infrastructures, reduction of remoteness of some population groups. The social security include measures to eliminate biases against women SC, ST, Old and disabled regarding minimum wages discrimination, improved access to capital through micro-credit schemes, implementation of employment support schemes, provision of secure ownership of key assets, crop insurance measures, public health, shelter, education and food security.

EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY

The social security measure was prevalent in India as early as 3rd century. Ancient literature of India brings forth the reality that the concept of social security was recognized by the people long back. The social security measures were adopted by various institution and the bodies and its references in Kautilya's Arthashastra, Manusmriti, Naradasmriti, Rigveda, Shukraniti, Brahaspatismiriti, and Yagnavalkyasmriti which contain codes

designed to 'Social Security' for the person in general and the workman in particular (Srivastav, P.C 1964).

The family has been such a valuable institution of social security that it was through families that a community made and enforce its security measures" (Sinha, P.K 1980). The joint families used to provide financial assistance to the poor and destitute persons indulging widows and the orphans. The first step taken by the community in the direction of social security was in the form of legal measures as prescribe that the duty of a father to support his minor children, of a husband to support his wife or wives and of the grown up children to support their old and old parents. The caste, tribe, community, mutual aid, guilds and panchayat and religions affinities came next to family for providing protection in times of distress. A religion, which is essentially a spiritual and social code of conduct, has always emphasized that 'the poor have rights and the rich have duties'.

Religious and charitable institutions provide security like in the early Christian era, the church assumed the responsibility of receiving and distributing charity to needy persons. In distributing relief and charity, the church paid special attention to support of widow, orphans, the sick, the infirm, the poor, the disabled and the Pensioners.

During the Medieval Period religious and the charitable institutions used to play a vital role in providing 'Social Security' benefits to the poor including the workers. But from this period onward social security lost its grip. In the colonial period acts were passed for employment security only.

Before the advent of the modern Industrial revolution in the eighteenth century, all over the world, industry used to be just a domestic enterprise. In the early phase of the industrial revolution, the profit motive was dominant. As such, the worker developed as a commodity to be hired and fired in the interest for profit motive. This motive carried a lot of significance owing to the good deal of the stress put on it. The functions of the state gave rise to the philosophy of laissez faire.

Thus in the early phase of modern industry, the non – intervention by the state with its competitive aims and methods, exploited and perverted large of

workers. "There comes the exploitation which is the bitter fruit of profit motive"(Swami Ramanathnanda, 1976). Now the pre – Industrial society went on changing both in form and context with several evils, evils inside the factories which affected the workers and evils outside which affected community as a whole.

The worker suffered owing to long hours of work in most unhealthy surrounding exposure to accidents, Above all, low wages which did not provide even bare subsistence, Even by depending on the industrial revolution and institutions like the joint family system, family, guilds, charitable societies and organizations became inadequate on account of a number of reasons . The prominent reason was, that the workers depended on money wage because of their alienation from agriculture. Secondly, families were getting divided and scattered between native village and employing town; and thirdly, increased intensification of labour and depletion of plants, increasing new hardships and new industrial hazards and accidents.

In India also as a result of industrial revolution "a dynamic change has occurred in the economic and industrial structure of the world" (Giri,V.V 1958) with the evils of industrialization and Urbanization. The more important development was of persuading the state to take the necessary measure to alleviate the sufferings of the workers as well as to eradicate the social evils and to raise the standard of living of the common people. But it was not possible for the state to go in at once for drastic steps to give relief to the sufferings of the worker in face of the vigorously continuing advocacy of the laissez faire theory. The sufferings resulting from the abuse of freedom by other sections of the people continued for some time.

Thus the debate over the issue within few decades weakened the influence of the advocates of laissez faire. Humanitarian considerations prevailed consequently with a series of measures collectively known as factory

legislation, by resorting to the freeing the workers from the miseries. With the enactment of the factory laws the idea of the modern welfare state was born.

WELFARE THEORY

The welfare state is the institutional outcome of the assumption by a society of legal and therefore formal and explicit responsibility for the basic well being of all of its members. Such a state emerges when a society or its decision making groups become convinced that the welfare of the individual is too important to be left to custom or to informal arrangements and private understandings and is therefore a concern of government. In a complex society such assistance may be given to the individual directly or, just as often to the economic interests most immediately affecting his welfare.

The programme of the welfare state is for improvement of income may be brought about either by increasing the amount of goods produced or by a more equitable distribution of the available supply of goods. Given glaring inequalities of income, the first concern of the welfare state in its initial phase has been to achieve distributive justice. Government action may accomplish this by expanding the number of public service like education, recreation, health, housing and etc. This is through progressive tax system and a variety of taxes levied on employers for the benefit of their employees. The other function of this state is to facilitate the growth of a strong labour movement enabling workers to bargain on equal terms with their employers and a consumer movement enabling buyers to bargain more effectively with sellers. The welfare state has to formulate minimum wage legislation.

From these onwards the state took upon it an obligation to remove social evils in the way of ensuring better life to the people, particularly the weaker sections. Thus the state tended to discard the features of its laissez faire and police character. This idea of the state existing for giving protection to its citizens to promote their welfare is very old in the west. The idea of the state working for the good of the people emerged as early as in the writings of political philosophers like Plato and Aristotle. In India too, the idea of welfare state has been as old as Vedas.

Aristotle looked at state as a moral institution, existing not for men to live but for him to live a good life. Every state had to seek the welfare of all its members. The welfare state is that state which, is going much beyond the traditional activities of discharging mere police function. It takes a wider view of its obligation and undertakes all such activities as may be viewed desirable to promote the welfare of the common people. "Practically, broadly and substantially, a state is a welfare one if it recognizes its obligation to remove the evils of industrialization and Urbanization and works for raising the standard of living of its people" (Gunnar, Myrdal. 1960).

But in the specific sense, the welfare state must take all steps necessary to remove poverty, mass unemployment, insecurity and must protect the rights of the workers and the poor class with a view to safeguarding them against any encroachment of their interest in society. The inability to meet the financial needs due to a birth in the family or death in it, medical expenses during sickness and other unexpected happenings in the families of the poor working class people.

According to Kant, the welfare state is a state that provides for its citizens a wide range of social services. These take many forms to deal with education, health, unemployment, pension in old age and so on. Their primary purpose is to give the citizen security.

But Adam Smith took a narrow – minded view on the expenditure function of the state (Musgrave, Richard A. 1959). Ricardo and Malthus, did not share Smith's naturalism and optimism, i.e., the idea of the invisible hand. They did not support laissez faire on the ground that state action was not likely to improve the situation or it might make it worse.

On the other hand Harold Laski defined the welfare state and its future to achieve the socialist goal through the mechanism of liberal democracy. He was so critical of the capitalist system and was against right to property. He favoured making necessary changes in the capitalist system. So that it creates necessary conditions to make the state an instrument of securing social justice.

He also insisted on the unity of the working class, but hoping their future he said they could achieve their goal within the framework of liberal democracy. Therefore, preceded to identify certain positive characteristics and tendencies of the 'modern state'/ modern welfare state that held some promise for the underprivileged sections (Laski, H. 1961).

The services of State according to Laski would be:

1. Health, education, housing, social insurance, the regulation of hours and wages in industry, the provisions of meals for poor school children, the control of factory conditions, are only outstanding examples of the range.
2. He also deeply impressed by this softening attitude of the liberal state.
3. The state is the keynote of the social arch. It moulds the form and substance of the myriad human lives with whose destinies it is charged.
4. He pins his faith on the perfectibility of the state. He hopes that if the state is made to fulfil certain functions, it can become an instrument of perfection of mankind.
5. He ensured larger public control over vital instruments of production and distribution, reducing enormous economic disparities by a progressive system of taxation and establishing a democratic state increasingly concerned with the welfare of its citizens.

Thus modern welfare system connotes government responsibility for the provision of social security, i.e. healthcare, education, housing, unemployment provision, family allowances, pension, and so on through taxation (Vevikanandan, B. 2002). Moreover, acceptance of welfare state is the recognition of social rights of everyone to have a fair share of the fast growth in society, and an incentive to develop a sense of solidarity with the rest of society.

Since the underlying principles of this state are equality, solidarity and distributive justice. The goal they set for the establishment of a new social order which would free the people from all kinds of dependencies and build a

community whose members would cooperate with one another as free equal citizens. Welfareism argued that in order to enjoy genuine freedom everyone must enjoy a credible sense of security. For an enduring and credible security, it was imperative to follow a collective approach based on cooperation and state control.

CRITICISM OF THE STATE

Since its independence, India has tried to introduce the rudiments of a welfare state system. It embodies in itself essentially socialist values. But the state has some criticism. Sudipta Kaviraj who supports Gramscian analyses, suggests that the Indian state is passing through a structural crisis with reference to the feudal order. It cannot deal with crisis. It fails to carry forward the tasks of capitalist development covering to the over centralization (1971-87). This led to the growth of incompatible regional demands.

Partha Chatterjee takes culturalist perspective of state and civil society. Chatterjee relates his analysis to hegemony. In functional terms he describes the paradox of the interventionist state as being a manager and mobiliser of investible national resources for industrialization and expansion of capital and the problems linked to the political process related to the federal structure and the problems generated by deprivation that in turn get related to ethnicity, language and other cultural issues. (Frankel and Rao, 1990)

Kohli and Shue uses the Weberian view comparative perspective to describe the paradox as that of over-centralisation and powerlessness of the state (Kohli, A. 1999). The state as a result is unable to handle social fragmentation and political violence. The state gets attention at the political violence. The state gets attention at the political level because it is interventionist and mobilizes the free-floating economic resources. It is the source of social and political fragmentation.

This attitude towards the state being the cause of social and political conflict is further developed by Rajni Kothari. His position is that the state in history and during contemporary times is against society, especially for its petty bourgeoisie in history

and human rights activists and the SC/ST (Dalits) in the contemporary period (Kothari, Rajni. 1989).

Even Kohli says that the state is helpless in the face of revolt. But at the same time Rudolph has accepted it as stateness (Rudolph L. and Rudolph H, 1987). That holds true also for those who regard history of the Indian state as being increasingly authoritarian like for Kaviraj. Authoritarianism is not the medium of existence of the Indian state. Democracy functions here as much or as less as anywhere else with Indian characteristics.

Citizens have a right to be treated as equals. Being treated as an equal (that is, in a way that preserves human dignity) demands greater and free access to education, health care, employment, and income as a matter of right. Preservation of dignity also demands that the state do not intrude into the private lives of poor people for the sake of fostering civic virtue or their own welfare.

Political dependency is the disappointment. The disappointment results from failure to uphold the traditional democratic ideal of a "community constituted by citizens committed to one another". Even the most effective democratic processes cannot ensure just policies. A democratic perspective provides new answers to some old unresolved problems concerning the welfare state, but it also raises some new problems with regard to social welfare. "Solving the problem of cumulative inequalities would require a co-ordinated attack on class, caste, gender inequalities, poverty and political powerlessness" (Gutmann, Amy, 1988).

The economic reform facilitated the withering away of the welfare state and left the vast majority of Indians without social and economic leverage. The liberalisation has betrayed the promises of poverty alleviation and social development and created only delusions of development. The government instead of promoting and guaranteeing human rights, social justice and people's welfare, has abdicated and withdrawn from its welfare responsibilities.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Social security is co-terminus with social justice since justice is one of the virtues of social security. Social justice is based on rational choice. It relies on "true" beliefs about men and their place in society.

In order to stabilise society, social justice is needed. For this, state intervention must not be allowed to wither away but must in fact its role be intensified. Like Vilfredo Pareto says that state should be elevated and given more and more power. It is in a powerful state that the decisions are taken quickly and implemented effectively. Since he has tried to discuss all aspects of human life especially in so far as individual's relation with society are concerned in logical way and given scientific approach to the problem of life. Pareto though condemned democracy. The assurance to do with the need for a state primarily for getting a constitutional democracy in response to the difficulty that people might shirk their duty to advance justice if they thought others might be shirking their duty. So, for perfect just society there would be the need for a state (Ray, B. 2000).

Even Franklin Henry Giddings have very much appreciated need and necessity of public utility services in every society through state. These services meet certain objectives which are socially useful and advantageous. These help in maintaining social and political freedom. These services also maintain varying interests of the people living in the same society. The public utility services are useful in the cause of social progress and help attaining socially useful targets for collective social welfare. The existence of state protection under social welfare means securing the weak person in the state, thus refusing the Spencerian idea.

The recent theoretical shifts explain by securing on 'overlapping consensus' in a pluralist society and linking social justice firmly to institutional stability and social unity despite serious moral, religious and metaphysical disagreements among citizens (Rawls, John 1995). But Parsons says that for social control, the social institutions play a big role (Parsons, T 1968). Institutions help in integration and without that there will be divergence. Institutions help in correlating activities of various individual and groups.

This also helps in minimizing conflicts at social level. Thus it is with the help of institution that some order and equilibrium is maintained.

When coming to the point of social justice, Rawls says that conflicts arises from unequal distributive share due to interference of social institution. As Thorstein Veblen says that institution were believed to be deep rooted and well settled but changes only when material and physical conditions change.

The principle of justice is designed to form that social world with character and conception as a persons, as well as with comprehensive views and the conception of the goods and services are first acquired.

The "basic structure of society" is till the first or primary subject of justice (Rawls, John 1995). The "monogamous family" is part of the basic structure. This family is along with the political constitution, the legally recognized forms of property and the organisation of the economy. The different types of family and different allocations of responsibilities and privileges with families have a great impact on the characters, self-conceptions and time of citizens. Not only is this so, but typical current family structure, and division of responsibilities constrain considerably more the self-conceptions, life opportunities, and access to political power of women and those of men.

But this means of course that families should be regulated by the principle of justice or fairness. Indeed, from a sociological point of view, it seems particularly urgent now that justice in families and between the sexes be attended because our constitution, forms of property ownership and organization of the economy have changed incrementally in the last few decades. Even family forms have changed enormously.

There is much that is valuable in this account. My only disagreements with it have been that it seems to assume a gendered family and also to depend upon the unwarranted assumption that families are just. Even J.S. Mill argues it is difficult to see how families that are not themselves regulated by principle of justice and fairness could play a positive role in the moral education for a just society.

In the family the social justice for women has not been achieved, and is unlikely to be achieved, by formal legal equality, because society has structured women were legally subordinated as a result of a history. It was assumed that it was their natural role to exchange sexual and domestic services, including the crucial social task of childcare and dependence on men for economic security has made them subordinated. The hours and location of paid work and political activity, the location and type of housing, the hours and vacations of schools and the lack of public child care, all depended on the legal subordination of women and related assumption about their natural role.

Now the legal subordination has largely been overturned and the assumptions are being questioned. As women continue to bear disproportionate responsibility for domestic work, raising children, caring for the sick and elderly. As long as this work of women is privatized undervalued, and unpaid or underpaid, women will remain automatically disadvantaged.

The theory of justice does not discuss of gendered injustices, which have great potential for doing so (Rawls, J 1995). What women need to go beyond formal equality, in order to overcome a this history is material provision of parental leave and subsidized child care so that women, like men can work for pay without being exploited because they are parents. Auguste Comte stress on the role of women in the reconstruction of society.

The basic structure has "a prior and fundamental role in establishing a social world". The basic structure is also religion and morality. Durkheim stated that morality is nothing else but internal control of ideas. It is an account of morality that each individual in the society performs certain functions and duties. Religion like morality is a social fact which is inherent in individual's personality (Durkheim, 1954). This religion according to Weber has effective role in economic ethics.

Charles Horton Cooley says that, in capitalist society there are few intelligent persons. In such a society there is more stress on class rather than on caste. Whereas castes are ignored, class system is maintained as well as strengthened (Cooley, H 1916). But

this is not the situation in India where caste system is still strong and class system lies beneath.

The caste system is regulated by the religion. This regulation is with the help of rituals, practices, norms and etc. Thus religious acts decide social action (Weber Max, 1961). In his theory 'Social Action', he argued that every action has relationship with the action of others, which results into struggle or co-ordination between individual and member of society.

The practice of casteism is a tradition out of social norms as Ferdinand Tonnis says. This point should be upheld to reduce casteism for social justice. The conception of the person underlying the reasonable moral psychology conflicts with the conceptions of other philosophical theories. In this way the burden of judgement of justice can displace firm superstitious faith.

PRIORITY OF RIGHT

Coming to the priority of right over the merchandise is a theoretical proposition, forming only part of the architecture of the theory of justice. From Roseau to Durkheim, the solution of the problem of right for goods lies in some sort of normative, consensus among the members of a society. Durkheim says social consciousness and collective representation is needed for stability and solidarity through social action.

Talcott Parsons took problem of order as that of Hobbes as definitive of sociology (Parson, T. 1968). People have random ends (the plurality of conceptions of the good) which creates conflict. Since how can a members of a society be motivated so as to have a "strong and normally effective desire" to act in ways demanded by their common institutions". Formally, John Rawls solution is the same as Hobbes', that people should retain their differing ends (or conceptions of the good) but reach agreement on certain ideas about what justice requires. But he departs from Hobbes in the motivation to seek for adhering to the dictates of justice.

The equality of freedom to pursue our ends cannot be generated by equality in the distribution of primary goods. The interpersonal variation needs to be examined in the transformation of primary goods (and resources) into respective capabilities to pursue

our ends and objectives (Sen, A. 1992). It is the capability to function that comes closest to the notion of standard of living. In utilitarianism, the informational basis specifies the judgment of justice which is insufficient in the welfare state. He stress for collective public action for welfarism /social security (Sen, A 1999).

STATE AND NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

The issues of globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation inevitably comes up with NEP. The protests against it have revitalized a very necessary debate on its impact. In this view, globalisation can be neither rejected outrightly nor accepted without serious criticism. There are geographical, biological and social factors that amplify or reduce its impact on each individual. The poor generally lack a number of elements, such as education, access to land, health and longevity, justice, family and community support, credit and other productive assests. It means having an income level that does not allow an individual to cover certain basic necessities, taking into account the circumstances and social requirements of the environment. Furthermore, many of the factors are interconnected.

The question is then how much is the state willing to intervene in order to provide social security to weaker members of society like SC, ST, Women, Old and Disabled. Most countries have in place some form of distributional systems governed by an array of fiscal policies. However, social insecurity does not arise exclusively from uncertainty regarding wages and other sources of income. The various fear to security, differing for individuals at different times are: Economic insecurity, Food insecurity, Health insecurity, Personal insecurity, enviromental insecurity, Community and cultural insecurity, and Political insecurity. The reasons are Famines, ethnic conflicts, social disintegration, terrorism, pollution and drug and human trafficking also.

Social and economic insecurity are determined also by the opportunities and choices each individual faces and their ability to voice there needs and demands. In other words, social security policies ought not to be only based on the redistribution of incomes, wealth and assets, but also on the guarantee of equal choices and the redistribution of social and political rights by, for instance, implementing universal

primary and secondary schooling and universal access to primary health care, promoting equal access to job opportunities. Thus encouraging the establishment of equal rights of access to economic, social, political and legal institutions to enable them to voice their need and concerns.

The role of the governance in the state and other institutions in providing of social Security is very important for the people of weaker sections. Since the same can also affect families and communities risks and thus they are not the ideal suppliers of insurance and socio-economic security. Even traditional forms of family and communal arrangements are disappearing as a consequence of socio-economic modernisation and increasing urbanisation, while no other form of social organisation is replacing the old one. However, the state does not have to rely solely on income transfers and traditional forms of social security. Financial limitation may make this task quite difficult like the repercussion of economic reform of India.

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Chapter~2

SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE WEAKER SECTIONS IN INDIA

SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE WEAKER SECTIONS IN INDIA

India is a socialist state with an aim of eliminating inequality of status and providing standards of life to the masses. The constitution of India is drafted to secure to all its citizens with justice in social, economic and political aspect for solidarity. But the constitution is silent about social security though the Supreme Court says “the right to livelihood is inherent in the right to life, which is a fundamental right. Even social security is to assure everyone the means of livelihood and life.” So the government of India has recognised it as basic human rights by ratifying the covenant on social, economic and cultural rights.

The constitution of India mentions social security indirectly through the directive principles of state policy. The relevant articles are given below: Article 38 states that, the state should strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life. The state, in particular, strives to minimize the inequalities in income and endeavoured to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities.

Article 39 states that, the state should, in particular, direct its policy towards securing: (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood, (b) that the health and strength of workers, men and women and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity, (c) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material degradation.

Article 41 states that the state should make effective for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of underserved want.

Article 42 states that the state should make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

Article 43 states shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.

Article 47 states that the state should regard the raising of the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties.

As above, the principle of the directive principles is to secure the right to an adequate means of livelihood and to raise the standard of living for the people as its primary goal. The Directive's provision is made for public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness, disablement, maternity relief and improvement of public health. It also shows the need of the social security (Minimum Standards) convention of International Labour Organization (ILO).

The social security in India is still not fully organized and designed. There are schemes such as employers' liability schemes, social insurance schemes, social assistance schemes, provident fund scheme, welfare funds etc. but this are not exactly social security schemes. It is of course providing social security type benefits but without clear and holistic design. The function of the social security lies in the nexus between the centre and the states and at each level among the different ministries, departments and agencies. In India, there is little unity in policy formulation, programme designing, implementation and monitoring since it is fragmented (NCL Report, 2002). In India, till the Ninth five-year plan, social security plan was not included. There is urgent need for the introduction of proper security policy in the national plans.

DEMOGRAPHY OF THE WEAKER SECTIONS

The social security programmes vary according to the people's need and income status. So we need to see the employment statistics of India as a whole after reform. The total number of working population to non-working population was 36:62 in 1991. The total working population is 398 million in which 271 million males and 127 million female. The 22 percent of the total labour force was stated to be unemployed or underemployed. The employment in agriculture, industry and services is 62 percent, 11 percent and 27 percent in 1995 respectively. The percentage of worker employed in regular employment is small i.e. 16 percent. The bulk of the workforce is either self employed which is 53 percent and employed in casual wage employment which is 31 percent. The Ninth Five Year Plan recognises that a large number of people in India live in acute poverty for 1999-2000 is 27.09 percent in rural areas, 23.62 percent urban areas and 26.1 percent for the country as a whole.

The age wise distribution of population is needed to see the dependency ratio. The child population (0–14 years) as per the 1991 census accounts for 37.8 percent that include 153.85 million female children. Total child population is 5.9 percent for below 1 year infants and 11.3 percent are in the age group 1-2 years (Toddlers), 22.8 percent are in the age group 3-5 years, (pre-school) and another 59.4 percent are in the age group 6-14 years. In the 1991 census the number of working children in the country was 11.28 million. According to 1991 census, India had an elderly population of 6.58 in 1991 went up to 7.1 percent to in 2001, and expected to be 8.2 percent in 2011.

According to the National Sample Surveys conducted in 1991, there were 163.02 lakh person who were having at least one of the four type of disabilities, viz. locomotive, visual, hearing and speech. The magnitude and size of various disabilities is revealed by the national sample survey. There were 14.56 million on 1.9 percent of the population by 1991. About 10 percent of these physically handicapped were reported to have more than one type of disability. The number of mentally retarded people was estimated to be about 3 to 4 percent of the total population. A sample

survey conducted in 1991 showed in which 3 percent of the child population had mental retardation. Among the adults, 1 percent was suffering from various forms of mental disorders and 10 – 15 percent were suffering from various mental health problems. The number of leprosy affected disabled persons was estimated to be about 4 million of whom about one fifth were children and above 15-20 percent were left with deformities. A survey (1986 –89) estimated 12 million blind persons. The weaker section like Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribe and Women, who also need security constitute 16.5 percent and 8.8 percent of the population (NCL Report 2002). This means that society is stratified with the multiple lines.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WEAKER SECTIONS

All the people irrespective of the class, caste, gender, age, and disability needs food, health, clothing, housing and economic security. Providing security to disadvantage groups; the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, the old, disabled and young unemployed persons are the most important responsibility of the state. The primary need of the unemployed class is employment to prevent starvation. The casual, temporary employee wants security for the permanence of employment. The self-employed need protection of their employment against the insecurity of the nature and the market. For the security of the workers in the unorganised sector, insurance against employment is needed. The people who are in regular employment with assured income also need protection of their income against eventuality. Under the human right purview, the scavengers system is needed to be abolished. Here the formal social security is needed for the people engaged in this profession to be rehabilitated in other employment and by providing welfare funds scheme also.

The social security is needed for women for maternity, widowhood, desertion and in divorce cases. The women with this insecurity need the special measures to increase their participation in gainful employment to raise their economic status so that she is empowered for other calamities. Children require security for food and nutrition, education and eradication of child labour. The families below the poverty line should get financial assistance as family benefit for maintenance of their children. This

may enable and encourage them to withdraw their children from labour (NCL REPORT, 2002).

The elderly also needs support when they don't have family to support in their illness and in their retired stage. It is necessary to develop appropriate social health insurance schemes for the elderly, which may be linked to pension insurance. The social security of the disabled is needed since they are dependent for everything so the provision of adequate employment opportunities could help them.

SOCIAL SECURITY POLICY

The Social Security Policy is classified according to participatory action of the people. As there are different target groups with different needs and different paying capacities so single scheme is not applicable but a combination of schemes is needed. The administration of it is unified with the supplement of other institutions (N.C.L Report, 2002).

The needs of differently capacitated population are organized in three-tier system, which can be stretched and consolidated. The first tier, consists of the national and state Social Assistance Programme. In the second tier are the social insurance schemes namely the ESI Scheme. At the third tier are the numerous voluntary organisation, for health insurance and old age pension schemes. In addition to this, a new set of schemes have appeared on the scene of the welfare funds, subsidised insurance schemes, self help groups, micro credit, and micro insurance schemes and etc.

The destitute and people below the poverty line who cannot make any contribution for their security is covered under the tax based schemes in the first tier. A worker in the unorganised sector who has some contributory power but cannot be self-sufficient is in the second tier with subsidised schemes. Those who either by themselves or jointly with their employers can make adequate contribution to the schemes so as to be self sufficient is covered under the social insurance in the third

tier. The comparatively affluent can make their own provision for contingencies through voluntary schemes; example the new insurance companies.

The approaches to social security are, the community oriented and beneficiary oriented approach. The schemes drawn up under the basic common services programs such as supply of food grains at reduced prices, drinking water and etc. is examples of schemes based on community approach. But these schemes benefits to only an individual are based on the beneficiary approach. The example of this is workmen's compensation, maternity benefit, old age pension etc. This approach is based on residential status and occupation based. Broadly speaking, preventive and promotional measures of social security are ordinarily based on the community approach and the protective measures are based on the beneficiary approach.

The social security Policy is designed according to the needs of the diverse vulnerable sections of the people. In India, the work force is divided into different sectors, namely, the government / public sector, private sector and the unorganised sector. The sector where entry of employment is restricted, wages are comparatively high and the condition of work is better and protected by law or otherwise is called as the organised sector. The establishments employing comparatively larger number of persons as the case may be labour laws generally and social security laws in particular are applicable to them, includes the Government. No one strategy or method of social security suits all the sectors. There is therefore a combination of several types of schemes in India. The Government Sector/ Public Sector Employees governed mainly by employer's liability schemes as well a social insurance framed under the EPF Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, payment of Gratuity Act, 1971, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

On the other hand, the informal sector is equated with the unprotected segment of the labour market where entry is free owing to high labour turnover; wages are significantly lower and the workers lack legal protection. This sector includes self employed, casual labourer, home based workers, small and tiny industries employing. This sector is divided into rural and urban sub-sectors and the

former includes the agricultural sector. The informal sector is not a homogenous group. There is a great diversity in this sector. Besides, it is a growing sector because in the current process of liberalisation, the formal sector is shrinking continuously and giving way to in formalisation of the formal economy. Besides, the division between the formal and the informal sector is not watertight. There are strong linkages between the formal and the informal sectors of the economy.

The informal sector is unsecured sector of the labour market. The unorganised Sector Employees are covered under a variety of schemes like social assistance, social insurance and new models of welfare funds, group insurance, subsidised insurance, micro credit, self help groups, etc. The social security for cultivators and agricultural workers called the Ketihar Mazdoor Bima Yojana. Employers liability will not be suitable to the unorganised sector since they are self employed who have no employers and are employed on wages jobs of casual nature, where the employer–employee relations is not regular. The other effort of the government to guarantee social security is through a set of laws. The administrative and legal infrastructure can not secure for all those in the unorganised workforce what the laws seek to provide for them. Social insurance will not suit those who are below the poverty line presently constituting about 27 percent of the population.

The social assistance is state funds scheme. It is a legal right to raise above minimum level of income. The social assistance scheme aims for providing employment to the unemployed, failing to give employment, than an unemployment allowance is given. The land reform creates greater access to land for landless rural poor, as it is an important component for social security. It may not be feasible to cover the entire workforce under social assistance programme because of the magnitude of the resources required.

Some examples are pension, health employment, food and etc. The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) has undoubtedly served the weaker sections of society. But the programme provides only a few benefits, namely, old age pension, maternity benefit and family benefit. It is however envisaged that more such benefits

may be added in due course. The NSAP falls short of Article 41 in which no provision has yet been made for unemployment, sickness and disablement and other cases of undeserved want for public assistance. The Programme needs to be made broader for fulfilling the Directive Principle enshrined in this Article.

The Public Distributive System (PDS) through Annapurna and Antyodaya Anna Yojana Schemes provide assistance to below poverty line person. The integrated child development schemes (ICDS) which gives supplementary nutrition is provided to women and children, the Mid-day Meal Scheme for the school children is to increase school enrolment. The primary health care infrastructure supplemented the health insurance scheme of the ESI and other voluntary organisation has an important role to play in supplementing the public medical service under social assistance.

The disabled persons who are incapable of earning their livelihood or who have lost their earning capacity by more than 70 percent due to any accident or disease under the Workmen's compensation Act or disability benefit under the ESI Act pension is paid. Along with this national scheme of pensions for the physically handicapped is given. Along with the provision of institutional care in beggar's home and by pensions the mentally sick people who are unemployable and who cannot eke their livelihood can be maintained.

The other pensions are for journalists, artists, agricultural workers and others under the social assistance. The family benefit scheme is given under subsidised insurance to women for widowhood and as death benefits. The Scheme of widow's pension along with a year of training for acquiring a skill where by they earn a livelihood is provided, if the widow is young. The social assistance for maternity benefit under the Maternity Benefit Act and the ESI Act is provided. But the other non-workers have to make their own provision through appropriate private insurance schemes. The below poverty line women is given a cash benefit to enable all poor working women to leave their children under proper care in a safe environment by removing the burden of siblings on the elder child under social assistance.

The distribution of cloth scheme for the destitute free of cost and to the other persons below the poverty line at subsidised prices is given through the Janata Cloth under social assistance scheme. But the Scheme is not active. Housing is provided with subsidy for economically weaker sections (N.C.L, Report. 2002). Recently, housing is providing to women through reservation in government housing. The schemes for old age home, rehabilitation home, orphanages, homes for deserted women, beggars etc are under social assistance as state homes. But for the benefits it is needed to link up social assistance programmes with other antipoverty programmes.

This clears that social security provision requires a multiple approach to overcome deprivation. So poverty must be alleviated by the promotional and preventive measures so that the burden on social security can be lessened. Lastly, social security must indeed act as the final resort, which was present long ago. But an exclusive reliance on formal social security model would be inappropriate because of levels of economic development and the structures of economies for and also the incidence of poverty is high.

The features go with the nature and magnitude of deprivation indicating a massive need for intervention of some sort. Since several limitations render the conventional formal model of social security inapplicable, present status of social security provision will have to be viewed as part of and fully integrated with anti-poverty policies. In a context of massive and persistent poverty the concept of social security has to extend considerably beyond the conventional social insurance model and encompass a large measure of social assistance. The conceptual problem should be solved by placing an operationally useful notion of social security not excessively specific (as in the formal model) nor excessively general, within a comprehensive anti-poverty approach. Measures would include the whole array of major importance for poverty reduction, oriented towards the poor for preventing actual types of deprivation alleviation like, primary education, primary health care, cloth distribution, slum improvement, asset redistribution, employment creation, and food security. Further it would contain specific measures for the relief and protection against deprivation to the

extent, which may or may not be prevent through promotional and preventive approaches.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBE

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been identified as the two most backward groups of Indian Society. Scheduled Castes generally represent those communities, which have suffered from the stigma of untouchability in one form or the other. Scheduled Tribes are generally those who have been living in seclusion in hills and forests, more or less untouched by modern civilization and development. Because of the above mentioned reasons, they lived in perpetual economic and social insecurity.

The government of India has given special provision in the constitution to give them social security through reservation in government sector employment. Reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs is available in all groups of posts in case of direct recruitment. While in case of direct recruitment on all India bases by open competition, reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs is respectively 15 percent, 7.5 percent and 27 percent, otherwise than by open competition it is 16.66 percent, 7.5 percent and 25.84 percent respectively. In case of direct recruitment to Groups C and D posts normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region, percentage of reservation for SCs/STs is generally fixed in proportion to the population of SCs and STs in the respective States/UTs and reservation for OBCs in such cases has been so fixed that it is not more than 27 percent and total reservation does not exceed the limit of 50 percent.

However, there is some continuity in the nature of educational programmes; the policy towards economic upliftment has undergone a significant change during the various five year plans. In the first five-year plan the policy measures were largely confined to educational facilities. The allotment was continued in the Second Plan as well. In the Third Plan there was additional emphasis on technical and vocational training. In the schemes for economic upliftment greater stress was laid on the allotment of land, assistance to cultivator, training of villagers, support to small-scale

industries and introduction of improved techniques in the traditional crafts. In the Fourth Plan the emphasis on education continued. In the area of economic development, allotments were for the purchase of agricultural equipment, bullocks, fertiliser, land reclamation and also similar assistance to village artisans, so that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could take advantage of general economic development.

In the Eighth Plan (1992-97) education and programmes of economic development have received high priority. Clearly, the prime objective of the policy measures in all the five-year plans was to increase the income level of social groups by promoting self employment in agriculture and non-agriculture, wage employment in the rural area and increase employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors through improvement in literacy, educational level and skill formation. Improved employment opportunities for self-employed and wage labour on a sustained basis were expected to reduce poverty and insecurity. Women and disabled also have reservation according to the constitutional provision.

ECONOMIC REFORM AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Economic reform is a significant change in a sizeable number of economies. Thus, the reform refers not to an ad hoc and piecemeal change but to fundamental changes with respect to the extent of state intervention, greater reliance on market forces, institutional and administrative changes, stabilisation efforts, structural adjustment and removal or relaxation of controls.

The stabilisation usually refers to the policies initiated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and has been defined as 'the correction of imbalances which are held to be unsustainable' (Green and Faber, 1994). Structural adjustment, on the other hand, is associated with World Bank lending for the medium term to enable reorienting the economy for greater efficiency. The structural adjustment is a reform of policies and institutions-microeconomic (such as taxes), macroeconomic (such as fiscal imbalance) and institutional (public sector) inefficiencies (World Bank, 1988). In

practice, the stabilisation has been defined as a process of market-oriented reform in policies and institutions, with the goals of restoring a sustainable balance of payments, reducing inflation, and creating the conditions for sustainable growth in per capita income (Corbo and Fischer, 1995). In reality, the serious limitations to the operation of markets and the heterogeneous socio-political conditions prevailing pose severe problems in administering a standard package of measures to the variety of situations confronted (Sinha Radha, 1995). But it is impossible to separate the impact of the economic reform.

But the economic reform should create economic growth since the strong economic growth is a prerequisite for human development. It provides the required resources for improving the capability of people through better education, health and other social services, as well as improving income-earning opportunities. But, the benefits of economic growth have to be equitably distributed through progressive public policy for achieving maximum welfare gains to all people, irrespective of class, caste or gender (Mahbub ul Haq, 2001).

The development strategies of the planned economy after reform has so far have not been successful in extending the benefits of growth to the majority of population since the demography provides dividend for economic growth and human development in the age group of 15-64. The high levels of human development cannot be achieved if development priorities are not on the occupation of the majority of the people. With respect to employment generation, the reform has failed by increasing inequalities in income and stagnation or increase in the levels of poverty. The systems of education and training have even failed to produce qualified workforce to compete in the global market in privatised and liberalised time.

The quality of employment deteriorated with an increase in casual and part-time work, as well as greater fragility in contracts, and fewer days of work for day labourers in small scale sector, agriculture and other. The skilled labour, especially workers in the information/ communication technology sector, has been the main beneficiaries of globalisation. The provision of social safety nets has also been

weakened, as the government ability to help the victims of globalisation has been reduced, creating employment insecurity poverty.

There is need to enhance ability to get paid jobs with enforceable legal and social protection against discrimination. The search for equity and equality backfires even against women like men. Women work from dawn to dusk, but their economic contribution is scarcely acknowledged at the national level and their access to health, educational and other facilities lags far behind that of men. There is an increasing feminisation of poverty and gender inequity.

The social services expenditures in the reform period remained stagnant but reduced the coverage and effectiveness of service delivery like health services, food distribution system and etc. The longevity, healthy life, literacy and income and to have access to resources needed for a decent living is stress by UNDP. But we see that India ranks 135 out of the 173 nations of the world, with a score of 0.382 in a possible range of 0 to 1 on Human development Index (HDI). This shows that after reform social security has deep impact on all the sectors (UNDP, 2003).

IMPACTS ON DIFFERENT SECTORS

The economic reform in respect to social security has overall impact on the specific programme after taking into account outlay and take-up, efficiencies, and leakages on the sets of preventive and protective measures. As most relevant for social security is to provide assets, improve exchange entitlements and etc.

In the agricultural economy, land is the primary asset for reducing vulnerability for food security, utilization of family labour. Land redistribution is important for providing the rural poor with a primary asset and also for de-concentrating the economic and political power from large landlords. This will enables the poor for proper wages, rents, credit and combat extra-economic oppression (Bell, C.1990). The land reform has been prominent on the agenda but actual implementation has fallen far short of original promises and objectives, due to the difficulty redistribution by autonomous and stable governments (Osmani, S.R.1991). This leads to rural

poverty and landlessness. Availability of credit can also prevent landless and other asset-less-ness. Concurrently, preservation and expansion of common property resources (land, forests, grazing areas, fisheries) are important aspects of social security, which thus should not be neglected (Agarwal, B. 1991). But economic reform has not looked in the land redistribution due to administrative constraints also.

There assets creation through integrated rural development programme (IRDP) for the poor by generation of incomes via self-employment. This scheme finances through a combination of loans and subsidies for households whose incomes fall under a stipulated poverty line for irrigation wells, milch cattle, draught animals, and other livestock poultry, carts and facilities for small-scale production, trade and services. But the budget outlay is not sufficient.

Targeting to poor households is weak, with the result that a substantial proportion of actual beneficiaries are the (ineligible targeted). Incomes that the assets might generate are mostly used for current consumption, especially in emergencies such as droughts, sickness or death, with the result that beneficiaries either fall into a ultimately fall in debt trap or are forced to default on repayments. This creates problem in caring and maintaining of the family members complementary support services are inadequate

The direct employment generation for the rural poor for example through Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) is also social security provision. It creates variety of communal assets: irrigation works, roads, soil conservation, forestation, small buildings (Osmani S, 1991). But the overall impact of the EGS has been estimated to affect little unemployment among all rural workers, despite relatively high budgetary outlay (Dev, Mahendra. 1992). The poor can derive indirect benefits from the assets created under the EGS but only on two conditions: the assets must be durable and they should be such as to benefit the poor through growth, rural-urban linkage or more direct.

The employment wage is not sufficient to cross the poverty line. The assistance in the urban informal sector is given but it has not that expected impact on their livelihood. The employment in the organised sector is banned in the reform period and privatisation is increased with informalisation. This has negative impact on individual and social institutions.

The food market is intervened through public distribution systems (PDS) and food subsidies linked to them. In general, entitlement to a ration card is universal, i.e. not targeted on the poor. Leakages are 35 % at different points in the distribution chain (World Bank 1992). However, the PDS has a much wider coverage but only being confined to the urban population. The mid day meal and child nutrition schemes can be viewed both as food security and as forms of family allowance, which ease the burden of child rearing. They can also improve school enrolment and attendance. This food security has positive impact in case of education and old person's self- respect along with nutrition.

The main elements of social assistance is targeting of the poor with need-based minimal assistance (ILO, 1942). Since large proportion of population is in miseries with "chronic poverty" due large family size, unemployment, old age, sickness, disability, maternity and widowhood. The social assistance has covered the contingency of old age, widowhood, maternity, disability and employment injury in terms of meeting minimum standards of need. Some states provide employment injury benefits to families or victims involved in specified hazardous (unorganised) occupations such as fishing, construction work, tree-tapping, well-digging, pesticide-spraying, tractor-driving, loading and so on.

The pensions are likely to meet 50 per cent or more of subsistence requirements. It has been estimated that about 17 per cent of poor households in Tamil Nadu are protected from contingencies which, without these schemes, might be in miseries with extreme poverty, if not in absolute destitution. A very high proportion of beneficiaries are women (nearly 60 per cent). About one third of the elderly poor proved eligible for old-age pensions in Tamil Nadu in 1990. The coverage was 60 to

70 per cent in the case of maternity assistance and survivor benefits (Guhan, S. 1992). The targeting efficiency for social assistance was high due to small benefits, risking stigma, no ceilings of eligible beneficiaries. The income status is, more reliably, verified on the basis of local inquiries while deciding on claims and not on a prior wholesale basis for large populations. The transfer efficiency is also high. Disbursements are made through the post office in order to prevent corruption at this stage. This has benefited old age, women's issue of widowhood, maternity benefit and survivor's pension, employment of disability. This scheme has positive impact there is even though less budget and leakage (Singh, parduman 1996).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF INDIAN SOCIAL SECURITY

In the Indian context, single approach social security would be inadequate and a multi-pronged approach is needed financed by government revenue to target the poor have to be developed as well as social insurance schemes should be designed for unorganised workers. The challenge for India is to design social security schemes for the majority working population of unorganised sector who are stacked in poverty. But workers are willing to contribute to social insurance if they feel that they get value of money. The 30 percent of poor households can be only helped by tax financed social assistance. Others have some contributory power and are interested to contribute to social insurance programs that are design to their needs.

In China land reform has been the most fundamental of the transformations in that it laid the foundations of the income – generating mechanism in farming and rural area generally (Ahmad and Hussein,1991). Here the difference is seen between the rural poor in China and those in most other developing countries, where rural poverty and landlessness often go together.

Learning from China, land reforms should be high priority in the social security agenda for our country. It might also be possible to use the credit mechanism to facilitate land transfers from the rich to the poor. The voluntary transfer of land is also a natural process. With increasing urbanisation and industrialisation land to converted

landed assets into urban property and financial assets. At the same time, tenants, small farmers, and rural craftsmen tend to accumulate savings and if these could be supplemented with credit for land purchases then this processes could redistribute land.

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Chapter~3

SCHEDULED CASTE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

SOCIAL SECURITY AND SCHEDULED CASTE

INTRODUCTION

The Scheduled Caste is considered as the most oppressed section in the Hindu social order since 600 BC. They are treated as untouchables even today. They were 'Broken Men' and 'Protestant Hindus' to B.R. Ambedkar, and 'Harijans' to Mahatma Gandhi. They have been recognised as Scheduled Castes (SCs) in the Constitution of India. The term 'Dalits' is labelled to this section of population, rightly illustrate the oppressed and powerless state of this community.

The SCs constitute about 17 per cent of the total Indian population (Census of India, 1991). A majority (81.3 per cent) of them live in rural areas and only about 19 per cent of them live in urban areas. Their problems are complex. The problems are increasing in nature as they originate out of more than one factor and each factor acts not only as a cause but also as an effect of these problems.

This chapter deals with the cause of caste system and theory of social action, untouchability, constitutional safe guards and empowerment, poverty and development, retreat of the state, New Economic Policy (NEP), economic security, food and nutrition security, health security, educational opportunity, housing and crime etc.

THEORISING SOCIAL ACTION AND CASTEISM

Max Weber observes that the social action is that action of an individual which is somehow influenced by the action and behaviour of other persons by which it is modified or its direction is determined. Weber tells us, Action consisting of an internal or external attitude that is expressed by acting or refraining from action. It is action when man assigns a certain meaning to his conduct, and the action is social. Again, "Social action takes the form of social interaction, social interaction occurs when, given several actors, the meaning of the action of each is related to the attitude of others. The actions are reciprocally oriented. According to Parsons in human behaviour stimulus and response play their part as many other factors (Parsons, T 1968).

Characteristics of Social Action are that action is influenced by Past, Present or Future (Weber, M. 1961). It is obvious that a social action is a result or a modification of some of other person or persons. The modifying action need not necessarily be contemporaneous with the modified action, that is, it may not be occurring at the same time.

This means that there can be no social action in isolation, that is, an individual living in complete wilderness removed from all interpersonal contacts cannot do a social action. A social action, however, cannot take place in a social vacuum; there must be some situation or social context under which a social action takes place. The actor and situation of social action are mutually linked; they are interdependent. The actor, by his behaviour in turn, is also affected by the situation. In a social act it is necessary that it should have subjective meaning to the doer of a particular social action.

The one stages of Social Action is oriented towards tradition. This stage is concerned with long standing customs, traditions and usages. Thus, all those actions, which are influenced, guided or determined by these customs or traditions, are covered under this stage. The other stage of social actions pertaining to values are considered valuational stage. The religious and ethical actions come under this category. The third stage of social actions covered by Rational-Purposeful category are primarily guided by reason and discrimination. The pursuit of goals of action is a corollary of the facts, the rational choice involves consciousness of ends or goals. This we see that the condition of the untouchability imposed on the scheduled caste due to the goal oriented traditional action. These all stages of social action has consciously till today have deprived them. This has given rise to the disabilities suffered by the lower caste and the consequent reaction and revolt. This leads to the situation of conflict. Since individuals possessing greater share of the desirable resources consolidate their position and try to dominate structural arrangement by various means particularly through coercion. The fight for untouchability removal is a struggle for human rights. This is to solve the powerlessness.

UNTOUCHABLES

They are treated as untouchables and powerless (Ambedkar, 1937). Untouchability is a state of mind in which the Caste Hindus (CHs) believe strongly

that the SCs are unworthy of touching. It is the CHs assert their social and caste purity, superiority and their rights over the SCs. This stigmatised attitude towards SCs plant like a disease, which corrodes the minds not only of the CHs but also of SCs. As an outcome, they fall undersized to look at individuals on rational and merit foundation as fellow human beings. It has also exaggerated their economic status and their political illustration.

The Indian Constitution brought Constitutional ban on the practice of untouchability. But untouchability is being practiced widely even today in India. The majority of the SCs are not even aware of such provisions, if aware then no courage to anticipation due to awful consequence from the CHs. The effectiveness of various Constitutional provisions on SCs may be viewed in terms of the extent to which each of these provisions could enable the SCs to fight for their rights, and to shield themselves from all forms of exploitations.

The second major difficulty that the SCs are faced with is their state of powerlessness. The SCs are deprived of the power that ensures them physical strength and security, economic independence, self-respect and dignity, and equal opportunity in all activities. It has been a fact that in India those who are socially oppressed are also economically marginalized.

According to the 1991 Census, about 76 per cent of the SC workers are agricultural workers. Out of the total SC agricultural workers, about 50 per cent are agricultural labourers and only about 33 per cent are cultivators. Among the cultivators, 73 per cent are marginal farmers with an average of less than 2.50 acres of land. Another 13 per cent of them are landless households. Nearly about 86 per cent of the SC households, in 1991, are landless and near landless. It has been noted that nearly 63 per cent of the SC households have to resort to wage employment to earn a major part of their livelihood (Thorat, S. 1996). A major proportion of the SC population is engaged in the unorganised sector of the economy particularly in agriculture and allied activities. A large number of them are agricultural labourers whose income is not sufficient even to meet their basic needs.

The state wise scenario for SC worker says that, Bihar has largest primary worker. In case of secondary worker the state of Goa is first. The tertiary sector for SC is largest in Mizoram. Andhra Pradesh is showing more casteism in case of secondary and tertiary sector.

Table 3.1 Percentage of Main workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors among Total Population, Scheduled Castes Population -1991

States and Union Territories	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Total Population	SCs Population	Total Population	SCs Population	Total Population	SCs Population
India*	67.53	77.11.	11.97	9.83	20.5	13.06
Andhra Pradesh	71.25	86.52	10.48	4.86	18.27	8.62
Arunachal Pradesh	67.44	21.7	8.66	21.2	23.9	57.1
Assam	73.99	66.22	5.56	10.09	20.45	23.69
Bihar	82.36	89.79	4.64	3.52	13	16.69
Goa	32.29	22.37	21.28	36.4	45.73	41.23
Gujarat	59.76	55.87	17.86	20.18	22.38	23.95
Haryana	58.84	64.8	13.18	13.68	27.98	21.52
Himachal Pradesh	69.28	75.28	9.99	12.16	20.73	12.56
Karnataka	67.37	78.83	13.17	10.43	19.46	10.74
Kerala	48.02	69.63	18.17	13.12	33.81	17.2?
Madhya Pradesh	77.54	76.56	8.37	12.22	14.09	11.22
Maharashtra	61.51	64.07	15.8	16.17	22.69	19.76
Manipur	70	76.94	9.66	6.85	20.34	16.21
Meghalaya	74.81	29.07	3.73	11.54	21.46	59.39
Mizoram	65.99	8	5.07	10.22	28.94	81.78
Nagaland	75.26	-	3.48	-	21.26	-
Orissa	75.83	78.89	7.51	7.98	16.66	13.13
Punjab	56.08	65.46	14.84	12.92	29.08	21.62
Rajasthan	71.63	73.96	9.87	12.59	18.5	13.45
Sikkim	68.4	64.24	11.12	21.34	20.48	14.42
Tamil Nadu	61.81	81.59	16.18	7.66	22.01	10.75
Tripura	64.08	63.04	6.41	8.3	29.51	28.66
Uttar Pradesh	73.01	82.26	8.98	7.55	18.01	10.19
West Bengal	56.49	72.39	17.82	12	25.69	15.61
Union Territories						
A & N Islands	34.5	-	25.14	-	40.36	-
Chandigarh	4.46	3.8	27.82	30.68	67.72	65.52
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71.81	48.58	16.13	19.65	12.06	31.77
Daman and Diu	37.32	11.1	25.4	29.42	37.28	59.48
Delhi	2.85	3.06	32.43	36.99	64.72	59.95
Lakshadweep	25.02	-	25.27	-	49.71	-
Pondichery	39.24	72.37	19.99	7.97	40.77	9.66

Note (*): Excludes figure of Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 Census was not taken.

Source Census of India, Series - 1, Paper - 1 of 1993. Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India.

Due to their poor economic condition, the SCs, cannot have enough money adequate and good quality food for their daily consumption. As an effect, they often suffer from mal-nutrition and physical weaknesses. They are left with no option and engaged themselves in laborious tasks, which are beyond their physical strength in order to be wage their livelihood. Therefore, this further influence their

physical and mental health situation, chiefly at the later period of their life. Since most of the SCs live in extreme poverty and mostly depend on CHs to earn their livelihood, they are not in a position to express their discontent over the kind of treatment meted out to them by the CHs. Thus, though they are treated as untouchables and are subject to all kinds of humiliation, they hardly ever complain against their adversaries.

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS AND EMPOWERMENT OF SCs

The Indian Constitution has provided a number of provisions with a view to safeguard and secured the political, educational, employment and also economic rights of the SCs . Above all, the 'Reservation Policy' is important aspect of such provisions. It has three components:(i) Political reservation ensuring representation of the SC candidates in the Parliament and State Legislatures; (ii) Educational reservation ensuring admission to the SC/ST candidates in all educational institutions including engineering and medical colleges; and (iii) Job reservations ensuring representation of the SC candidates in all government departments and other public sector undertakings.

GOVERNMENTAL SCHEMES

Since most of the SCs depended on land to earn their livelihood, a few policy measures were introduced to help them acquire lands and also to protect the minimum quantum of land that they had. The National Land Reform Policy, the National Policy of Tenancy Reforms and Tree Patta Schemes were the policy measures, which were of some use to the SCs. Besides these schemes, there are loan schemes for the SCs and STs with 50 per cent subsidy for starting dairy, piggery and goatery farms. The same facility is also extended for initiating other self-employment programmes such as tailoring, motor and television repairing and so on, and for these purposes vocational training is also extended to them free of cost.

THE RETREAT OF THE STATE

The state is incapable of absorb universalist ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity. Therefore, when the state withdraws from some spheres, SCs feel worried since they view the market as an expansion of society. This raises four key concerns: 1) that their constitutionally guaranteed rights of affirmative action will be

battered; 2) that there will be less pressure on poverty alleviation and developmental activities; 3) that the release of the state will mean less protection for their human rights; 4) that without the state as their guardian, the market will discriminate against them.

POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE

Poverty is not only the lack of income, but also the deprivation of human capabilities (UNDP, 1997). This is also showing social security output. Thus, in reform period 1990-2000 the HPI (Human Poverty Index) declined for SCs. For instance in 1995, the HPI declined from 54.36, to 41.47 in 2000. [Table-3.2 and 3.3] and HDI (Human Development Index) increases but disparity index is low compare to others (Thorat, S. 2004).

Table 3.2
Human Poverty Index – Level and Changes of Social groups- 1990 – 2000

Social Groups	Human Poverty Index		Change in HPI (1990/2000 Per Annum)
	1990	2000	
SC	54.36	41.47	-3.79
Others	42.09	31.34	-4.13
ALL	43.65	33.63	-3.66

Source: Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS)

Table 3.3
Human Development Index - Levels - 1980 – 2000

Social Groups	Human Development Index		Change in HDI 1980/2000 (Percent per annum)
	1980	2000	
SC	0.162	0.303	3.55
Others	0.285	0.393	1.8
ALL	0.241	0.366	2.35

Source: Indian Institute of Dalit Studies

The three most critical and socially valuable choices for HDI are: 1) the choice to lead a long and healthy life, 2) the choice to acquire knowledge and be educated and 3) to have access to resources needed for a decent living. To evaluate people's achievement in these spheres, the UNDP, created an index called the Human development Index (HDI), composite of each of the above three dimensions. Thus the report focuses on indicators on longevity, literacy and per capita income. The indicators used are: Infant Mortality Rate (reciprocal value) to measure the health status of population, Literacy Rate (for population 7 years and

above) to measure the education and Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (at 1993-94 prices) to measure the standard of living dimension.

NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

The governmental plans and efforts implicate a clear recognition of the goals with social justice, removal of poverty and reduction of inequality through various five years plan. But in the new economic policy, it departs from growth with social justice of socialist strategy. In this context it is pointed out that, "the long cherished principles of growth with justice, social responsibilities and accountability, equality and self-reliance has been rendered obsolete with the new slogan of liberalization privatisation, globalisation, efficiency and competitiveness" (Parthy, J.1995).

The process of development that has been confirm as liberalization and privatisation of the economy is not in harmony with the principles of establishment of an egalitarian social order and giving justice to those who were denied and deprived . Thus, the new economic policy creates the Spenciarian issue of survival of the fittest in the competitive process and eventually the weaker ones are unnerved. Therefore, the future of the SCs which is one fourth of Indian population, hang about to be miserable and unsure in this new economic setting.

Until the 1990's there has been active sharing in the economic and social governance by the government policy, which include market intervention, economic and social planning that shows public sectors active role in as long as anti-discriminatory measures such as reservations and basic services in education, health, market, agriculture, land, capital and labour to improve income. The food and nutritional support, cloth distribution and housing through special welfare measure and programs for economic, educational and social empowerment of the SC translated by constitution identification. These measures were to advance private ownership of fixed capital assets and human resources capabilities, and to promise SC access to social and basic services like health, housing, electricity, drinking water etc., which are still waiting for adequate implementation.

The NEP sets out to enclose policies and programmes that imply a extreme reduction in the governments' role in economic and social governance compared to 1980's in which the interest of SC were protected. The NEP has revised this trend, by holding land reform measures, i.e., selectively relaxing ceilings on land holdings, no tenancies protection to small leases etc. The privatisation in technical

and vocational education make it costly without affirmative action for the discriminated groups such as privatised industries, banking and insurance sectors are without affirmative action and consideration for the poor. Even anti-poverty Schemes such as IRDP, EGS, etc are facing expenditure reductions. Labour reforms are planned without social security and other protective measures. From these, we can conclude that the new policies are towards facilitating a free market economy. It has adversely affected the social security of the scheduled castes.

SOCIAL SECURITY OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES

Social security comprises of economic security, insurance schemes, food and nutrition security, health security, educational opportunity, housing schemes and distribution of clothes. Details are as follow:

ECONOMIC SECURITY

The profit of economic reforms and the resulting growth of the economy have not boost up the SCs, in spite of it many SCs being the poorest poor. The National Planning Commission, in its mid-term evaluation of the Ninth Five Year Plan has precisely pragmatise that the changing government economic policies have affected the social security of the SCs. The National sample survey data reveals higher unemployment for SCs as compared to non-SC in (1983, 1993-94 and 1999-2000) based on current weekly and current daily status (NSS, 1999-2000). Even in the post liberalization 1993-94 there was decline in unemployment rate but later it suddenly picked up. The work participation rate (WPR) is 39.46 percent for SC compared to all population. The SC female are more employed than the all female population. The highest WPR is in Manipur and lowest in Tripura.

Table 3.4 Work Participation Rates for All Population and Scheduled Castes Population – 1991 Work Participation Rate (WPR) (Total Workers as percentage of total population)

	Persons		Males		Females	
	All Population	SC Population	All Population	SC Population	All Population	SC Population
India.	37.46	39.25	51.55	51.48	22.25	25.98
States/ Union Territories						
Andhra Pradesh	45.05	51.08	55.48	55.31	34.32	46.71
Arunachal Pradesh	46.24	44.27	53.76	64.27	37.49	12.36
Assam	36.09	34.4	49.45	49.36	21.61	18.13
Bihar	32.16	37.4	47.92	50.11	14.86	23.5
Goa	35.28	38.07	49.56	49.62	20.52	26.12

Gujarat	40.23	37.61	53.57	48.39	25.96	25.95
Haryana	31	30.97	48.51	47.59	10.76	11.65
Himachal Pradesh	42.83	43.44	50.64	51	34.81	35.63
Karnataka	41.99	44.66	54.09	52.4	29.39	36.62
Kerala	31.43	41.21	47.58	50.96	15.85	31.73
Madhya Pradesh	42.82	43.42	52.26	50.88	32.68	35.27
Maharashtra	42.97	42.82	52.17	49.11	33.11	36.16
Manipur	42.18	48.96	45.27	46.71	38.96	30.99
Meghalaya	42.67	35.71	50.07	53.64	34.93	13.88
Mizoram	48.91	79.16	53.87	89.95	43.52	10.64
Nagaland	42.68	-	46.86	-	37.96	-
Orissa	37.53	39.26	52.79	54.69	20.79	23.44
Punjab	30.88	30.71	54.22	52.81	4.4	5.4
Rajasthan	38.87	39.26	49.3	48.58	27.4	28.89
Sikkim	41.51	38.55	51.26	49.57	30.41	26.8
Tamil Nadu	43.31	48.43	56.39	55.78	29.89	40.93
Tripura	31.14	28.69	47.55	47.43	13.76	8.93
Uttar Pradesh	32.2	35.29	49.68	50.8	12.32	17.61
West Bengal	32.19	33.31	51.4	52.03	11.25	13.22
Union Territories						
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	35.24	-	52.32		13.13	-
Chandigarh	34.94	32.33	54.34	50.8	10.39	951
Dadra and N. Haveli	53.25	38.94	57.5	50.07	48.79	2691
Daman and Diu	37.63	29.43	51.63	41.71	23.17	1792
Delhi	31.64	29.25	51.72	47.4	7.36	7.49
Lakshadweep	26.43	-	44.17		7.6	-
Pondicherry	33.08	40.85	50.55	50.99	15.24	3050

Note : Excludes figure of Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 Census was not taken.

Source: Census of India, Series - 1, Paper - 1 of 1993, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India.

ECONOMIC DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SCs

In the chiefly rural agrarian Indian economy, SCs are more concentrated. The change in agriculture due to mechanization and abandonment of agricultural credit services has intensely affected the labour rights of SCs. Their employment panorama has been narrowed down. This has direct pessimistic impact upon their food and livelihood protection since labours are concurrent to it. Further more, the NEP has budgetary slash to the agricultural sectors with lay out on agriculture and

irrigation declining from Rs.1.3 billion in 1985-90 to an usual of Rs 0.68 billion during 1990-92. The total outlay in agriculture (GDP wise) in 1990 was 1.92 percent which chop down to 1.31 percent in 2004 (Teltumbde,A.2000).

In rural areas there has been a worth mentioning scratch in bank credit to agriculture and non-agriculture industries. The bank credit to these sectors, which was 40 percent till commence of the new economic reforms, bargain to 35 percent in 1994. The impact of intervention at all stages of production, consumption, marketing of agricultural products and inputs have resulted in greater insufficiency and minor production. It has also affected small and marginal farmers who are loosing their lands or having their land estranged each year. The number of landless people in rural areas has multiplied over the past few decades from 27.9 million in 1951 to over 50 million in the 1990's. The government policies, which is in black and white, favour SCs, but in practice, discriminate against them in visible and invisible forms. In India where 80 percent of the population depends on agriculture, more than 90 percent of SC farmers do not have access to irrigation amenities. The majority of lands with irrigation amenities (irrigation canals, tanks) are solely owned or used by dominant castes. Hence, any irrigation water projects to improve water access or introduce new technologies such as drip irrigation inevitably benefit the landed dominant castes.

Another landlessness is due to food-growing land is being occupied by an elite group of large companies to produce cash crops for export. Even corporate farming is alienating land of SC. In NEP, projects of world bank and multinational companies are creating social and environmental tragedy through large projects. These projects are in areas where natural resources are very prosperous causing displacement of SCs, This further produced loss of livelihood and culturalhood, mental and physical trauma and economic impoverishment of the displaced SCs, without warranting resettlement and rehabilitation.

Breakdown of land reforms is an important rationale for high degree of landlessness among scheduled caste. Land tenure system could have abolished land alienation but its benefits only dominant peasant castes. The weaker section was without the benefit. By 1996 only 2 percent of total cultivable land was rearrange under land ceiling policy. And the ratio increased to only 8 percent when the distribution of government land is added. As on September 1996, about 52

lakh acres were distributed to 151 beneficiaries. Of these about 18 lakh acres were distributed to SC beneficiaries, with 0.977 acre per beneficiary. (Nanchariah, 2000) The untouchability is practice not only in labour market but also in land market purchasing and renting of land. In about 36 percent of villages (out of 550 villages) SCs were denied wage employment in agriculture. In about 25 percent of villages, the SC worker faced discrimination in wage payment. The SC wage labourer thus received daily wages at a rate less than both the market wage rate and the wages paid to non-SC workers. The dispute over wages and occupancy of land allotted to SCs by the government has been at the root of repeated atrocities on SC. Hence, strict execution of land reform and redistribution of surplus and wasteland among the poor particularly among scheduled castes is vital not only to eradicate poverty but also to reduce economic inequality and thereby decide the problem of growing social tension in rural India (Thorat, S.K. 2000).

Land is the prime asset in rural areas that determines an individual's standard of living and social status. Lack of access to land makes SCs economically susceptible. Upper and middle class landlords exploit their enslavement and allows for many ill-treatment to go with impunity. Landless agricultural labourers work below the minimum wages prescribed for a few kilograms of rice or Rs 15 to Rs 35 per day. Many labourers own sum unpaid to their employers or other moneylenders (Rural Labour Enquiry, 2000). There is another disadvantage for the already suffering SCs in rural saving.

In 2000, Scheduled caste wage labour dependent households accounts for 65 percent of rural and urban. Scarce right of entry to land has resulted in an extremely high reliance of SC households on manual wage labour which is pessimistic move out of self-employment. This has resulted in constant chronic poverty. In 2000, around 43 percent of Scheduled castes persons were below the poverty line, both in rural and urban areas, which is indeed higher as compared to 23 percent among other communities. Poverty is particularly high among SC wage labourer i.e. 60 percent in 2003-04. This was due to reduced work.

They need additional work in non-agricultural sector for meeting the two ends. In deficiency of this work, however, they engage themselves with the assorted work related to their tiny farms and declare themselves as agriculture workers [Table 3.5]. Given the insignificant amounts of remuneration to SC in manual scavenging, agricultural labour, and other field employment, it is little astonish that many

families have a loan of money from their upper-caste neighbours and subsequently go into bondage.

Table 3.5
Occupational Livelihood Pattern: Scheduled Castes and Others (percent) - Rural Areas

Household Type	Scheduled Caste (SC)			Non-SC/ST			Ratio (SC to Others)		
	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
Self Employed in Agriculture	18.9	20.1	16.4	43.3	43.32	41.1	0.44	0.46	0.40
Self Employed in Non-Agriculture	11.0	10.7	12.0	13.8	14.42	14.8	0.80	0.74	0.81
Agricultural Labourer	51.7	49.3	51.4	23.2	23.2	19.0	2.23	2.13	2.71
Other Labourer	11.4	10.2	10.0	7.9	6.9	6.3	1.44	1.48	1.59
Others	6.9	9.7	10.2	11.5	12.1	18.7	0.60	0.80	0.55

Source: National Sample Survey 1987-88, 1993-94, and 1999-2000

The world Banks largest sector is agriculture, experiencing swift privatisation. The elimination of agricultural subsidies has strained fertilizer value up by 40 percent and the domestic price of rice has augment by 50 percent. Agricultural technologies encouraged by Multi-National Companies (MNCs) create a market reliant economy by the use of patents allowing them to dictate which crops are to be produced based on profitability rather than on need. Growing interest rates makes it impossible for small producers to get loans and the majority of those pushed off the land are SCs.

This has changed the land use pattern and the livelihood who have depended on the land and agriculture. Labour demand has decreased while demand for land has increased due to commercial agriculture. The affect is because SC cannot afford the higher land base and land sale prices. Thus most SC landless agricultural labourers have been brutally slap by the introduction of mass-scale aquaculture.

The SC agricultural labourers suffer from seasonal unemployment, job insecurity, poverty, indebtedness, capital-intensive agriculture and lack of access to productive assets. Income has declined. Agricultural production has been sluggish; food production has declined by almost 5 per cent. Suicides persist. In recent years farmers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Punjab have committed suicides in significant numbers due to crop failures and indebtedness.

The intention of the National Agricultural Policy outlay emphasized the pre-existing inequities creating social strife and disenchantment.

This Situations created direct and indirect conflict . The cause of conflict in rural areas are security of employment, minimum wages, share in the produce, securing of surplus lands, reduction and liquidations of debts and violence by the land owning classes. There are also tensions and clashes in the context of sexual and cultural oppression and political denial (Kumar.A ,2002).The conflicts and repression is seen in most of the poor states. From 1995 to 1997 total 90,925 cases were record of crimes and atrocities against the Dalits. Almost 70 per cent of it were reported from the - Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (BIMARU states) (National SC/ST commission Report, 1997-98).

SELF-EMPLOYMENT/CASUAL LABOUR

The cutback in bank credit had an unfavourable impact on agriculture and non-agriculture sectors and in turn on rural employment like IRDP, JRY, which is the largest employer of SCs. But the state should also offer then with the obligatory credit to facilitate them to augment the productivity of their economic assets and extend financial aid to advance their educational levels (Nanchariah,G. 2000). They are handicap in credit market The changes in the credit policy based on commercial importance have condensed priority lending from 18 percent to 13 percent affecting SCs.

The indebtedness has amplified among the SC. The assistance provided was scarce and it is hard to substitute old exploitative systems under these constraints (Kamble, B.N 2000). This is due to less budgets.Even if loan is taken than repayment is impossible since ther are only less than 20 annual days of work at meagre Rs. 21 per day (Teltumbde, A. 2000). The loan facilities and self-employment schemes more often have not achieve by the needy persons of SC. But if SC is given loan for a cycle rickshaw or milch cattle in a locality where untouchability still exists in various forms, no upper caste man will avail his services and the beneficiary will neither be a position to improve his /her economic condition nor pay the debt. Thus leaving SCs in chronic poverty. Belief in purity and pollution also affects hiring of SC wage labourers in house construction– in about one third of villages they were excluded from employment for construction of houses.

URBAN EMPLOYMENT

The urban SCs are being increasingly hard-pressed to casual labour conduct, with a turn down in organised sector. Without vital transformation to take in the unemployed of SC resulted in further social exclusion. This indicates the unequal contribution of SCs in the job market today.

The economic liberalism has led to flexible labour market policies in industrial sector by subcontracting, outsourcing and temporary of labours. This has weakened the planned position of the trade unions. According to the Labour Bureau figures of the Government of India, there has been a decline in the number of man-days lost due to strikes and lockouts since 1992 to 2000. This escort to class based conflicts in industrial spheres of SC's.

The growing competition, rising cost and stress on prices has made endurance of small-scale industries unsure. Thus, reducing employment opportunities for SCs [Table 3.5]. Thus nature of entrepreneurship among the SC is limited only to self-employment, family employment and small-scale industries (Koli, P.A 2000). The SC excessively represented in inadequately paid dead-end jobs in urban job market. There is heavy decrease in the employment of SC in urban areas (Table 3.6)

Table 3.6 Occupational Livelihood Pattern: Scheduled Castes and Others (percent) - Urban Areas

Household Type	Scheduled Caste (SC)			Non-SC/ST			Ratio (SC to Others)		
	1987-1988	1993-94	1999-2000	1987-1988	1993-1994	1999-2000	1987-1988	1993-1994	1999-2000
Self Employed	26	21.6	27.3	35.2	35.5	35.5	0.74	0.61	0.77
Regular Wage Earner /Salaried	39.4	44.4	37.6	45	43.9	46.5	0.88	1.01	0.81
Casual Labourer	26	20.1	26.5	11.3	10.8	7.4	2.30	1.86	3.58
Others	8.5	13.9	8.5	9.2	9.8	10.5	0.92	1.42	0.81

Source: National Sample Survey 1987-88, 1993-94, and 1999-2000

PRIVATISATION IN PUBLIC SECTOR

The public become privatised to restructure in the competition. The Governments has taken scheme to privatise public sector enterprises by reducing budget by 6.1 percent since 1991-92. This has cut up of jobs to lessen economic burden. The threat to declare person surplus is there in banks, railway, post and

telecommunication department by retrenchment of workers in general, and indirectly SC which only the reservation policy for SCs as of now applies (Shah, G .1994). Where the private sector enterprises are mainly guided by profit maximization, which tends to emphasize inequalities

ORGANIZED SECTOR

The condition of the working class in the organised-sector is hopelessness in the new economic policies. The new labour laws have lessened the space for class conflict in the organised sector of industrial India. The 'class power' has been declined due to disinvestment in the public sector, retrenchment and contractualization of the private industrial establishments, and global recession in the industrial sector. The industrial disputes 1992 and 2002 shows decline in number from 1714 to 411 and also decline in of workers .

The backlog in vacancies for the Scheduled Castes is 54.30 percent in Central Government department 45.10 percent in Public sector banks and 88.18 percent in public sector enterprises (National Commission for SC /ST, 1996- 97 and 1997-98). Many reserved posts remain vacant though many SC candidates are pursuing for employment.

"The absolute number of SC employees has gone down from 6.28 lakh in 1991 to 6.04 lakh in 1992. Due to new economic policy of the government, the intensity of employment reduction was more for SC than ST and Non-SC/ST, but during 2000-03 the reduction of jobs of Non-SC/ST are more than SCs & ST"(Thorat and Senapati, 2005). This shown decline in the employment of SCs in government services along with the level of increased poverty.

"In public sector, the SCs are still concentrated in lower class public sector jobs, particularly as sweepers, reflecting the firmness of the hierarchical structured of the caste system. The high percentage in all categories by non-SCs is because of SCs excess representation in groups D and also since jobs like sweepers/scavengers are not usually taken up by non-SCs due to social stigma attached to it" (Thorat and Senapati, 2005).

The general caste system has unconstructive impact on income distribution, labour immobility across different occupation and the social stigma linked with certain occupations has been emphasized by putting restrictions on mobility of labour across caste occupation and thereby not permitting readjustment of employment (Ambedkar, 1936). Caste becomes a direct cause of much "voluntary

unemployment” among high castes and ‘involuntary unemployment” among the low castes. The high caste Hindu would generally prefer to be willingly unemployed than to take up an occupation not allocated to his caste. On the other hand for the low-caste untouchables the restrictions to take other castes’ occupation compel them to remain unwillingly unemployed. Near look from economic theories indicate the serious consequences of the caste system, particularly of exclusion and discrimination linked with it on economic development and income distribution, also on right to individual development, equal right to employment and wages, all of which have cumulative poverty-inducing consequences on social institution disturbance. The majority of SC respondents continue with their traditional occupation and only few have been able to switch to another occupation. In a sizable number of villages, SCs were forced to carry on their traditional occupations which are considered to be unclean and polluting. In about quarter of the villages the untouchables face exclusion or discrimination in various forms in the sale and purchase of consumer goods (Thorat, 2005). In the urban areas 56 percent of SC respondents expressed a shift away from their traditional caste occupation. But when SCs wanted to switch over from their traditional occupation in rural areas to some other occupation, they were abused or beaten by dominant castes. The SCs are suffering more in the labour market and other markets such as capital, land, information etc (Thorat, 2001).

The rehabilitation of the scavenger is one of the scheme of the social security. Accordingly an assistance is given under the national scheme of liberation and rehabilitation to the scavengers and their Dependents for living the job and rehabilitating in other job. (Table 3.7) The state of Andra Pradesh is getting maximum of funds and Punjab is getting least of the funds in 2002-03.

Today, there has been a rising claim, particularly by the SCs, for some kind of reservation policy in the private sector. Insights from the economic theories of castes system indicates that market untouchability is a typical case of market failure because it brings massive economic inefficiency and also adversely affects prospects for the economic growth. This involves unequal opportunities which in cooperation produce circumstances of high deficiency and poverty particularly for SC.

Table 3.7 Beneficiaries assisted under the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents.

States/UTs	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96-		1996-97-		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		
	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	
Andhra Pradesh	710	1083	153	1406	313	1937	202	1315	-	519	-	509	65	4718	NA	747	5090	9365	19181	24896	149885	149885	
Assam	-	-	-	-	37	61	-	-	571	-	1204	284	434	447	55	289	111	-	3500	4500	4000	4000	
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	N	-	-	-	-	-	
Gujarat	-	33	-	873	790	1221	-	1681	44	1606	-	1589	-	1578	-	1529	Na	N	-	-	-	-	
Haryana	-	-	833	1295	1993	1411	827	4735	482	1790	375	1859	431	1660	441	1049	189	1069	-	-	-	-	
Himachal Pradesh	115	10	123	151	127	158	241	200	604	353	325	249	180	218	821	329	612	334	789	1600	789	1600	
Jammu & Kashmir	20	-	273	7	-	40	-	-	-	-	41	-	20	-	19	Na	NA	-	-	-	-	-	
Karnataka	-	166	166	431	469	987	284	234	83	146	-	1692	-	1122	-	1279	Na	852	3500	3881	5000	5000	
Kerala	-	-	144	116	12	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	Na	N	-	-	-	-	-	
Madhya Pradesh	11395	10194	10892	12383	8717	15661	7274	14854	4566	7216	2632	4277	1482	5166	810	3347	315	2940	1525	5525	1587	5567	
Maharashtra	1248	1675	644	2792	3170	3481	2031	3094	1440	1442	909	2273	645	1678	575	1313	29	30	9500	10500	9500	10500	
Orissa	209	26	1080	872	705	888	422	1060	901	991	1010	885	338	1562	260	1896	647	1768	3000	8005	1860	3675	
Punjab	130	-	4102	1138	291	375	-	308	-	552	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	531	531	-	-	-	285	
Rajasthan	528	178	2147	1543	2181	2096	3007	3622	999	2374	1005	1944	115	1055	498	172	198	404	600	800	400	836	
Tamil Nadu	-	-	500	2556	3461	4987	625	4094	471	2048	403	2534	593	2430	1000	1391	2530	3647	3000	3500	-	-	
Uttar Pradesh	1865	4620	10651	4213	2692	29665	11558	43006	10396	37416	7830	14055	3700	14510	3050	12919	-	8987	4671	11653	-	1618	
West Bengal	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	100	3000	-	127	-	395	29	259	-	385	500	2000	-	-	
Delhi	-	505	13	196	121	303	44	825	222	1112	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Maghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Pondicherry	-	93	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5000	5000
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ultranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	16220	18583	31824	30065	25079	63296	26493	79028	20875	60565	15493	32318	7981	36659	7639	26538	10252	30312	49766	76840	178011	187966	

Notes (*): This Scheme was launched in March, 1992

(**): Also includes figures proposed by State Govts. (T) : Training (R) : Rehabilitation (NA) : Not Applicable

Source: Annual Reports & Records of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India, New Delhi

Private sectors doors remainder close since it requires professional education and technical skills, which bulk of the SCs are destitute due to privatisation of public sector undertakings and enterprises. The meagre employment opportunities available to them are also being taken away and SC are left to rely upon the market (private) for employment where no shield is given against untouchability.

So the important role is to be given to private industries to give equal opportunities to the SCs in the coming years. The corporate has an important role in furthering the cause of equal opportunity. In fact, promoting equal opportunity was seen as an important element of corporate society responsibility (CSR). But it the current mindset of viewing CSR as charity has to be replaced with a sense of responsibility. Corporate should not only have a profit target but a social target to fulfil, which was held unanimously.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Food security mainly relates with the production, distribution and pricing of food grains and thus brings agriculture, public distribution system (PDS) and the subsidy structure into focus in the light of the NEP. For example, the price of chemical fertilizers, electricity and coal has increased. The devaluation of rupee has shoot up prices of goods. The SCs wages are insufficient to meet their consumption expenditure. Consumption expenditure was abruptly enhanced due to NEP for SC who are in poverty .The SC don't have sufficient to buy food equivalent of 2,400 calories in rural and 2,100 calories in urban areas (definition of poverty) [Table 3.8].

Table 3.8 Consumption Expenditure of Poor

Year	Rural	Urban
1987-88	15.57	13.33
1990-91	15.96	13.74
1991-92	12.74	13.17

Source: Economic Survey 1993-94

The price increase of food grains due to the cuts in food and fertilizers subsidies have mostly been insensitive on SCs. The WPI (wholesale price index) for all articles increased by 44.4 percent with an annual compound growth of 10.3 percent which previously was 7 percent for all decade before economic reforms.

In the 1980's annual increase in prices was by 7 percent for rice and for wheat it was 3.3 percent. The per capita availability of food grains has actually fallen from 510 grams to 461 grams from 1991 to 1996. Due to this SC have declining share creating inequality along caste lines The NEP annual price rises were 13.5 percent for rice and 18 percent for wheat which is much more increased. The same pattern was repeated for other food grains in that period. The price rise for pulses has been 97.2 percent, for vegetables 163.4 percent, for fruits 74 percent and for the eggs, meat and fish groups 102.5 percent [Table 3.8 and 3.9] (Teltumde, A 2000). The availability of Pulses is reduced for the SCs, it the only source of vegetable protein. The deficiency of it is injurious to SC men also but disproportionately to women and children because male get preference traditionally (Teltumbde, A. 2000). This not only causes malnourishment but causes starvation deaths.

Table 3.9 Total Food Grain Production (million tonnes)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Food grains					
(Rice, wheat, coarse Cereals & pulses)	171.0	176.4	168.4	180	179
Percentage variation Over previous year	0.6	3.2	-4.5	6.9	-0.5

Source: Economic Survey, 1993-94

The off take of rice and wheat from PDS shops has declined from 1989-90 to 1992-94 (table.3.10).The amount to purchase is not ready with SCs since they to pay 68 percent more due to increased prices under (TPDS).

Table (3.10) Public Distribution System (in million tonnes)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Wheat Allocated	9.5	10.36	9.24	7.01
Off-take Wheat	7.09	8.78	7.41	4.04
Rice Allocated	9.61	11.36	11.48	9.29.
Off-take Rice	7.87	9.94	9.39	6.76

Source: Economic Survey, 1993.94.

The new scheme pushes more SCs to poverty and starvation due to reduction in their off-take by over 50 percent. The PDS networks remain almost negligible in the rural areas, except in Kerala and Karnataka . To make matter worse, in

practically, PDS system is non functional in all villages. While PDS prices are revised every now and then more frequent than the violated wages of Rs 12 to Rs.30 per day. The PDS with price increase put extreme pressure on SCs to earn an enough for livelihood that can at least feed their families inspite of natural calamities. The living standards of SC is lower inspite of the special effort made to reach SC through PDS (Saggar, and Pan, 1994). But the untouchability in rural areas prevented access to the PDS. The PDS should be targeted on caste basis to benefit SCs (Murthy and Murthy, 2000).

The outcome was mal-nutrition and hunger to be bear by the people in direct proportion to their poverty. Therefore, SCs have to have a loan of money from others to gather their consumption cost at higher rates of interest. "The share of borrowings among SCs from the government has decreased from 7.93 percent in 1983 to 0.90 in 1993-94" (Rural labour inquiry 1983-84, 1993-94). The dependence on moneylenders has increased from 30.88 percent in 1983 to 40.77 percent in 1993-94. For SCs the share of debt acquired for the consumption operating cost was increased from 32.89 percent in 1983 to 42.7 percent in 1993-94. Because of the overpowering burdens, some farmers even committed suicide to be reassured from their debts and acute poverty.

The deprivation in nutrition status is measured by the percentage of under weight children. For instance during 1999 –2000, the nutrition index reduced from 58 percent to 54 percent for the SCs. Thus, the decline in nutrition deprivation occurred at much lower rates in the case of the SCs (1.02 percent per annum) as compared with the non-SC (2.36 percent per annum). The levels of under nourishment were relatively higher among the SCs, as compared to non-SCs/STs. The health index indicated an overall improvement but by a low margin for the SCs particularly.

HEALTH SECURITY

The State is likely to withdraw more from its welfare obligation. The inclination is towards privatising public health infrastructure. The primary healthcare centres (PHC) services is reduced to selective health areas due to World Bank's intervention creating the anti people policy of user charge. The changes in secondary level public hospitals has further worsened the healthcare situation of

the poor. The payment for public health facilities over five times in first half of the NEP had made Scheduled Caste more depressed.

Many SCs village are still unable to access these facilities due to long distance from their villages of community health centres and area hospitals. Even the carelessness of hospital institutions in visiting these villages is found. The practice of untouchability prevented health sub-centres within five Kilometres of the villages for 65 percent of SCs villages (Chakrabarthy, 1994).

The erosion of the expenditure on disease prevention and control programme of the poverty prone disease like TB, Malaria, filarial, leprosy etc which catches the vulnerable SCs because of inadequacy of amenities. The rise in the prices of medicines has reduced medical care.

The denial of access to water and discrimination also come under health security. Even today the religion-based socio-economic system of caste enforces inequitable access, control and distribution of water and water use rights to SCs, who are treated as impure in the caste hierarchy. The article 15 of the Indian Constitution clearly prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste in terms of use and enjoyment of wells, bathing tanks and other public water sources. In most villages, SCs often have separate wells or separate areas of streams to access water. The SC women many a time have to walk long distances just to fetch water since all the closer water sources being appropriated by the dominant castes for their exclusive use. The SCs are usually made to draw their water downstream where the water is less clean.

Despite the government's alleged priority to supply potable water facilities to SCs in their caste-segregated colonies, over 20 percent of Dalit households continue to lack access to minimum hygienic drinking water (National Commission SC/ST, 1996-97/1997-98). But this figure could be higher since drinking water sources dry up. In the execution of the rural water supply scheme, nearly 50 percent of SC habitations were discriminated in terms of less budget allocation, use of sub-standard material, delay in budget allocation, delay in implementing the scheme, lack of budget for maintenance etc (Action Aid, 2002).

There is wide gaps between government data and the actual situation in the villages of segregated water supplies SCs, and in particular SC women due to a variety of untouchability practices. SCs rarely enjoy access to water taps or tank in the dominant caste areas of the village. SC women is force to use separate taps

or make them wait until dominant caste women finish drawing water and then pour water into their vessels, an act often accompanied by open derogatory remarks.

Table 3.11 Status of key health indicators in India

Indicators	SC	ST	Total
Infant Mortality	83	84.2	67.6
Neo-natal Mortality	53.2	53.3	43.4
Child Mortality	39.5	46.3	29.3
Under five Mortality	119.3	126.6	94.9
ANC Checkup	61.1	56.5	65.4
Percentage Institutional Deliveries	26.8	17.1	33.6
Percentage of women with any anaemia	56.0	64.9	51.8
Percentage of children undernourished (weight for age)	53.5	55.9	47.0

Source: Planning Commission, 2000

The index of access to public health services is estimated by taking the indicators of percentage of children not vaccinated and percentage of non-institutional delivery. child and post delivery mortality more for SC. Here we see that the both this indicators rare for rural as well as urban areas due to no accesses of it. The SC children are 20 percent to 30 percent anaemic and suffer from fever, another 25 percent suffer from ARI (Acute respiratory infection) and diarrhoea. In 1998-99 at least 56 percent of SC women suffered from anaemia. Only 2/3rd of SC women had an antenatal check-up. Only a small percentage (17 percent) of SC women was also to have a post postpartum check up within two months of delivery. In 2000 an over all level, an average of about 44.15 percent for SC persons/households did not have access to public services. The disadvantage of the Scheduled Castes with regards to access to health services was greater. The health index reduced from 60 percent in 1990 to 44 percent in 2000 for the Scheduled Castes (Thorat, S. 2004).

The child mortality among SCs is closely linked with poverty and low educational status. Less access to health service and discrimination, which reduce the capacity of SCs to demand and utilize the public health services. Thus we see health security is related to education.

EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

Constitution promise of free, compulsory, and primary education to all children up to the age of fourteen with special care and consideration to promote the educational progress of scheduled caste but illiteracy still afflict for almost two thirds of the SC population. The government depart from the education by creating privatisation and commercialisation of education. The commercialisation of education is falling SC right of entry to education due to incapacity to pay for the higher costs of private schools.

Even the government is reducing the budget allocation for incentives such as scholarships to SC children. The resultant is that enhancement of primary education among SCs is being seriously threatened and even child labour is created. Privatisation will promote gender inequality among SCs. The present low literacy rate among SC girls will not improve due to the mere fact that SC boys will be preferred increasingly over the girls for education.

“For improving the environment of employment, incentives for girls’ education may be introduction by state governments, by providing facilities for care of both the siblings and school going children until evening. The hostels for girls are very less in number and where there are hostels, facilities in the hostels are found to be very poor” (National SC/ST commission Report). The educational opportunities and access to food security through mid day meals for SCs needs to be understood against the already existing exclusion in the education sectors. The caste, gender and untouchability in schools are some of the problems faced by SCs.

Before the globalisation, the 1986 National policy on education aimed at universal enrolment of all SC children in the 6-11 age group and 75 percent enrolment in the 11-14 group. These targets have been reiterated in 1992. “Again, to universalise primary education for SCs, the involvement of SCs communities in ownership of school committees, setting up of alternative schooling facilities and other strategies”(Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, 2000).

“But in spite of 5,98,000 primary and 1,77,000 upper primary schools in 1999, access to schooling is less due to long distance of school for SCs. This is confirm by the disparity of rural habitations in accessing primary schools for general habitations which is 49.79 percent and for SCs habitation is 62.97 percent. The disparity of rural habitations in accessing upper primary schools for general

habitations is 86.13 percent and SCs habitations are 93.49 percent (Thorat, S. 2004).”

The costs of schooling for purchase of books, uniforms, etc. have also prevented SCs parents from sending their children to school. An usually SCs household pay out at the primary school level Rs.303 in government schools and Rs.325 in government aided schools Rs.757 in private schools. In this situation the central and state government should execute the policy of providing incentives for education like free textbooks, mid-day meals, etc. for SC children in order to lessen the direct costs of schooling.

“The real opinion at the national level is that only 54.6 percent schools and 10 percent SC students were covered by the free textbooks scheme. The 29.3 percent schools and 4.6 percent SC students were covered for free uniforms. The 13.9 percent schools and 3.9 percent SC students were covered by midday meal Scheme” (NCERT, 1993-94). No wonder that this policy of government functioning has resulted in disparity between the school attendance rate of SC and non-SC children [Table 3.12].

The admission to the Mid-day Meal Scheme specifies caste-based exclusion and discrimination of one form or another especially in the village. The opposition to SC cooks is actually a blanket term describing several different patterns of specific acts of caste discrimination and exclusion observed in the study of the MMS.

Other several disparity in the segregation of SCs are separate eating as the primary problem. This problem can be overcome by effective and participatory interventions to ensure their children’s equal access to the right to food and the right to education, as well as their own right to employment by being as MMS cooks, organizers, or teachers (Thorat and Joel, Lee. 2005).

“Despite state assistance in primary education, SCs suffer from an alarming drop out rate. In 1993 enrolment at primary level among SCs was 16.2 percent while among non-SC/ST it was 83.8 percent. the national drop out rate for SC children who often sit in the back of classroom was staggering at 49.35 percent for primary School and 77.65 percent for secondary School in 1994-95”(National commission for SC/ST Report, 1996-1997).

Table 3.12 School Attendance Rate (among the Children) 5-14 age groups

Year	SCs		Non-SCs	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
1987-88	33.1	49.8	45.8	63.4
1993-94	-46.2	64.3	61.0	74.9

Source: India Education Report 2000

The 99 percent of SC students come from government Schools which lacks basic infrastructure, adequate class rooms and teachers, training and, etc (Frazer and Saubhagyavathy, 1999). So majority of SC students suffer serious drawback in the job market.

“The dropout rate can be reduced significantly by providing economic incentives to children and also by improving the economic condition of the parents. The working children can be paid Rs. 100 per month and given a daily meals worth Rs. 2.50, if they attend schools specially set up for them for at least 26 days a month (The Statesman, 1995). These Schools should impart vocational and non-formal education” (SC/ ST Recommendation Report, 1977-78). These SCs household should be adequately rewarded for sending their children to School (Murthy and Murthy, 2000). This will further reduce the problems of child labour and social security.

But the literacy statistics of the last decennial census offers significant positive trends of social transformation for both males and females belonging to Scheduled Castes.

Table 3.13 Percentage of Literacy (Male Female)

Year	Total			Scheduled Castes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1991	64.13	39.29	52.21	49.91	23.76	37.41
2001	75.00	54.00	65.00	66.64	41.90	54.69

Source: Census of India 2001

The above table shows that the literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes increased by 17.28 percent over the last decennial where as the total literacy rate logged at 12.79 percent. In terms of gender analysis, the Scheduled Castes females recorded a magnificent 18.14 percent increase as against comprehensive

average of 14.71 percent. This phenomenon indicates reduction in the literacy gap between the general and the Scheduled Castes population.

According to the Census of 1991 more than 80 per cent rural SC women were found to be illiterate since women are victims at the hands of the dominant castes in different parts of India. Lower literacy, low level of education and the continual discrimination of SCs in educational institutions pose a major problem. There is a need to take an instant look at the education policy and develop major programmes of strengthening public education system in the villages and in the cities on a much larger scale. There is inevitability to restructure government resources for education and vocational training. There is need to develop an inexpensive, uniform and better quality public educational system set up to the university level and in rural areas the loan schemes. In case of states of India, the literacy rate for SC in Bihar is lowest and that of Mizoram it is highest.

Table 3.14: States/ UTs-wise Selected Development indicators of Scheduled Castes and Total Population in India

States/ Union Territories	Demography					Literacy and Education			
	Population (Million-1991)			Sex Ratio (1991) m		Literacy Rates (1991)			
	Total	SCs	percent	Total	SCs	Total	SCs	Female	SCs
INDIA	846.3	138.22	16.5	927	922	52.2	37.4	39.3	23.8
States									
Andhra Pradesh	6651	10.59	15.9	972	969	44.1	31.6	32.7	20.9
Arunachal Pradesh	0.86	4052	0.5	859	627	41.6	57.3	29.7	41.4
Assam	22.41	1.66	7.4	923	919	52.9	53.9	43	42.9
Bihar	86.37	12.57	14.6	911	914	38.5	19.5	22.9	7.1
Goa	1.17	0.02	2.1	967	7 %	75.5	58.7	67.1	47.5
Gujarat	41.31	3.06	7.4	934	925	61.3	61.1	48.6	45.5
Haryana	16.46	3.25	19.7	865	860	55.9	39.2	40.5	24.1
Himachal Pradesh	5.17	1.31	25.3	976	7 %	63.9	53.2	52.1	41
Jammu & Kashmir	7.72	NA	-	923	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	44.98	7.37	16.4	960	2 %	56	38.1	44.3	25.9
Kerala	29.1	2.89	9.9	1036	1029	56	79.7	86.2	74.3
Madhya Pradesh	66.18	9.63	14.5	931	915	44.2	35.1	28.9	18.1
Maharashtra	78.94	8.76	11.1	934	944	64.9	56.5	52.3	41.5
Manipur	1.84	0.04	2	958	973	59.9	56.4	47.6	47.4
Meghalaya	1.77	0.01	0.5	955	821	49.1	43.3	44.9	31.2
Mizoram	0.69	691	0.4	921	157	87.3	77.9	78.6	81.2
Nagaland	1.21	Nil	-	886	Nil	61.7	Nil	54.8	Nil
Orissa	31.66	5.13	16.2	971	975	49.1	36.8	34.7	20.7
Punjab	20.28	5.74	28.3	882	873	58.5	41.1	50.4	31
Rajasthan	44.01	7.61	17.3	910	899	38.6	26.3	20.4	8.3
Sikkim	0.41	0.02	5.9	878	939	56.9	51	46.7	42.8
Tamil Nadu	55.86	10.71	19.2	974	978	62.7	46.7	51.3	34.8
Tripura	2.76	0.45	16.4	945	949	60.4	56.7	49.7	45.4
Uttar Pradesh	139.11	29.28	21	879	877	41.6	26.8	25.3	10.7
West Bengal	68.08	16.08	23.6	917	931	57.7	42.2	46.6	28.9
Union Territories									
A & N Islands	0.28	Nil	-	818	Nil	73	Nil	65.5	Nil

Chandigarh	0.64	0.1	165	790	810	77.8	55.4	72.3	43.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.14	2730\$	1.9	952	925	40.7	77.6	26.9	86.9
Daman & Diu	0.1	3891\$	3.8	968	1067	71.2	79.2	59.4	67.6
Delhi	9.42	1.79	19	827	834	75.3	57.6	66.9	43.8
Lakshadweep	0.05	Nil	-	943	Nil	81.8	Nil	72.9	Nil
Pondicherry	0.81	0.13	16.2	979	983	74.7	56.3	65.6	46.3

Source: Planning Commission government India

Public education system is the strength of SCs and needs to be further strengthened. The promotion of private education systems that creates inequality and hierarchy should be discouraged" (Thorat, S.K 2005). But, thanks to the government for thinking to adopting bill of reservation in private schools (The Hindustan Times, 2005). The deeper reason for this is poverty and caste based discriminations. The situation has become worst with the privatisation.

HOUSING

The village development index is also associated with the percentage of Katcha houses of mud and tins. In Katcha houses more than 74 percent of SCs live. The housing situation in the urban settings is dim since capability of development policies are dim to improve in SC housing. In urban slums are on the rise due to poverty and deprivation. This slum has usual conflict for saving illegal encroachment with government. There is high incidence of inter-community conflict as their life style. The slum dwellers work mostly in the unorganized sector with pretty not enough income to enjoy basic amenities.

The Scheduled Castes settlements are still denied access to water, primary schools, health facilities, proper roads, internal drainage, electricity etc. although many of these may have been created out of SCP (Special component plan) funds (Shah, G. 2001). About 78 percent of rural SC household have no electricity, 90 percent have no sanitation. This Inequality in distribution of amenities is not accidental. The 'untouchability' is firmed by state allocated facilities for separate colonies of SC. In many villages, the state administration installs electricity, sanitation facilities, and water pumps in the upper-caste section, but neglects to do the same in the neighbouring, segregated SC colony. Basic supplies such as water and medical facilities are also segregated. Moreover, the National Housing Policy gives special emphasis on allotting houses and house-sites to the SCs and also provides them financial assistance for the same in both urban and rural areas.

Women are as one who mainly take responsibility of their household for clearing, maintaining and running. About 70-75 percent of SC families are female-headed, due to either the husbands' dissipation or his income being spent on liquor, etc. This situation places the entire burden of household continuation on the women's shoulders. They pay the heavy-duty for the require of basic amenities in terms of the amount of hours and energy spent doing household labour. lack of electricity means SC women depend on the retreat of common property resources for domestic energy, wood and fuel which is out of control. In rural areas the SC women regularly go long distance hours together to collect food, fodder, fuel material and water which use up their energy impinging them physically and psychologically. Thus we see that NEP has created problem for SC in housing ownership and accessibility of amenities.

SOCIAL MOVEMENT

Although the problem of untouchability drew attention of the public, mobilised public opinion and campaigned for change through social movement. The social movement and social change are intricately linked. Social movements may promise to bring about social change and they do bring it.

The social movement is seen in the better off states of India. This states have resources to highlight the social problems of untouchability. The poverty stricken states have no consciousness to organise and agitate.

This is echoing voice in many protest and movement. The developed state with social movement have the less problem for gendered ness and high human development index. The reverse is the case with the BIMARU states and other less developed states which are socially and backward in social movement and consciousness.

CONFLICTS AND CRIMES

The cause for atrocities on the SCs is the social structure, social interactions, and unequal institutional arrangements. Especially atrocities on the SCs are also due to the special provision of reservations. Most of the conflicts take place between narrow segments of the caste hierarchy, between the poor and the not so poor, the landless labourer and the marginal landowner. The SC's denies working without dignity and appropriate wages. The assertiveness of these castes for higher

wages, liberty of choice of work and enterprise to achieve mobility as cultivators is among the most frequent reasons for atrocities against SCs.

Alone economic and caste bias against SCs is not used but social and economic boycotts and violence is used. SCs are physically abused, and threatened for refusing to carry out various caste-based tasks. Challenging the social order, demand increased wages and land, or political rights heads to violence and economic revenge (Action Aid, 2004). Belief in purity and pollution also affects hiring of SC wage labourers. The SC communities as a whole are collectively punished for individual disobedience. Women are physical attacks. Government hardly ever intervene with law. The persistence education and political movements for rights have all contributed to increasing intolerance.

Since the early 1990s, violence against SCs has go up noticeably in response to growing SC rights movements. Between 1995 and 1997, a total of 90,925 cases were registered with the police nation-wide as crimes and atrocities against scheduled castes. Of these 1,617 were for murder, 12,591 for hurt, 2,824 for rape, and 31,376 for offences listed under the Prevention of Atrocities Act. Mass murders of the Dalits by dominant castes in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar has underlined the depth of conflict between the castes in rural India over the last several years. According to an estimate, the period between 1990 and 1999 witnessed 35 instances of caste-based massacres, the total number of victims being about 400. More than 350 of those killed were from among the lower castes. Caste based clash is seen in the labour market and society. Almost 70 per cent of all the offences were reported from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh i.e, BIMARU states (National SC/ST commission Report, 1997-98). SCs are both hesitant and powerless to report crimes against themselves. This indicates that actual number of abuses is apparently much higher. The issue of caste-class in NEP is encourage SC caste violence.

The extent of crimes and atrocities on persons belonging to Scheduled Castes is much higher than those on Scheduled Tribe (National Commission SC / ST, 1999-2001). The cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes are about 6-7 times more than STs, though the population of SCs is only twice that of STs. All of them indicate presence of deepening social conflicts around issues of deprivation and poverty.

There had been a declining trend in crimes committed on members of SCs between 1997 and 2000 from 32,997 in 1995 to 23,742 in 2000. This decline may

be due to the roles of state, political mobilization, media and NGOs and increasing vigilance and resistance. They are still realities of atrocities and discrimination. Over and above, it has been observed that the Constitutional provisions have generated self-confidence among the SCs to the size their rights.

PLAN TO FIGHT DISCRIMINATION

The social security system should be made strong to improve the position of SC through well planning and transparency. Nationally, the government must act to uphold its own constitutional principles and work toward the uplifting of all citizens. Reservation has remained more symbolic than substantive. Reservation has also given acknowledged to the need of social, economic and political deprivations and discrimination. The impact of reservation policies is visible in the political field with their identity formation but these have not added to the any shift qualitative. There is no voice of SC so there are atrocities.

The SCs also suffer from continuing human rights violations and atrocities, which show the magnitude of social and economic untouchability. Only with the sincere implementation of laws intended agricultural labourers, manual scavenging and bonded labour, for attacks on SC men and women, can attain economic and physical security.

The precondition could be the thorough land reforms, massive investments in rural areas into agriculture-related infrastructural projects, universalisation of primary education, primary health care system and reinforcement of positive discrimination in favour of SCs. Though it is true that the SC situation is better for access to land and non-land capital assets from which they were previously prohibited. In urban areas 38 percent scheduled castes have found employment due to the reservation policy. The literacy rate has slowly increased. However, these little improvement can also partly be attributed to factors such as anti SC laws, government participation in economic and social governance and welfare measures.

The government should also establish a special department to continue the social reform process and to educate the masses on the evils of untouchability and caste discrimination. There is a need to have program of social and moral education of higher caste individuals in the society. Another recognized fact is that all these small gains and all impact there of are set to be wiped out with the new economic

policy. Faced with this grim prospect, SC needs to oppose this dominant process of reform.

In order to combine the NEP with the principle of justice one needs to rethink over some of its features and also adjust towards solving the basic problems of poverty, unemployment and inequalities. The SC should be protected in the changed situation since they cannot compete in market economy. The SC would need even more support from the states. The development needs to have political answers and preaching. There is a need for increasing the state role in setting off and executes the programmes which improves the SCs asset base and skills, particularly education. Any effort to empower the SCs should first focus on uniting the divided SCs and on providing them with adequate legal and political support. They would then be equipped with adequate knowledge and skills, and most of all, the courage to make use of these special legal provisions.

CONCLUSION

Now the base of social system needs reconsideration in the modern society. The institution of caste system which carries irrational believe is practised. This practice is favoured by the religion who theorises the hierarchy of man based on the evolution order and subjugate. Thus there is the tussle of CH's and the SC's from centuries together.

The economic system of reform has less attention to the upliftment of SC's with draw back of certain scheme. This has added to the economic deprivation of SC's even more than earlier for consumption expenditure. This economic sphere insecurity has created insecurity in other sphere also, that is for education and health.

The education is suffering due to privatization of education which is out of reach of the poor SC's. The health sector is also not showing the indication of improvement for SC's.

The higher health problems are seen for the SC women in the informal sector due to long working hours and no social security. The plight of rural women is more of concern since the 80 percent of women of SC's are as agricultural labours.

The social security plan has made symbolic impression by reservation in education but it could not be upto the mark in the employment sector. The political

institution has made use of reservation but the voice of the dalit leaders is unheard. Since the political institution is not acceptance of SC's as the leaders in panchayat and elsewhere. The new religion is accepted by the SC's other than Hinduism like Buddhism due to social movement, mostly in south India. The institution of mass media is not friendly to them. For this they have their own circulation but among themselves. Again which is unheard.

The institution of marriage is suffering due to the instability in employment. There is hardly any income in reform period to start new family. Since the young of the SC's community are not technological equipped to take job immediately in interdisciplinary sector. The age of marriage has gone upto early 30's where again there is tussle in between Grahastashram and the unfulfilled objective of Brahmacharyashram.

In this course of time, the family get again destabilize with the migration phenomenon for hunt of job. The attention is divided between the family of presentation and the family of orientation. Since few children of SC's do well to be settled and all responsibility comes on the educated one. The old age depending is again has to be shared by them although staying distanced. Since old age home are not popular in them and they have high morality to look after the old parents. And not like the other community taking help of old age home.

Thus we see that the globalisation, liberalisation and privatization has not left the social security untouched for SC's. The status of SC women could have been improved but due to illiteracy the women could not take the benefit of government provision and even the provision are less transparent, and inadequate and ineffective. The NEP is creating more genderedness in the sharing and caring. The share of SC women in education, health, food security is reduced drastically.

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Chapter~4

SCHEDULED TRIBE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

SOCIAL SECURITY AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

INTRODUCTION

The Tribe or Adivasis are the second depressed community after scheduled caste in India. They constitute only about 8.2 percent of the Indian population. Their population of 83 per cent is concentrated in the area between West Bengal and Gujarat .The seven sisters states of North eastern region constitute of 12 per cent. The Nilgiri Hills constitute only 4 percent and smallest representation of tribes is in J&K and Himachal Pradesh with only one per cent. They have a very special position in the Indian society culturally since they are the oldest settlers, if not the first settlers, in India. The word 'Adivasi ', in fact, means the original inhabitants of a land.

Large tribal communities reside in unreachable land. The infrastructures are not ready for these remote areas. Although traditional systems impart them with social and economic securities but series ventures in the name of development have uprooted their securities (Vidyarthi, L.P. 1974). The housing from nature is moved creating loss in livelihood from forests product due to forest regulations. The policies of the Government could not do much but only can name as "refugees of development and victims of internal colonisation" (Singh, A.K. 1995).

The chapter attempts show their security in education, employment, food security, and health with a stocktaking exercise of various social and economic security mechanisms prevalent among the tribal groups. It provides an overview of the nature by extent of insecurities faced by these groups against the traditional mechanisms followed by them and the security measures that the state has formulated. The social security benefits provided by the state are analysed in detail

to understand accessibility and effectiveness of the specific provision for the tribal population.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRENDS OF SECURITY

The tribals stay marginalised in spite of the constitution providing for a wide-ranging framework for their socio-economic development. Several provisions for protection of the interests of the tribal communities are made in the constitution. While some of the provisions are for regions where tribal communities are in majority and still other provisions are made for where they are in minority.

Eight states have tribal areas, which have been declared scheduled areas under the 5th Schedule of the Indian constitution. Under this 5th Scheduled, a special responsibility for peace and good governance of these areas are being imposed. The Laws have been framed to prohibit or restrict transfer of land by or among members of scheduled tribes (STs), regulate allotment of land to the tribes and to regulate the business of money lending in the tribal areas. Looking beyond the problem of exploitation, Article 46 of the constitution requires the state to promote with special care for their educational and economic interests. Articles 330, 332, 334 provide for their representation in the legislative bodies, while Article 335 calls for reservation of seats in employment for tribals in matters of recruitment.

The 'Operational Directive' available in 1991 firmly stated that the World Bank's objective policy was in the path of the indigenous people. It is to make certain that the development process promotion full respect for the dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness. The aim is that indigenous people do not suffer adverse affects during the development process particularly and maintain culturally compatible social and economic benefits. This guidelines is used to formulate a proper policy for tribal development (Singh, and Jabbi, 1995).

The Commission on Human Rights chose a special working group on the indigenous population to lay out their rights. One of the articles in the draft statement states that the indigenous people have the right to acquire financial and technical assistance from states through international cooperation to pursue freely their own political, economic, cultural and spiritual development for the enjoyment of the rights

contained in this declaration. No doubt that the tribal religion is to some extent undergoing changes because of the scientific implication being introduced in their areas but it will be wrong to say that tribal religion has disappeared completely. However, mainstream evaluations of tribal religious refuse to accept the existence of similar adaptation mechanisms in them. They are labelled as primitive, animistic or superstitious and therefore require cleansing. Since tribal identity is derived from their culture which in turn is a subset of tribal religion, any attempts to alter it, will adversely affect their identity. The new national policy has to address these problems and contain with mechanisms to negate the process of evolving monocultures so that tribal identity, culture and knowledge can prosper in their own beauty.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) had adopted a convention on the indigenous and the tribal populations. The ILO espouse a revised convention called "Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal People in Independent Countries". The convention pertain to tribal people in independent countries whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations. The conventions place the philosophy for a correct policy to protect and to promote the interests of the tribal communities (Singh, K.S, 1993). Any proper policy for tribal communities ensure their survival, identity and development.

The International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights of 1976 mentions that all people for their own ends can freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources. In no case may a people be dispossessed of its own means of survival. The industrial growth and gross national product (GNP) improvised this clause. Land and forest, which has been the foundation of the tribal subsistence economy, has been taken no here in the forename of national development and environment protection. They are forced to shift out of their traditional surroundings because the rational–legal system reclamation only the legal *pattas* (land) and

government warning. It is vital to change our legal system to broaden our belief of customary and community rights.

The World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) of the UN, which direct most international treaties on patents and intellectual property rights and the newly formed World Trade Organisation (WTO) are press the government to refocus its patent laws in the light of recent international agreements. It will eventually result in the tribals being steal of their knowledge and natural resources. Its impact on the tribals can be tacit from the fact that, more than 70 per cent of the health care needs of the tribals are met by the use of biodiversity materials (Singh, K.S. 1993).

The tribals are already involved in issue based policy initiatives like the policies on the forest, rehabilitation and resettlement and land alienation and now the formulation of states and question of tribal self-rule.

STATUS OF SCHEDULE TRIBE

It is estimated that the tribal communities comprises of over 8.2 percent of the total population of India. Majority of the tribals residing in North Eastern parts of India. In the name of rapid economic development, many tribals are being displaced from their traditional land and were never properly rehabilitated

There are categories of tribes according to education and interactions with non-tribal namely Primitive, Christian and non-Christian tribal. They are more below the poverty line than other. There is more poverty for primitive tribe because of resourcelessness. But due to the presence of Christian missionary in fields of education, health, credit market, etc the tribals have improved (Dayal and Karan, 2000).

The high incidence of poverty among the tribals echos in their poor access to food. The level of food deprivation, measured in terms of number of meals skipped, people do not get two squares meals a day throughout the year. This led to an unprecedented alienation of the cultivable lands owned by the tribal households.

Rapid deforestation also affected the tribal communities adversely by depriving them of their main sources of livelihood like food, fodders, timber for the construction of the agricultural tools etc.

The food and nutritional insufficiency and meagre way in health care causes high morbidity rate. The deficiency and infection-related diseases is very high though diseases related to cardio-vascular and nervous system is very little (Roy, B.K., 1999). The level of literacy among the tribals is low and continues to illustrate a significant space among males and females literacy. The backwardness is due to land alienation, unemployment, exploitation by money-lenders, zamindars, white-collar workers, politicians, traders and businessmen (Weiner, Myron 1978).

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India advocated the Panchsheel Policy for the preservation and development of the tribal culture and tradition. This policy was first conceived and advocated by Verrier Elwin which later was accepted by Jawaharlal Nehru. The Policy says, "People should develop along the lines of their own genius and we should avoid imposing anything on them. We should try to encourage in every way their own traditional arts and culture. Tribal rights on land and forest shall be respected. We should try to train and build up a team of their own people to do the work of ministration and development." But the Panchsheel Policy remained only on paper without proper implementation. There are also criticism from some scholars and intellectuals against the Panchsheel policy arguing that the policy is only trying to isolate the tribals from modern scientific influences.

Tribals were subjected to all forms of exploitation. The state, through its policies rather than curbing this tendency, implicitly encouraged such exploitation. Instead of allowing them to develop on the lines of their own genius, the state continued and still continues with the process of opening schools and colleges in tribal areas, which impart education in the languages which are alien to them. Rather than safeguarding their rights on land and forest, state continue to project tribes as encroachers and potential destroyers of forests and thus demand tribal physical relocation. In the name of economic reform their territories are increasing

being opened to the outsiders. Irrigation schemes, industrial mining and forest based industries etc. are allowed to prosper in large numbers, that too without the consent of the tribals. Today the state boasts for having a special law on tribal self rule.

The composition of Human Development Index (HDI) are determined by the life expectancy, literacy/schooling and income. There is no systemic and comprehensive empirical data on the HDI of the tribals in India. Even the geographical and cultural exclusion are not reflected in the HDI (Annual Report, Ministry of tribal affair, 2004-2005). But it is very obvious that it will be lower than the national score because the tribals have a lower health-education and employment status. The lower status of the tribals is mainly because of the absence of health and educational facilities in rural India, where most tribals live. The widespread malnutrition in tribal children obstructed their physical and mental development. The low level of literacy, does not equip them for jobs with high incomes.

Health and education come first in human development. Deprivation in these important inputs in human resources development put a ceiling on the employment opportunities of the tribals. The adverse delimiting influences start in early childhood. Therefore, to improve the health-education-employment status of the tribals the focus, as in any other social group, should be the tribal child (Singh, A.K 1996).

THEORISING DISPLACEMENT

Primitive society was simple and small. Its members were connected with a common bond. They had a community life. Each for all and all for each was their social principle. They were united by the bond of religion, custom and tradition with no scope for separation and alienation. But as the society grew, the patterns of life multiplied and the social organization became more complex. When the society was smaller with face to face relationships, there were hardly any occasions for alienation. As the size of the society increases the constituents become stranger. The social estrangements lead to alienation and further differentiation.

A modern society is constituted by members of different castes, tribes, races, communities, religions and beliefs and even nations having very much different

customs, ideals, values and patterns supply. This increases social differentiation to such a point that everyone feels himself a stranger. This situation confirms alienation. In the tribal society social relationships were impersonalised, impersonal situations increased and the human life become alienated. The disenchantment from popular cultural standards, measured in terms of estrangement from conventional religion, indifference to mass media, popular education, etc.

Alienation is the process in which the intimate personal and primary relations become loose and therefore the individual finds himself isolated and feels that the society or the group of which he is the member is not so much his that it may fulfill his expectations and ambitions. When the individual finds that he is no more the determining factor in the events around him and has no right to decide about anything he loses almost all attachments. That his own behaviour cannot determine the occurrence of the outcomes or reinforcement, he seeks. It is the result of the individual's perception that he has no control over socio-political events. Social disorganisation and alienation are co-related. In an organised social system the constituents follow similar aims and ideals. Alienation is the condition of disturbance of this harmony and increase of social estrangement, which in its turn, increases social disorganisation.

This is due to an increase of functional rationality and the decrease of substantial rationality. In a less developed society he has to utilise his reason, skill and understanding to fulfil his needs, of course through the available means but as the society develops so do develop the means of fulfilment of human needs till a stage is arrived where these means themselves become so much organised and powerful that they fulfil the needs of the individuals without any occasions for the use of their wisdom, reason or understanding. This leads to the feeling that the individual's decision, understanding or the reason have no relevance in the social system. This feeling of meaninglessness reduces man's attachment to society since whatever is meaningless is also powerless.

Merton has illustrated the notion of alienation as normlessness through his anomie paradigm (Merton, R K. 1975). In fact, in the condition of normlessness the established Principles and needs become useless for the fulfilment of needs, while on the other hand, new principles and means have not yet developed. This creates disequilibrium in society. The individual fails to understand as to how he should fulfil his needs. Therefore, he does not care about any principles in his conduct. Due to this disequilibrium the individuals fail to achieve the means for the fulfilment of social aims and ambitions. In this situation they have to sever their relationship with society and fulfill their needs in anyway they like. Durkheim has also considered normlessness as a symptom of alienation (Durkheim, E 1954).

Isolation is the condition in which the individual feels separated from the society or culture. This is not due to his lack of adjustment with the social or group situations but due to the fact that the values and beliefs cherished by the society and culture have no importance in his life. This insurgence leads to uprooting of the age old ideals and values and replacing them by new ideals and values. This, however, leads to isolation of the rebel. "By alienation is meant a mode of experience in which the person experiences himself as an alien. He has become, one might say, estranged from himself."

Like in case of oustees (Tribe after migration who again return to the native villages) they have some different attitude and the native tribe don't treat them as their own member but alienate them due to the different behaviour pattern . This all came in the wake of solving the problem of unemployment and starvation.

The industrialised society changes faster than agricultural society. This change leads to cultural and technological lag. The individual finds himself estranged. This leads to alienation. Social Mobility is possible for a member to move from the lowest to the highest social class. Men constantly change their occupations, status and roles. This disrupts the process of adjustment and leads to alienation.

CAUSES OF TRIBAL ALIENATION

Among the causes of alienation the most important cause is industrialisation. The theory of alienation presented by Karl Marx supports this analysis. Industrialisation is at the root of alienation among the labourer class (Marx, K 1967). The alienation of land which is the asset for the tribal people are taken away by the industry owner. Industrialization increases social disorganisation and this, in its turn, leads to alienation, Industrialisation has led to the breaking of primitive simple society of face-to face relationships. The social and economic circumstances have changed the past. The society has become bigger and more complex. Kinship relationships have broken. Man is free from social control though he is paying the price of it. The security in the family and community is available no more. The labour moves from native place to the industrial place or because of land encroachment of the industry, he moves out. Intimacy in society has given place to impersonal relationship. Because Industrialisation has led to urbanisation.

In the urban community man is a stranger. He suffers from loneliness, anonymity leading to alienation. This increases isolation and indifference, which is a primary symptom of alienation. Industrialisation leads to social disequilibrium due to fast rate of social change. Due to the fast social change the established values and norms become obsolete and people require new ideals and values. This leads to conflict of old and new values. People feel that their needs cannot be fulfilled by socially established norms.

According to Karl Marx the most significant symptom of industrialised society is the exploitation of man by man. The rich become richer and the poor poorer. The capitalist society is based upon exploitation of the share of the labourers due to their ignorance. The capitalist gives wages and salaries to the workers and misappropriates the fruits of their labour. He is in a favourable position to bargain at the minimum price while the labourer is at a disadvantage. Therefore the surplus value created by the labourer is misappropriated by the capitalist. While the labourers hardly fulfil their daily needs.

This alienation takes the shape of violence and conflict. The secondary means of control such as law, police, court and army are stranger to him. Social control through repressive method this leads to alienation. The individual feels himself powerless before the law. The economic institutions, the professional organisations and even educational institutions and the constituents of the state exercise this. There are incidences that there are deaths in the violence.

DISPLACEMENT

The decline in the level of living is generally attributed to the incongruity between the different issue based policies on one hand, and the practices of it on the other. In the name of economic reform, the large development tracts of tribal territory have been taken over. The dams, industries, mines and other symbols of economic development were built in larger numbers in the tribal areas. It is intended to absorb tribals into the economic activities through providing employment opportunities. But unfortunately, tribals are uprooted from their social and cultural institutions and integrated them into the mainstream, making their own community poorer and unstable. To make the matter worse, the legal system refuses to recognise their customary rights over land and forests (Verma, 1996).

There is always confusion between the concept of development and economic growth. Development in broader sense is development in economic, social and environmental sphere where as economic growth implies only economic development. Even Gunnar Myrdal and Amartya Sen cautioned against treating economics as a complete universe. There is enough evidence that our policy makers took this narrow view of equating development with economic growth.

This is a fragmented approach to tribal development rather than a holistic one at the platform of slack on the action and policy implementation. The development policies are not implemented in their totality. Adhocism, piecemeal efforts and regional variance marked approach to tribal development needs to be rethought and rectified. This can only be achieved by evolving a National Tribal Policy (NTP) which will be in essence, an integration of all the existence social security policies that may

have a bearing on the tribals. Integration of different aspects of tribal social life into a meaningful whole and linking this whole to the national democratic structure should be the point of departure for tribal development process.

THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The planning commission is assign with the task of laying down the objectives and strategy of tribal development from time to time. It evolved the concepts of sectoral, integrated and area development. The financial allocation for tribal development in Five Years Plan (FYP) is incongruent to their population and socio-economic situation. The first FYP allocated 1 per cent of outlay (Rs.19.93 crores out of 1960 crores) to tribal development programmes. In the second FYP the allocation was 0.91 percent (Rs. 42.92 crores out of 4672 crores) of the total plan. It was further reduced to 0.6 percent in the third FYP (Rs. 50.51crores out of Rs 6756 crores). The annual plan of 1966-67 also provided 0.6 percent of the total expenditure (Rs.32.32 crores out of the 6756 crores). The same was reduced to 0.5 percent (RS.75 crores out of the Rs.15902 crores) during the fourth plan. The first three five year plans (FYPS) were based on the premise that socio-economic development of the tribals was general goal and could be achieved through the implementation of sectoral programmes implying no special concern for tribal development.

The Fifth FYP for the first time introduced definite programmes of the action for tribal development with 3 percent total expected but then it did not look beyond economic development and thus made little social impact. A wide variety of schemes under five heads namely; education, economic development, health, housing and other allied schemes, relief and rehabilitation, and development of communication evolved from the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). Thus fifth Plan introduced the tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy based on the twin objectives socio-economic development of the schedule tribes and to protect them against exploitation. Its most popular product is the tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) which rested on three parameters: i) recognition of the existence of great ideal of variation in the economic, social and cultural milieu among the different tribal communities; ii) demographic concentration in parts of

some states and dispersal in other; iii) Primitive tribal communities lived in scheduled region.

The TSP took note of the level of development and the pattern of distribution of the tribals. It envisaged large-sized Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) to save the tribals from the clutches of money-lenders buying back their farm and forest products; by marketing the consumers goods available to them at reasonable or at controlled prices and by offering them production and consumptions credit at reasonable rate of interests. The TSP continues to remain the cornerstone of tribal development even though it only partially fulfils the aspirations of the Panchsheel. Manifold increase in the budget for tribal development was made in the seventh, eight and ninth plan periods, however the actual utilisation of plan allocated funds has never been more than 80 percent. It was decided to extend coverage of tribal population under TSP approach to 100 percent by the end of the seventh plan 1985-90. In reform period for 1991-92, TSP strategy was applicable in 20 states/union territories (Government of India, 1991-1992).

NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

The basic principles of the new economic policy of liberalization, globalisation, privatisation and marketisation distorted even the social and communities boundaries. Development has affected tribal communities in two different and opposite ways. Firstly, a number of projects like irrigation dams, hydroelectricity and roads have displaced tribal communities. Secondly, Development of transport has also made it easier for the non-tribal communities to move to the tribal areas. Tribal communities have been adversely affected by displacement, alienation of lands and loss of control over natural resources providing them subsistence base.

In this fanaticism the governments of the world are trying to relax the reservation and the protective provisions for indigenous communities. Impacts of the modernization on the tribal communities is through the process of land alienation, displacement and deprivation of the control and use of natural resources. The land alienation happened in India with the development of railways and

establishment of the agricultural products. This began by about 1860 after the British rule was strongly established in India and the dominant outsider agricultural communities entered the tribal area and took control of their agricultural lands mainly through force and fraud. By 1975 the state government tried to prohibit additional land alienation and even to restore the already alienated lands. Several states also passed similar laws. With the adoption of the new economic policy, the governments are gradually removing the restrictions on the alienation of lands. Till the arrival of the new economic policy the land were mainly taken away by the states for different projects. It is the private industries and enterprises that are taking hold of the tribal lands by offering high prices. At present, National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries have become a major foundation for the dispossession of tribal lands and the displacement of the tribals. Tribal communities have misplaced more than a million hectares of land for the construction of dams, hydro electricity and Iron and Steel Complexes and other projects. The government lacks the political will to check this so the process of tribal land alienation has accelerated.

An initial calculation approximates displacement constitute about 40 per cent of the total number of displaced persons (Kumar, A 2002). The process of economic development is gradually seizing the natural resources of water, land and trees, which are vital for the life of the tribal communities. The construction of large dams is for the supply of water to the industries, urban centres and agriculture, not for the rural areas where tribal resides. The schemes contain no provisions for the supply of water to the villages, like all the projects to supply of water to the city of Bombay are located in the tribal area of the Thane district. Thus new technologies have again encouraged the harvesting of the ground water from the tribal areas by the non-tribal big farms. It would be also necessary to note that alienation of land occupied by tribal communities does not give adequate compensation to the tribals. In case of displacement on account of public sector projects, it is necessary to provide them alternate land and sites for houses.

COMPENSATION OF LAND AND TRIBAL REHABILITATION

“From the total 83.8 lakh rehabilitated persons, 21.2 lakhs i.e. 39.4 per cent belong to STs. Dams (41 lakhs), mining (6.5 lakhs) and industries (3.8 lakhs) are the major causes of tribal displacements” (kumar, A 2003).

They were paid meagre compensation for their agricultural land, houses, and trees. They did not get any compensation for the land for which they did not have the record of rights but for which they had been cultivating for several years after reclaiming it. Sometimes they got compensation in cash and because they were not used to money, they were cheated and looted. The amount of compensation was spent on conspicuous consumption, litigation, medication and pilgrimages. Very few of them could utilize it for productive purposes.

Tribals are very discontented with the rehabilitation measures and hence many of them preferred to make their own arrangements. Some of them have not settled down as yet because since they do not have land at all. They have been shifting from village to village as they find it difficult to eke out a living at one place. These tribals are called as oustees who leave their original village for other place and return to the it after same duration.(Pfeffer and Behera, 1997). While moving from their native place to the new locality, land organisation office arranges trucks for transporting people and goods. In some cases, the ousters preferred to make their own arrangement because they were not allowed to take certain essential items in the trucks. Moreover, they were not properly notified about the timing of shifting. Very often, they were harassed due to some urgency. They were also not paid compensation for their houses until it was demolished. In the new locality they were not in a position to construct houses as goods the old. Even in the context of the Indira Awash Yojna (IAY) scheme, it is found that in many cases the actual poor household poor do not get assistance whereas the better informed manipulates at the village level and manage to get all such benefits at the cost of the rural poor. They also act like middle-men and contractors who construct sub-standard houses for the helpless poor in the name of social service alias personal gains. The tribal

has to live in the disgusted state of housing with lots of difficulty and unhygienic condition creating ill health.

The oustees come back again to their native village, when they found it difficult to adjust elsewhere. The fact is that due to the scarcity of space, the government has rehabilitated few percent of the total affected people. Because of their ouster status many of them had to live in a separate ward at one end of the new locality.

The tribal who shifted from the fertile river basin and were used to a lot of water could not always adjust to the new locality. Some of them suffered from mental agony and unknown diseases. Even their cattle died in the new locality. People who went to reside in the rehabilitation colony suffered the most in the initial years. The land they bought, if at all, was forest-cleared and took about fifteen years to yield reasonably well. Most of them had consumed the little compensation of the land, they had received by the time they started living in the new set-up. They could not reclaim the new land nor did they get any employment, because hardly anybody was in a position to hire labour. Hence, they simply depended on the roles of the government, which were infrequent and insufficient. Therefore they were left with not option than to depend on nature for their very survival. However, where nature was not bountiful, they had to do both agricultural and non-agricultural labour of different sorts in distant established villages. Many of them pawned their assets but later on forfeited them to usurious moneylenders. Due to this incurred poverty, marriages are led to be postponed, religious functions to be unattended, and life is on the brink of agony. Most of them summarized their plight in one sentence, i.e. "we can survive only as long as we are able to move around and work; the day we cease to work we will have nothing to eat".

The occupational pattern of the tribal oustees also underwent some changes. Few have taken to collection and sale of timber, bamboo and minor forest products, agricultural labour, making of bidi, fishing in the reservoir and working in rice and chuda mills, brick kilns, road construction and other seasonal non-agricultural work

available in the neighbouring towns. In other words, they had to do jobs, which they were never used to. Virtually few has got any white-collar jobs due to affirmative action despite much talk about the upliftment of the scheduled tribes. All the tribal oustees are remembering their former days when they, did not have to work so hard for their livelihood in the fertile river basin and enjoyed a collective community life. Now they are increasingly feeling restlessness because they are no more in a position to depend on the fast depleting natural resources and also because the benefits of the dams are fast receding in front of them.

After the initial hardships in all the resettlement localities, they had better social adjustments because they continued to live with people whom they had known already for a long time and also because all of them had a similar oustees status. On the other hand, the tribal oustees who moved into the old established villagers are as yet considered “outsiders” and are identified as reservoir oustees.

The loss of land, restriction on access to forest produce, lack of opportunities for reasonable wage employment and using up of money lending has caused hardships to tribal people. Consequently, social security inputs for the benefits of those people have had little impact. Therefore there is a need for solemn instrument to be called for getting better tribal position. Economic liberation need to be hurry up to increasing social security through land reform, forest facilities and health security with formal mechanism, education and rehabilitation.

Policies of today are according to the needs of points of time. But may times this policies are unlike and disagree with to each others on principles and substance. They have created new problems for them instead (Bhowmick, 1993). But the states could have contribute to their socio-economic security for integrating both social and cultural aspect.

FOREST AND LIVELIHOOD

The government has accepted the needs of the local tribal have to be met from reserved forests of their surroundings to gather fruits, flowers, *kendu* leaves, roots,

etc. As forest settlements they are now allowed to collect minor forest products like head load of dry and fallen fire woods, collect timber for agriculture and household purposes and send their animals for grazing free of cost or on payment of nominal fees.

Tribal depend upon forests for several basic needs like fuel, fodder for houses and agricultural implements and etc. They also get a major part of their cash income from the collection and sale of non-wood forest produce like tender leaves, grass, seeds, gums etc. It is estimated that the forests provide for about 30 million persons employment for the collection of non-wood forest produce and there is further scope to increase this to 40 million per year. Rapid deforestation is depriving these communities of the means of livelihood and also cash income. It is reported in the forest survey of India that the dense forests, the real forest with a crown density of over 40 percent have decreased by nearly 18,000 square kilometers since 1995. It is also stated that about 66 percent of the total forest cover lies in tribal areas (Burman, 1995).

Tribal communities are under threat mainly due to the erosion of subsistence base economy. These communities mostly practice subsistence cultivation and get a large part of their consumption basket without any cash payment. Due to deforestation and strict imposition of rules by the forest officials, it has become very difficult to collect these commodities. Many tribal household derive a major part of their cash income from the gathering and sale of non wood forest products which includes tender leaves, gum, resins and a variety of grasses.

NATURAL RESOURCES

On the one hand, natural resources providing subsistence to tribal and other forest dwelling communities are being appropriated in the process of economic development in NEP by industrialisation. On the other hand, the governments are making some provisions to retain the control of these communities over the natural resources in the areas under their jurisdiction.

The process of economic development did not benefit all the people but rather it harmed some people particularly those at the lowest rung. It pointed out that approximately 200 million tribal people, roughly 4 percent of the global population who were among the poorest of the poor were adversely affected by some development projects (World Bank, 1997).

Tribal areas have been experiencing massive natural resource exploitation and concomitant industrialization and urbanisations since the implementation of the New Economic Policy. This dense concentration of population in a limited space qualitatively changes the nature of social interaction, outlook, worldview, values, beliefs and cultural practices of the people. Urbanisms contend that city life promotes plurality of lifestyles, a high degree of elitism in cultural life, dominance of the literal tradition of learning and skill in economic and cultural domains. Socially it is characterized by a predominance of conjugal families, faster pace of work pattern and time budgeting. Urbanism promotes emergence of overlapping cultural and social enclave based on region, religion, language etc in which people interact at different levels of social and cultural contexts. Unlike in a village, a city does not show congruence between physical and cultural levels of social intercourse. All these affect tribal social and economic systems. The contradiction between the tribal way of life and urbanism has implications for the tribals living in urban areas. The National Cultural Policy 1996 recommended preservation of folk and tribal cultural forms that are dying out or are being distorted.

To ensure the survival of the tribal communities, it will be necessary to take massive programmes of afforestation that would include trees like mahua and sal which produce necessary things for the survival of the household. Even the government of India had adopted a new forest policy resolution in 1988 stating that the principal aim of the forest policy must be to ensure environment stability and maintenance of the ecological balance including atmospheric equilibrium which is vital for the sustenance of all life forms. It is also stated that the life of tribals and other poor people living within and near forest revolves around forests. Therefore, the rights and concessions enjoyed by them should be fully protected. The six years

after the adoption of the forest policy resolution, the Ministry of Environment and Forests prepared a draft bill to replace the old Indian Forest Act of 1927. Voluntary organisations all over the country have proposed several amendments to the draft and have proposed an alternative draft.

ACTIVATION OF PANCHAYAT

The Gram Panchayats in tribal areas was recognized in the 13 Amendment of Indian Constitution of social security by public action as the Panchayats (Extensions to the scheduled areas) Act, 1996. The Act protect the rights of the panchayats in the scheduled areas for the development purposes like preventing alienation of land, rights over the forest products and planning management of minor water bodies, to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution (Mallik and Padhi, 2005)

Because of this there is an improvement in the educational and health care facilities, agriculture practices and different technical vocations. Attempt should be made for the conservation and augmentation of the natural resources to eradicate the prevalent abject poverty through panchayat's power.

FOOD SECURITY

tribal communities used to have *Pancha system* (a community-based food storage system) so that food scarcity is overcome. But this system vanished creating problem of variability and instability in the supply of food items.

Livestock and forest products add-on for the stable availability of food and for income . Education of children, low resource, migration and less developed local market for the animal-products has prevented animal rearing. now attend schools. The forest is also having different configurations with less variety of species. All this situation adversely affected the food security of the tribals.

Tribal countenance a severe food crisis for at least one quator of a year. They don't have enough to eat. Due to their forest settlement they eat wild fruits and herbs, which is very unreachable. This crises period the poor are not capable for purchases of pulses and wheat since they have low income. "The only source of sustenance during the food deficit months, the ingredients for *saag*, and cereals such as *gada* and *gandli*-- are being fast depleted by the cultivation of wheat and maize" (Dayal and Karan, 2000)This means that the tribal has to start the help of market in the lean period or else have to eat less nutritious food. But this is possible when employment opportunities are better.

The public distribution system (PDS) though an important role in meeting the food deficiency but only around 3 per cent get food grains. The Panchayati Raj institutions have been given powers (a) for social auditing of PDS in order to ensure higher accountability and proper targeting of food supplies. If panchayat raj properly implemented, then undoubtedly PDS can be effective in assuring food security to the tribals. In view of the grim food scenario, efforts have also been made to increase productivity of agriculture in this region with high-yielding seeds of local variety crops which are suitable for local agro-climatic conditions. For this New Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) has been launched. A coordinated effort has also been made at the district, block and village levels to introduce new and better technology based on agro-climatic conditions and the capability of the farmers in the area. A major step has also been initiated to improve the irrigation facility in this area. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) have been given priority to the tribal areas to increase the rate of survival of children for the poorest families. The philosophy of ICDS is to deliver six services like health check-up, immunization, supplementary nutrition, medical referred services, non-formal education to pre-school going children upto 6 years of age and women's education on nutrition and health in an integrated manner (Pfeffer and Behera ,1997).

HEALTH SECURITY

The attitudes of the tribals towards health and disease are superstitious and unscientific. They believe that disease is caused by supernatural powers, wrath of their deities and ancestral spirits and therefore they can be cured by pacification of the enraged supernatural powers by sacrifices of animals, religious rituals, savory and witchcraft. Despite their superstitious beliefs, the tribals have an indigenous medical system based on herbs.

Contrary to the popular image of the tribals as happy and healthy, the studies have reported very low health and nutritional level due to poverty, illiteracy and ruralness and not because of their tribalness (Singh, Jayaswal and Hans, 1991a). The tribals did not have the basic physical facilities necessary for healthy living. They lived in two rooms with about seven persons along with their domestic animals. Deprived of basic physical facilities, they lived in squalor and garbage, with pigs and hens, without electricity, sanitary latrines, ventilation, outlet for smoke, drainage and sewage etc.

There is strong influence of traditional beliefs through herbal medicines and religion though it is slowly but surely fading due to inaccessibility. The present methods of treatment more in fact treating their health related problems.

The government is providing medical assistance to the tribals. Immunisation and health awareness programmes have been launched for the benefit of the tribals. Anganwadi centres are used as resource for providing health support to the children. A christian mission was also found to be providing health facilities to the tribals but are limited.

Despite poverty, illiteracy and ruralness, it was possible to improve their knowledge of cleanliness of body, food and water and house and village by a scientifically planned intervention with targeted specific messages in their language and using popular folk methods of communication such as tribal dance-song through

NGO's. A large majority of the tribals took tobacco, mainly in the form of raw leaves called khaini chewed with lime and most of them drank alcohol.

The highest sickness is for Ho with 9.6 percent and lowest for Oraon with 46 percent (Sarvekshana, 1994). The infant mortality rate in the tribals is higher to the national average, 60 percent or more children suffer from malnutrition and 57 percent are unimmunised. Children do not receive antenatal care is 78.8 percent women do not get pregnancy treatment is 81.8 percent. The ST have high incidence of skin disease, leprosy, T.B., malaria and diarrhoea according to NFHS in 1993. The table below shows the health profile women and child.

Table 4.1 Status of key health indicators of Scheduled Tribes in India

Indicators	SC	ST	Total
Infant Mortality	83	84.2	67.6
Neo-natal Mortality	53.2	53.3	43.4
Child Mortality	39.5	46.3	29.3
Under five Mortality	119.3	126.6	94.9
ANC Checkup	61.1	56.5	65.4
Percentage Institutional Deliveries	26.8	17.1	33.6
Percentage of women with any anaemia	56.0	64.9	51.8
Percentage of children undernourished (weight for age)	53.5	55.9	47.0

Sources: Planning commission,2000

The poor health status of the tribals is attributed to various factors such as high degree of nutritional deficiency. There is high level of superstition, poverty, lack of safe drinking water supply, poor hygiene and inadequate medical facilities. This attribution increases after the implementation of the NEP. Very sadly, even after the improvement in science and technology, the medical help and amenities are not provided to the tribals. According to the government, it is because of low funds and less accessibility of tribal land.

The government programmes bare some obvious limitations. The preventive measures are rarely initiated causing high events of deaths. Primary health centres and sub-centres are at long distance at times with no staff. The NEP has high cost of private medical facilities. Though the government is giving same reimbursed of

medical treatment for ST. The need is for the creation of additional well-equipped health centres. Thus, there is an urgent need to improve the existing health facilities of both the preventive and curative types and create additional facilities for the tribal regions. The preventive health measures include safe drinking water and immunization and etc (Burman, 1995).

They have reported that an overwhelming majority of the tribals did not have scientifically correct knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to physical and mental health, diet and nutrition, family planning, child care, breast feeding, healthy habits, pollution, occupational hazards and lack of awareness. There was widespread ignorance and misconceptions on these issues. The low level of health was mainly due to low socio-economic status of the tribal populations who were poor and illiterate and lived in villages without access to medical facilities. The health status of the tribal women is even worse.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS

In 1991 the literacy rate of the tribals was 24 percent as compared to 52 percent in the general category with lower literacy rate of the tribal women i.e. 15 percent. In 1991 the rural tribals had a literacy rate of 21.81 percent compare to 46.35 in the urban tribals. This rural literacy is more important for the tribals population as 93 percent of the tribals are rural. Tribal girls had lower literacy rates than the boys (Pandey, S. 1993).

This regional variations and inter-group differences in literacy levels are also worth noting down. They have recorded a literacy level of about 40 per cent in comparison to an all India average of 54 per cent. Only about one-fourth of ST women are literate. Literacy levels are extremely low for STs in Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Literacy among the Christian tribal group has been not only higher but also there has been less gender discrimination in terms of access to basic education. The employment security and asset leads to better access to education resulting in higher levels of literacy.

There is a much higher rate of drop out from school for the tribals in classes 1-V and class VI-VIII compared to the scheduled caste or the general population. However, 16 percent of the children, even among them, are 'never enrolled' and an additional approximately 3 percent are 'dropouts'. In 1990-91, the gross enrolment ratio for the ST girls was 27.3 as compared to 36 for SC and 46 for the general population. In the case of ST boys it was 54 percent as compared with 68.9 for SC and 73.4 for the general population. Relative enrolment ratio of girls and boys for the tribals is less than that of the non-tribals. One of the most important reasons for non-attendance of schools by children was the abject poverty among the tribals. Other reasons include the location of the school, at distant places in high caste or non-tribal *Tala* (Hamlet) settlements (Ambasht, N.K. and Rath, K.B, 1995). Enrolment is also low because of the deficiency of infrastructure- villages did not have even primary schools; school is located at a distance of two to five km. Low quality of education in government schools is due to frequent and even prolonged absence of teachers, and in many cases non-supply of mid-day meals.

The government has initiated educational security to tribal children through anganwadi centres are run under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) for child health programme. The enrolment in these centres were notable but the attendance was very low. These schemes have revealed less impact.

The Tribal Residential School set up by the Welfare Department of the Government of India serves very little purpose as very few children are able to get admission in this school. Apart from these, the government also has introduced schemes for the free distribution of textbooks and stationary, book bank, and awarding scholarships for the tribal students (Singh, 1996).

The highest percentage of children are enrolled in government primary schools. Christian community enrol in Christian missionaries or private school. A large number of tribal children do not go to school because of economic reasons. The child workers also reduce the chance of enrolment. The nomadicness also prevents schooling of children. The food grains programme in the school would progress the

prospects of enrolments. One of the difficulties in the education of the tribal is that there has been a loss of traditional institution of education in the absence of a meaningful adoption of modern education (Ambasht, N.K. 1993). Other important reasons for the lower academic achievement of the tribal student are familiar factors, particularly parental support. Several reports have reported the continuation of educational backwardness among tribal women. This has been mainly due to socio-cultural reasons (Singh, K. & Ohri, R. 1993). It is necessary to make the tribe a specific unit for planning and decentralization of curriculum development and implementations (Ambasht, N.K. & Rath, K.B, 1995). All of them use the traditional teaching methods and no effort has been made to introduce the concept of joyful learning and improve teaching-learning process. All these factors have contributed in making education unattractive, and in lowering the enrolment and increasing the drop out rate.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITIES

Employment provides capacity to food security and health security. The eager of security compiles child, adolesant and old people to engage in work. The Scheduled Tribes with the help of all the family member can obtain total household income even less by 25 percent . So the poverty is high for ST along with this no education for the child, no relief for older person and low wages for the activework force.

The main occupation of the tribals is agriculture since they live in villages and hamlets. Many live in or near forests and mountains, therefore, they are called vanvasi and girijan (Singh,1995). It is therefore natural that a large majority of the tribal are engaged in agriculture and forest related occupations. The total population has been depending on agriculture for their livelihood, supplemented by collection and sale of minor forest products. However the percentage of cultivators has declined in 1991 and the proportion of agricultural labour is increasing correspondingly. They are cultivators, agricultural labourers or were engaged in raring livestock because of the poor quality of soil, absence of irrigation, ignorance of know-how, failure of administrative structure and low agricultural productivity. The

Forest Act of 1952 prohibited the slash-and-burn method of cultivation and the tribals who practiced it, were left without any livelihood, as they do not know any thing else.

The increased population pressure, eviction from forest, reduced access to forest and alienation of land due to non-tribal incursions in the cleared forest areas compelled them to participate in the wage labour market and other occupations.

The table below gives senario of all India about WPR of Tribe which is 49.3 compared to the all population. The WPR for male and female is 54.74 and 43.71 respectively as compared to the 51.55 and 22.25 percent in 1991. This shows that the WPR is more for the tribes than other but still the poverty is more because of low wages and now consumerism. The state wise data shows that, Andra Pradesh have highest WPR of 54.03 and Tripura have lowest of it, 35.08.

Table 4.2 Work Participation Rates for All Population and Scheduled Tribes Population – 1991

States/ Union Territories	PERSONS		MALE		FEMALE	
	ALL Population	ST Population	ALL Population	ST Population	ALL Population	ST Population
India	37.46	49.3	51.55	54.74	22.25	43.71
States						
Andhra Pradesh	45.05	54.03	55.48	57.3	34.32	5063
Arunachal Pradash	46.24	45.85	53.76	47.61	37.49	44.09
Assam	36.09	41.19	49.45	48.29	21.61	33.84
Bihar	32.16	45.67	47.92	53.39	14.86	37.72
Goa	35.28	37.77	49.56		20.52	18.08
Gujarat	40.23	51.7	53.57	56.33	25.96	46.91
Haryana	31		48.51	-	10.76	
Himachal Pradesh	42.83	49.55	50.64	53.39	34.81	45.64
Karnataka	41.99	47.8	54.09	55.72	29.39	39.56
Kerala	31.43	46.04	47.58	55.14	15.85	36.9
Madhya Pradesh	42.82	52.67	52.26	56.95	32.68	48.32
Maharashtra	42.97	52.23	52.17	54.73	33.11	49.66
Manipur	42.18	46.67	45.27	47.33	38.96	45.97
Meghalaya	42.67	43.21	50.07	48.63	34.93	37.78
Mizoram	48.91	47.56	53.87	56	43.52	43.98
Nagaland	42.68	41.96	46.86	43.68	37.96	40.15
Orissa	37.53	49.36	52.79	58.94	20.79	3981
Punjab	30.88		54.22	-	4.4	
Rajasthan	38.87	46.42	49.3	51.81	27.4	40.63

Sikkim	41.51	40.45	51.26	48.58	30.41	31.56
Tamil Nadu	43.31	52.1	56.39	59.39	29.89	44.51
Tripura	31.14	35.8	47.55	45.93	13.76	25.32
Uttar Pradesh	32.2	43.42	49.68	53.04	12.32	32.90
West Bengal	32.19	47.66	51.4	54.05	11.25	41.03
Union Territories						
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	35.24	39.15	52.32	50.25	13.13	27.43
Chandigarh	34.94		54.34	-	10.39	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53.25	55.63	57.5	55.8	48.79	55.46
Daman and Diu	37.63	47.42	51.63	53.86	23.17	40.49
Delhi	31.64		51.72	-	7.36	
Lakshadweep	26.43	24.06	44.17	40.67	7.6	1.33
Pondicherry	33.08		50.55	-	15.24	

Note: Excludes figure of Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 Census was not taken.

Source: Census of India, Series - 1, Paper - 1 of 1993, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India.

The table shows state representation of the worker. It shows cultural implication of work system. The state of Goa is having less primary worker for tribes. The secondary sector is less favourable for the tribes in Tripura. Bihar is following for the lowest series in the tertiary sector.

Table 4.3 Percentage of Main workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors among Total Population, Scheduled Tribes Population -1991

	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Total Popu	STs Popu	Total Popu	STs Popu	Total Popu	STs Popu
States and Union Territories						
India*	67.53	90.03	11.97	3.85	20.5	6.12
States						
Andhra Pradesh	71.25	90.4	10.48	4.79	18.27	4.81
Arunachal Pradesh	67.44	87.16	8.66	2.98	23.9	9.86
Assam	73.99	89.38	5.56	1.68	20.45	8.54
Bihar	82.36	90.47	4.64	3.29	13	6.24
Goa	32.29	21.98	21.28	37.59	45.73	40.43
Gujarat	59.76	86.63	17.86	6.56	22.38	6.81
Haryana	58.84	-	13.18	-	27.98	-
Himachal Pradesh	69.28	79.22	9.99	6.46	20.73	14.32
Karnataka	67.37	85.29	13.17	6.44	19.46	8.27
Kerala	48.02	87.93	18.17	3.91	33.81	8.16
Madhya Pradesh	77.54	94.36	8.37	2.35	14.09	3.29

Maharashtra	61.51	87.47	15.8	5.4	22.69	7.13
Manipur	70	86.94	9.66	1.77	20.34	11.29
Meghalaya	74.81	82.15	3.73	2.48	21.46	15.37
Mizoram	65.99	71.13	5.07	56	28.94	25.43
Nagaland	75.26	83.2	3.48	2.17	21.26	14.63
Orissa	75.83	91.48	7.51	3.83	16.66	4.69
Punjab	56.08	-	14.84	-	29.08	-
Rajasthan	71.63	92.39	9.87	2.53	18.5	5.08
Sikkim	68.4	70.6	11.12	8.42	20.48	20.98
Tamil Nadu	61.81	87.1	16.18	4.96	22.01	7.94
Tripura	64.08	89.28	6.41	1.29	29.51	9.43
Uttar Pradesh	73.01	84.36	8.98	6.41	18.01	9.23
West Bengal	56.49	90.85	17.82	4.8	25.69	4.35
Union Territories						
A & N Islands	34.5	21.07	25.14 -	58.43	40.36	20.5
Chandigarh	4.46	-	27.82	-	67.72	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71.81	85.88	16.13	7.75	12.06	6.37
Daman and Diu	37.32	46.16	25.4	31.01	37.28	22.83
Delhi	2.85	-	32.43	-	64.72	-
Lakshadweep	25.02	29.3	25.27 -	24.26	49.71	46.44
Pondicherry	39.24	-	19.99	-	40.77	

Source: Census of India, Series - 1, Paper - 1 of 1993. Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India.

The financial dispossession of the tribal groups is due to less work and less wage structure. The wages have female discrimination. The male folk do not have skills so they work as daily wager and for short period, after that they have to hunt for jobs.

The want for of employment causes migration, mostly due to no work in agriculture with the help of mediator. This mediator helps to get job and at times exploits also. But possession of land reduces the economic and political influence of large landlords. This large land holder diminish wages, enhance rents, control credit and does all sorts of economic oppression (Guhan, S. 1995). They take out land from the poor farmer.

LAND ALIENATION

The legislative provisions have tried for elimination of land. But under certain provision the land was allowed to be taken for government use. The officials and the

land more land is illegally appropriated misuse this provision. While introducing measures to improve the access to forest, the government has attempted to balance environmental concern with the forest dependency of the tribals. There is ban on land transfer to the name of non tribal. but still this is happening, with the help of inter- tribal marriages and etc. This has land alienation has caused many uprising also. The tribals were thus alienated from their land which was not proper compensation. This has happened carelessness in the execution of provisions in the forest Acts and certain other socio-economic factors (Bhatia, Mukhmeet 2000).

Land alienation is not information is not register with police due to fear and also due to no information of official process. And if case is register than the case is kept awaiting for long with the help of officials manage so that land is not given to them and case is closed.

EMPLOYMENT

There have been attempts to give industrial training to the tribe to improve their income level by providing incentives and facilities to them such as stipends and scholarships, free equipment and uniforms. However, there is gap in the utilizations of the facilities by the tribal. The tribals are more receptive to new occupations (Srivastava, K.K. and Nauriyal, D.K. 1993). The government has initiated several programmes income-generating tribals. These programmes are in the agricultural lean season to decrease unemployment and migration among the tribal people. The self employment and wage employment programmes also have the purpose of creating community assets, which can maintain the tribals in their economic activities.

SELF -EMPLOYMENT

IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM and SITRA as major part of the self employment schemes. But it is most disgraceful to find that loans under various schemes for promotion of handloom and handicrafts, rickshaw pulling, animal husbandry, poultry breeding, milch cattle, pisci culture, petty business etc are advanced to STs under

the IRDP is without proper assessment of the demand and proper consultation for their upliftment. Certain schemes and trades are forced on them without considering their food habits, socio-cultural taboos, religious values and above all personal likings and disliking for such trades and occupations. The loan is endorsed with the help of middlemen and block staff by spending on transport, fooding, entertainment etc. There is no supervising agency to assess the progress and viability of the schemes and the difficulties faced by the beneficiary for sustaining in the long run (Singh, 1995)

It is disappointment to observe that the executing agencies do not worry about skill formation, skill upgradation and awareness generation of the rural poor to make the various schemes adoptable for the beneficiary. The implementing agencies do not bother to understand the problems while following a particular trade and occupation in an interior and remote village. No serious interest for the progress of basic infrastructure and services in the rural areas to enable the poor to remain self-employed and independent. Before devising any new programmes of social security for the poor ST, it is necessary to look into its sustainability in the long run besides making an attempt to understand the existing economic structure, ecology, motivation and adaptability of new environment, production relations, the culture, beliefs and knowledge and value systems of the people for whom the programme is meant. So, while working under ignorance and adverse conditions, they eat away the capital money and ultimately sink in debt. Apart from this, loans are wasted in consumption, drink and entertainment. This images ST as work culture.

WAGE EMPLOYMENT

The presence of these government programmes has helped in propagation minimum wage rates and wages for males and females. The wages paid under JRY works lower than the prescribed norm and gender discriminatory. The government has thus failed to create adequate employment opportunities of the type required. The programme would have taken care of employment-related deprivation of the tribals, i.e. of inadequate employment opportunity and low wage. Even EAS, JRY,

IAY etc also does not help much to lift the poor above the poverty (Mallik and Padhi, 2005).

The tribal people in the interior parts cope to get barely 10 to 15 days of employment in the course of JRY and EAS in a year (Singh, 1995). This is very less wage rate. There is nobody at the village level to confront the legitimacy of the work executed under the wage employment schemes.

UNORGANIZED SECTOR

The poor artisans and craftsmen working in the informal or unorganized sector of the economy has failed to improve within the dominant vested interests of the stratification systems. The present Informal Sector, production relation for the poor is always at the getting end, whether they work in formal or informal sector of the economy. Because of the privatisation of the economy, the existing exploitative relation often harms the poor ST. So, whenever they are given any financial assistance by the government agencies to stand on their own fact, they fail to show expected results. Any independent venture started by the poor having enslavement relationship with the private capitalists ultimately turns into a failure.

ORGANISED SECTOR

In organized sector the decadal annual growth of ST employees in government services was 3.24 percent in 1980s and it declined to 1.83 percent in 1990s due to advent of New Economic Policy of India. But during three years, 2000-03, the growth rate of employment was negative (-3.31 percent) (Thorat and Senapati 2005).

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

The actually poor, issueless and hopeless old do not get old age pensions. The old men and women of so-called well-to-do households with grown-up sons and relatives were getting old age pensions whereas the actual needy is left out due to leakage and mistargeting. The problem of old is worse in privatisation in health

factor since they don't know the facilities and insecurities. The PDS for tribal and old person also suffer set back due to lack of transparency.

NORTH EAST INDIA

Since the problem of the different state is different. The difficulties of north –east is varied from the central India tribals. The tribals of the north-east constitute with the problem of linguistic in nature, hilly region, cross border disturbance, drug trafficking, militancy and etc. It is obvious that a mere plan of economic development could not be adequate. Along with economic planning, there should be social and political planning in an integrated manner. A single agency should be entrusted with the task at the national level. At present the different aspect are being dealt with by different agency in an uncoordinated manner. Thus we see that the NEP has affected the social security systems of tribals in all the sectors. The ST's who are eligible and conscious to get their share is not secured by many loop-holes. So the PDS is ineffective, healthcare is not sufficient, education is not matching their day needs and the gender disparity is seen. The polity is not providing sufficient voice.

The dominant focus in the dealing with the tribal of the region seems to be that they are primitive people. But this is not right the primitive complex of tribal community of the country as a whole, and of the northeast India in particular as treated as minority. The mere welfare concept for northeast states is not sufficient but the integration of political, social and economical approach is needed to fulfil their needs (B.K Roy Burman in K.S Singh 2002).

The reservation is showing little effect in the education and employment sector. But things to this protection discrimination policy. The country-wide problem is distinct. The problem central India is different from the north-east tribal states for tribals. The north-eastern tribal faces the problem of transborder insurgency, human trafficking, drugs and militancy. These tribal states engage in various tribal movement for their right. This has given way to separate ministry of tribal affairs.

The NEP has created problem in lots in their social intercourse and they thought the independent states are needy to push their needs so three separate states are credited in central India, Hindi belt.

CONCLUSION

Admittedly, the Government of India has made efforts for planned social security of the tribal. But since development of industrialisation the economic exploitation, inappropriate displacement, alienation and less political socialization made the tribal apprehensive. Therefore, the social security plans should be prepared with the participation of the tribal, to be relevant, appropriate, specific, and not general to secure their culture and identity.

The tribal society was self-sufficient and secured with their communities systems. There was food sufficiency and internal law and order the environmental conservation was done with their cultural habits. But due to the NEP, their internal security is disturbed. Their life style according to there is not possible culture. The social action is not in vacuum. The social action which was among the tribal communities is now with other communities also due to globalisation. This is some times forced on them. The privatization and liberalisation is misappropriating their land and making them more vulnerable than ever before. The economy of tribal which was self-sufficient is under attack. In the course of migration they are labelled as alien and not accepted by their won community. Thus the communities ties are threatened.

The marriages are tied both the non-tribals. This is by force for the want of land by the non-tribal people. This innocent tribal people are trapped in this situation. The tribal society who has high respect for women is under fear. The incidence of atrocities on the women is on increase in the NEP in the less developed state. This is not prevented due to fear and illiteracy and inaccessibility of the region.

The literacy of the tribals is also one question because the curriculum of the studies is not coinciding with the practical need of the tribal people. Again the vernacular language should be medium of instruction for their studies are not

considered. The literacy of women is again more than the male counterpart. This is due to the fact of poverty and less value of education.

The forest has become less accessible due to new laws which have hampered their old therapy medication and even food security. The superstition of tribal is not allowing to approach the health services of doctor. And if there is consciousness of it than the health facility is not their due to inaccessible areas. This we see areas. This we see that the human development index is less than the other two sectors. The backwardness is due to their rural-ness and superstition.

The social system of the tribal was very much related to alienation. The alienation of themselves from the mainstream society and in the process of the development in industrial world. The institution which make up a social system is not coping with the social change. The economy is not self sufficient to look after the other social institution of family, marriage, religion and polity. The institution of family is threatened due to the growing displacement and the consumption of alcohol. This has created more chance of women exploitation from inside and outside.

There is no sufficient money to do the religious ritual so they take money for it some times by mortgaging their land. This is due to their superstitions belief for religion. The education for all is distant dream though missionary of Christian are solving the problem of them but when they are converted to Christianity. Thus religious conversion is also an fact to be understood and than re-hinduisation. The traditional social security apparatus is vanished. The social and economic deprivation of the tribals can be attributed essentially to the low productivity of their land, low literacy, and alienation of resources, mainly due to the mass invasion of non-tribals. The unplanned efforts of social security have not in any way improved the dismal health, mal-nutrition, illiteracy, less education and unemployment and less income status of the tribal. Despite their illiteracy and poverty, the tribal have revolted more often than other communities in defence of their rights of land and forest. This is seen in many of their uprising. They in the movements for environmental protection. They have reorganization jharkhand, Uttarakhand, and

Chattisgarh states. STs are for the separatist movements for the North-Eastern states to place their real issue in forefront which is unheard. They are assertiveness for tribal autonomy and dignity in the Hindi belt.

There are insecurities that the tribal communities face are varied and many. Social insecurity among the Scheduled Tribes, particularly the ST women, is also a cause of concern. The efforts of STs to move out of exploitative dependencies create atrocities. The rising violence is for in forest areas encroachment by migrants. This causes conflict over resource use. The incidents of conflict is seen in the atrocities on Scheduled Tribes were highest in Madhya Pradesh (1756), followed by Rajasthan (1221), Gujarat (367), Orissa (335), Andhra Pradesh (178), Maharashtra (171), Tamil Nadu (105) and Kerala (81) (Times of India, 2003).

Now few non-government agencies (NGOs) have also initiated steps to introduce social security measures for the tribal to look into the basic sources of deprivation and vulnerability like the low level of agricultural production and productivity, low value for their labour and production, the alienation of their land, fall in their access to forest and exploitation by others. Though government is evolved in an organisational structure and formulating result-oriented social security in such key areas as education, health, nutrition, agriculture, marketing, forestry, communication, etc. Some progress has, no doubt been made.

It is clear that respect for tribal cultural whose basis is sustainable development, conservation of the environment, and egalitarian distribution of resources, their rights over community resources respect for women and protection of their social systems has to be integral to any comprehensive social security policy on the tribal.

The mainstream society integration is difficult as a low status group since they traditionally they have lived in an egalitarian and unified society in which women have a fairly high status. This has justified exploitative dependence to the mainstream society. "Though tribal have resented the addition of British control and the intrusion of the colonial administration in their territory and many a time their resentment gave way to open rebellion. Most of them objected to the penetration of

money-lenders, traders and revenue farmers who were the instruments of the British in bringing the tribals within the influence and control of colonial economy and exploitation. Today, unfortunately, the same process is continuing even after the British Raj". It is therefore important to probe the question of the historical right of the tribals for land and forest. This has taken care by the decision of creating separate ministry of the tribes affairs. The ministry of tribal affairs was constituted in october, 1999 by bifurcation of the ministry of social justice and empowerment with the objective of providing a more focused attention on the integrated soci-economic development of the most under previlged section of the Indian society, the ST in a coordinated and planned manner.

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Chapter~5

WOMEN AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Women and Social Security

INTRODUCTION

Women in any society are not homogeneous in cultural, social and economical aspect. Women in different parts of India within unlike castes, class, religious and ethnic groups have different life style. So also their problem varies. Women face insecurities in their responsibilities of productive and reproductive work. So this chapter deals with the understanding of all aspect of women's insecurity and the social security scheme of the state after the implementation of the New Economic Policy (NEP). This chapter also includes economic security, food and nutrition, educational opportunities, health security and housing.

The women population in India has been declining. The sex ratio has declined from 972 to 927 females per 1000 males in 1991. The literacy rate is only 24.8 percent of them. Around 70 percent of India's female labour force is landless agricultural labour. The employment for women in unorganised sector is more than 70 percent, with long hours of work, wage discrimination and insecurity.

The table below shows employment per state stating highest employment for Himachal Pradesh in rural areas and for Mizoram in urban areas.

Table 5.1 Number of Persons Employed per 1000 Persons According to Usual Status (Principal and Subsidiary) by Sex and Residence)

States / Union Territories	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
India	531	299	417	518	139	337
States						
Andhra Pradesh	605	478	542	511	178	348
Arunachal Pradesh	422	310	369	399	100	267
Assam	529	151	349	522	112	332
Bihar	492	173	338	432	75	266
Goa	539	181	359	498	106	309
Gujarat	584	413	499	536	135	345
Haryana	475	202	346	506	98	314

Himachal Pradesh	536	471	503	499	130	322
Jammu& Kashmir	548	327	442	478	62	281
Karnataka	595	380	487	545	178	366
Kerala	653	238	387	558	203	373
Madhya Pradesh	536	382	462	488	134	319
Maharashtra	531	434	484	532	137	346
Manipur	495	253	380	445	211	330
Meghalaya	557	418	486	393	197	296
Mizoram	555	440	499	471	259	363
Nagaland	518	441	482	393	199	305
Orissa	551	299	423	475	145	317
> Punjab	530	280	410	549	125	353
Rajasthan	500	388	446	486	138	323
Sikkim	502	241	380	519	200	375
Tamil Nadu	594	430	513	563	215	393
Tripura	504	73	303	494	75	295
Uttar Pradesh	481	201	345	490	94	304
West Bengal	534	160	349	567	117	350
Union Territories						
A & N Islands	547	180	371	632	206	422
Chandigarh	784	128	635	547	136	351
D & N Haveli	582	354	470	656	112	404
Daman and Diu	655	300	503	549	186	376
Delhi	520	29	308	528	105	332
Lakshadweep	497	115	285	432	179	308
Pondicherry	560	287	425	555	169	352

Source: Employment and Unemployment in India 1999-2000, Key Results NSS 55th Round National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, New Delhi.

There child marriage though it is a legal fault upto 10 percent of the females. The girl child is unwanted and new forms of female foeticide are emerging. The hardship of women is for procuring food, fuel and water. This is to run household which later because female-headed. This household has weaker security. This is so because the resource easily available is privatised.

Food sharing out in the family for women is less than third share of men. This is for the upper class and caste, which creates higher mortality. This status of women is there although they work. The fight is for seclusion for upper caste women and for SC/ST women it is more than this due to poverty.

In the urban areas, the female labour force is more in the informal section due to the work according to the need and capacity. Women in the industries are only

one tenth of the entire women employment statistics. There is a noticeable development of the middle class, upper caste, educated women, in terms of their partaking in education and employment but no change in the power matrix for her. In NEP work of women is an easy source. Women are easy source for exploitation also even though safeguards are provided. There is

If there don't work than they have to depend on the male folk obviously which latter on creates the question of exploitation, justice and human rights. Women are facing problem because of no employment and the poverty. The industrial recession has end result up with no employed for bulk of employable group. This is due the fact that the technologically poor women are first checked out. In this phase of LPG the role of state rolled backed so women must additionally secured with the employment with equal pay, training, promotion, pension security and other benefits for better prospect .

The responsibility of household has over burdened female role to provide security to the old , child and the ill person along with the fixed role as women. Since the welfare activities of the state has been cut short due the less fund available for the public subsidies like health, education and other social services. This load by women is tolerated more thanmen due to her role like a care giver.

The NEP has varied impact on the social security systems of the womem. This impact is on the twin intensity, First, at the immediate experimental level such as lowered wages, reduced access to land and resources, less food, greater workload etc. And second, at more "structural" on strategic level, where impacts are not necessarily visible today, but which lead to a longer-term disempowerment of women (Rege, S 1995).

FEMINIST THEORIES AND THE WELFARE STATE

The traditional theorist like Titmuss stressed the connection between the state and the market. Socialist feminists, from the 1970s, have emphasized the family and its relationship to the paid and unpaid work of women. As a result, social policy issues can now no longer be characterised as 'gender blind '.

Since Marxism is gender blind, it simply is not enough to view social policy in terms of class alone. They maintain that such a perspective obscures the fact that the welfare state (and males in general) benefits from women's unpaid social and biological reproduction at home. This exploitation, they maintain, is particularly evident in the area of caring. Undoubtedly, socialist feminists' contribution to our understanding of the formation of welfare policy has been both productive and perceptive. The socialist feminists are correct to point out that women have been unjustly treated by the welfare state. More recently, socialist feminists have added a third system—that of racism. However, socialist feminists differ in the weight they accord these three strands; class, patriarchy, race (racially structured patriarchal capitalism). Socialist feminists are also ambivalent concerning the role of the state within social policy formation; the prominence to the oppressive role of the state.

The welfare feminism promoted a 'positive' rather than a negative image for women. But, at the same time, it weakened women's sense of injustice. Most women aspired to the role of wife and mother. The social welfare policies amount to no less than the state organisation of domestic life but can empower women. Indeed, few women's dependency on state supports as mere 'social patriarchy'.

However, when explaining why the welfare state oppresses women, William Beveridge, 'the architect of the 1942 report' laid the foundation of the British welfare state. Socialist feminists maintain that, despite women's sterling war effort, Beveridge deliberately reduced married women, with regard to social security, to second-class citizens. Beveridge attempted to flatter women by dignifying the role of housewives. Beveridge's often-cited phrase –that the work of married women was "vital though, unpaid, without which their husbands could not do their paid work and without which the nation could not continue" – was designed to return women to the home to breed the imperial race. Beveridge's insistence that married women should be regarded as dependents, rather than individuals, has reinforced resistance to reform 'Equal treatment directives.'

Moreover, it is simply not enough to criticise Beveridge. Alternative policies, they insist, are necessary if a positive challenge is to be mounted against the present welfare state. The criticism that can be leveled is that it

fails seriously to contemplate the real gains that the welfare state bestowed on women. A package of reforms which combine economic policies (to improve women's labour market position) with social policies (urging that society rather than individuals takes responsibility for caring for dependents) is needed. The dominant model of social security applicable for India, shows the evolution of dominant notions like welfare in 1950-1970, equality and equity in 1970-1990 and 1990 to onwards become empowerment phase in India (Table 5.1) (Gayathri .V 2001).

In 1990's the remedies include the enactment of a minimum wage, incomes policies, improved child-care facilities, health, education, employment and etc. But a gender sensitive analysis will not be attained by focusing exclusively on women (Sheila, Blackburn. 1995).

ECONOMIC SECURITY

In the new economic policies the work participation rate of women is less than half of men though the growth of employment has been mounting. This is because much of the work women do especially at home is not regarded as economic activity. "The numbers of female affianced in domestic duties has declined from 382 in 1993-94 to 358 in 1999-2000 per thousand female, while urban locations reflect reverse trend of more women undertaking, non-recognised, non-economic activities over the same period to 449 from 453 women (NSS 55th round, 1999-2000). The annual growth rate of employment for women was 1.90 percent during 1977-78 and 1987-88 and which declined to 1.27 in 1987-88 and 1993-94" (Gayathri.V 2001).

The structure of the female workforce in the 1990's consist of a decline in the WPR (work participation rate) of women both in rural and Urban areas.

Table 5.2
Percentage Distribution of Employment by Status in Different NSS Rounds

Employment Status and Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(I) Self Employed						
1977-78	62.8	62.1	40.4	49.5	58	60.7
1983	60.5	61.8	40.9	45.8	55.9	60
1987 -88	58.6	60.8	41.7	47.1	54.3	58.9

1993-94	57.9	58.5	41.7	45.4	52.9	56.7
1997@	59.4	57	40	39.7	54.2	54.5
1998@	55.3	53.4	42.5	38.4	51.8	51.3
1999-2000	55	57.3	41.5	45.3	52.8	55.6
(II) Regular Employees						
1977-78	10.6	2.8	46.4	24.9	18.3	5.3
1983	10.3	2.8	43.7	25.8	18.2	5.6
1987-88	10	3.7	43.7	27.5	18.6	6.9
1993-94	8.3	2.8	42.1	28.6	17	6.3
1997@	7.3	2.1	41.5	31.3	16.5	6.3
1998*@	7	2.5	39.5	32.7	15.8	6.8
1999-2000	8.8	3.1	41.7	33.3	14	7.3
(III) Casual Labour						
1977-78	26.6	35.1	13.2	25.6	23.7	34
1983	29.2	35.3	15.4	28.4	25.9	34.4
1987-88	31.4	35.5	14.6	25.4	27.1	34.2
1993-94	33.8	38.7	16.2	26.2	30.1	37
1997@	33.3	40.9	18.5	29	29.3	39.2
1998*@	37.7	44.1	18.1	28.9	32.4	41.9
1999-2000	36.2	39.6	16.8	21.4	33.2	37.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note (@) : The result of 1997 and 1998 (53rd and 54th Round respectively) are based on thin sample. Figures relate to usual status of individuals. Workforce covers those involved in gainful activity regularly + those involved in gainful activity occasionally.

(*) : The estimates correspond to the period January - June, 1998

Source (i): National Sample Survey Organisation. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, New Delhi: (i) Sarvekshana Vol. V. July 77 - June 78. 32nd Round. (ii) Sarvekshana Vol. XI. Jan - Dec 1983. 38th Round. (iii) Sarvekshana Special No. . July 87 - June 88. 43rd Round. (iv) Sarvekshana V I. XX July 93 - June 94. 50th Round. (v) Report No. 458, July 99 - June 2000. 55th Round.

There is turn down in the share of women workers in the primary sector. There is stringency and a diminishing share for women in rural non-form employment. There is no change in the secondary sector employment. The tertiary sector employment for women has augmented largely in community, individual and other services. The table below shows the drastic reduction in the WPR all social groups.

Table 5.3: Number of Persons Employed per 1000 persons (WPR-All Workers) in NSS Rounds for different Social Groups

NSS Round (Year)	Female Worker Population Ratio (WPR) : ALL WORKERS			
	Female			
	SCs	STs	Others	All
RURAL				
38 (1983)	381	478	310	340
43 (1987-88)	358	454	294	323
50 (1993-94)	355	482	297	328
55 (1999-2000)	325	438	266	297
URBAN				
38 (1983)	205	255	139	151
43 (1987-88)	213	225	140	152
50 (1993-94)	199	234	145	155
55 (1999-2000)	185	204	128	139

Note (1) : For the 55th round the WPRs for OBC and 'Other' category separately, were as follows:

(1) Rural Male OBC : 532 and Other : 520; Rural Female OBC : 302 and Other : 223; Urban Male OBC : 530 and Other: 518; Rural Female OBC : 159 and Other: 108;

(2) : Category ' Other ' for the 55th round in this table gives the estimates obtained after combining the categories OBC and Other

(3) : Data on OBC category collected in 55th round only

Source: Employment & Unemployment Situation among Social Groups in India, 1999-2000, NSS 55th Round Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, New Delhi.

The trend of employment diversified over period in different sub-sectors. The unemployment rate among SC/ST women is higher than the unemployment rate of non SC/ST women. "In recent national sample survey shows that the unemployment rate of SC/ST women on a current daily basis is 40 percent while it is only 0.97 percent for non-SC/ST women. The negative impacts of the new economic reforms measures are already visible on women especially SC/ST. Both the unemployment and poverty levels has increased. The poverty ratio increased from 38 percent in 1989 to 48 percent in 1992" (Preet Rustogi, 2004).

Globalisation has supposed to be enlarged economic opportunities women. They have correlated urban centres to be global economy. But hallucination, contract labour, home-based work are deterioration the conditions of work for female workers in NEP. Women are working because of poverty as informal labourer in industries which is offering than many opportunities. The wages of their work at

home-based subcontracting are very meagre lacking any other profit. The unprivileged SC/ST women in particular constitute the bulk of the poor and unemployed, they have suffered the most in this process due to less education and require of skill. This situation is bound to remain for long deteriorating the working conditions of women.

The increasing poverty has troubled SC/ST women more than earlier for caring children and their families and a work. "Women's primary involvement in domestic and child care responsibilities continues to be a source of vulnerability for them not only because it represents unpaid work but also because it diminishes women's mobility and autonomy to design their labour market strategies to supplement household income to meet the subsistence needs" (Uma Rani and Unni Jeemol, 2004)). "In such a context, it is necessary to address the economic needs of the women and to reform the social security systems to reorganize the value of women's labour at home" (Beneria, Lourdes. 2001).

In NEP the traditional occupations of women's employment is seen to have adversely. Women are losing their hold on their occupations. women being pushed to informal sector as domestic servants, hawkers, vendors and so on due to no skill with no mobility and social security measures. Women constitute the worst batter of all categories. There is a growing suspicion that violence against women in all spheres has markedly increased on the whole. It seems that women workers suffer multiple vulnerability due to migration and less work in rural area. The new role of women frames new gender relations and empowerment aspects.

AGRICULTURAL WOMEN

In 1991 SC/ST women were agricultural labours as around 71 percent compared to 43 percent non SC/ST women. As an cultivator non SC/ST women were more like 43 percent than 19 percent for SC/ST. The SC/ST women have a pitiable economic stand and higher unemployment rate due to their dependence on agricultural, which is having climatic uncertainty. The SC/ST women constitute 80 percent as agricultural labourer because they don't have land.

This sector is without security. Women work for more time and have domestic duties also of providing shelter and water, loking after children and animal. The

unorganised sector don't have laws for social security but they discriminate women labourer since she has feeding child and for wages also. The improved farming practices have not empowered but displaced women of whatever they have. The need of work for SC/ST women is must due to high poverty which they get when the worker are inadequate. Their labour is not consider as an contribution of country.

The SC women are being marginalized by the new land legislation. This has uncovered the threat of sexual violence under the Jamindari system. The adaptation and implementation of the policies for example of land reform may facilitate SC/ST women to get cultivable land in their name.

They are asset less and cause indebtedness, the result of which is bondage. The SC/ST women are denied access to drinking water-well, mahila mandals and co-operatives and they are sexual exploited at home and outside because also they are voiceless.

The agricultural land is reduced due to industrialisation, mechanisation and patent rights are the causes of unemployment. Women have tradition knowledge of land, soil, natural resources, seeds, livestock management, water, agriculture. This is destroyed in the phase of modernisation.

SELF-EMPLOYMENT

There is inevitability to chart some jobs in a substantial scale in the agrarian sector in agro-based industries by vocational training and proper funding because the self employed rural worker are becoming less. This is due to the methods of rural development also. The women workers are displaced due to mechanisation like the Garos tribal of Assam from orchards and terrace cultivation. Women in small entrepreneurs of especially SC/ST facade complexity in marketing, raw material and loan facilities.

“The state makes programmes to maintained ‘women with’ the family”. The option for this programme would be extremely costly for the state. More importantly under modern rationalizations of ‘cultural legitimacy’ women have been kept within the family, rights for women outside the family would pose a threat to the caste system and thereby to the hegemony of the upper castes. Paradoxically, there is a strong tradition of forms of responsibility and veneration to women as ‘mothers’. Needless to emphasis that the structures in the labour markets as well as in the

households have not been substantially adjusted to improve the conditions for women's labour market participation (Rege, 1995)." This has not enhanced job situation . So government should provide credit to the women. The pressure should be given to provide loans to the women through credit societies and cooperatives for income generating units especially to SC/ST women to reduce exploitation.

Women of SC/STs do well in animal husbandry and other economic activities (Rege, S 1995). If some education is given with skill in the livestock, poultry, dairying, household industry, and construction than their income can also rise. The communal property resources (CPR) are used for fuel, fodder and food. This is shrinkage creating problem for women since it is their job. This is responsible hardships and survival also. To cop this question the school education of children is hampered.

So, attempts through the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are made for income. The TRYSEM of IRDP is responsible for health, education, childcare, nutrition, water and sanitation along with employment. The IRDP is trying to for women beneficiaries but SC/ST women have not yet benefited. Jawhar RojgarYojna and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) has enlarged from previous target. The JRY has increased to 28.1 percent of total employment in 1997-98 compared to 25 percent in 1990-94. The EAS was increment of 30.94 percent of women beneficiaries by 1997, which was 26.3 percent in 1994-95.

The STEP scheme encourages the habit of economy and credit among poor rural women by marketing, skill upgradation and group formation. A local tribal banking management staff who can sympathize with the needs of the people can only introduce the schemes with the requisite subsidies since credit is difficult for the women. Earnings in this programme are minimal. The skills instructed are too plain and there are many difficulties in marketing.

The state sponsored developmental activities have awareness but concurrently it overburden and self-exploited SC/ST women. The earning women help the family to cross the poverty line training and work opportunities should be given to the women is recommended. The inadequate rural development has forced migration of SC/ST women from rural to urban areas. Since SC/ST women are

intimately recognized with their castes status and associated social disabilities creating deprivations in social and economic life due to gender also.

The rural SC/ST women hardships of have increased over the years. Though there are some upward improvements in health, housing and education of SC/ST women. The better-placed woman has will be benefited from the policy of employment and SC/ST women are left out.

In urban SC/ST women are found engaged in the unorganized sector as self-employment and wage employment. The self employment activities are hawkers, scrap collection, petty trade and home based production or service activity which SC/ST do staying in slums or hutment for survival and family support.

INFORMAL SECTOR / UNORGANISED

"Women have made significant contributions to local and national economies through the informal sector is seen with the figure 38.6 percent in 1987-88 and it increased to 42.9 percent in 1993-94" (Sharma, 1997). "Women over-representation in the informal sector is often argued to be because of the flexibilities of work involved in such activities, especially in home-based work, which are advantageous to women workers by handling their other needs and the other demands upon their time in the form of unpaid labour" (Ghosh, Jayati. 2004). The formal sector does not give sufficient freedom for women's domestic responsibilities which informal sector gives. The partaking in the unorganised sector is more because of economic compulsions. But the informal economy has labour standard, productivity, job quality, and organisation and voice deficits. These include low rates of investment as well faulty government policies.

The SC/ST women have to be active and attentive for market information to be "Self-employment". On top of it, self employers avoid legal obligations of paying EPF and other employers' responsibilities in self-employment. SC/ST women have to make his way through caste struggle and economic participation for contacts, training, management, skills and social obligation.

The self-employment has meagre financial returns due uncertainties and insecurities. And if, social and political linkages and kinship support are not there for the SC/ST women. The health factor is also important for continuing the activity.

After this efforts also the unemployment rate on a current daily basis is 3.27 for SC/ST women as compared to 1.98 percent for non-SC/ST women.

The castes which are traditionally engaged ropes, baskets, brooms are left without the occupation due to industrialisation. So they twisted to other activities occupation in the informal sector by doing business of vegetables and food, flowers, accessories, household work like clearing, cooking, caring for the elderly, childcare etc. This shows that traditional skills of maintaining and reproducing the family and community sphere is used in the informal sector activities as commerce. The sub-contracting is done for the work but the trade union is impossible to negotiate better compensation, working conditions and labour protection for them. On one hand, the informal sector has provided women with much needed income and enhances their status in their families and communities.

The cheap labour of women and no protection means additional exploitation. In house also women are dishonoured and beaten up by their husbands although they work and add to the family income. In short, a women's plight is pitiable.

The National commission for self-employed women recommends for substantial improvement in the economic status of poor women working in the informal sector of the economy by enhance the ownership of and control over productive assets of the women. For their empowerment and economic well being. The assets can be land, housing, tree pattas, joint ownership of all assets, live stock license, bank accounts, membership of organizations and identity card. They should provide this assets by enough funds and make their effective enactment.

"Income insecurity and vulnerability should be reduced with easier access to capital and land which would also help to improve the productive capacity" (Camagarajah, S. and Sethuraman, S.V. 2000). The SC/ST women's economic status is linked with exploitation in the new economic policy.

WAGE EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES (URBAN)

The SC/ST women are concentration in the complex sectors encompassing variety of manufacturing and servicing activities like construction labour, land levelling, earth work, domestic labour, beedi-making, aggarbatti and candle making, garment-apparel industry, jari and embroidery, toy-making etc. The Swaran Jayanti Shahari

Rozgar Yojana provides for 30 percent women beneficiaries in all urban employment schemes. Women are victims of low wages, irregular employment, absence of social security benefits and many other handicaps. In this wage employment sector, there are Non-SC/ST workers also and they too suffer from variety of disadvantages. The preference for female workers for low wages to minimising cost. They are also sexual harassment. Child labour is also marked in this sector.

SC/ST women are found compete with men to secure purely casual employment in casual labour markets for Rs.20 to Rs.30 per day for about 10 to 12 hrs work. women have to leave their home by six O'clock in the morning and if they find work they reach back after seven in the evening. The report of the core group set up by the Ministry of HRD in 1988 has also noted that the condition of women construction workers is pitiable. It has stated, "that women worker face instability and insecurity of employment, low wages, non observance of labour laws, bondage to the middle men who employ them without providing the facilities enjoyed by litigation. Their way of life is perpetually in a state of flux, as they have to keep migrating from site to site. The average wages for women construction workers are generally lower than their male counter parts" (Ministry of HRD 1988). This is continued in the NEP also creating worst impact on the family and her own health.

HOUSING SCHEMES

The housing quality of lower standard and less basic amenities for SC/STs as compared to non-SC/ST/OBCs have greater impact on SC/ST women, who run this houses as well as work to feed their children . "As around 70 percent to 75 percent of SC/ST families are female headed, due to either the husband's desertion or his income being spent on liquor and etc. This situation places the entire burden of household maintenance on the women's shoulders and household expenses on her meagre wage labour" (Rege, S 1995).

The shelter houses for women who are abused by their families are absolutely necessary as women bear many tortures. In these shelter homes of government they should impart literacy, skill training and above all counselling to the families for rehabilitating these women/girls for their empowerments. The state

government is also having the reservation in the housing board for women so that she is entitled for shelter on her own capacity. The example is the haryana state (The Hindustan times 10 th December 2005).

PRIVATE SECTOR

With the liberalisation policies, government or semi-government undertaking on contract system facilitates the private sector. There is great bias in women's recruitment and entrance to opportunities in the private organised sector. A gender sensitisation programmes regarding women's productivity is need for self-actualisation and empowerment.

“Since women workers were preferred by employers in export activities primarily because of inferior conditions of work and pay that they were usually willing to accept” (Ghosh, Jayati. 2004). Trade liberalisation has also diverse impact on women and men. The NEP targets women as the primary work force, relying on local, cultural and social values and not involving in the trade unionism. Governments have, or are willing to enforce legislation that ensures women workers in this sector with fair living wages, benefits, occupational safety and opportunities for upgrading skills.

On the other hand marginal reliance on women workers had already begun to reduce before the crisis. The employment will affect women both directly and indirectly. Women are employed in the relatively low skill area in industries. For work like men also less wage is paid than men.

In any case, the nature of such work has also changed in recent years. Now there is much greater reliance on women worker in very small units or even in home based production at the bottom of a complex sub-contracting chain (Ghosh, Jayati. 2004).

ORGANISED SECTOR

A small percentage of women has rose to a relatively better status through salaried services sectors, due to reservations policies of government. The raise in the organised sector employment for females is due to improved educational status and

gradual changes in attitudes of parents and society regarding women's job mobility. According to one estimate, the organised sectors accounts for approximately 10 percent of the female labour force (Jogdand, P. 1995).

The employment opportunities in the governmental or public sectors and the private corporate sectors are limited because of resources limitation according to the national perspective plan for women 1998-2000. "Some women especially those who are educated and are from urban, in organised sector jobs are better off relatively in the post reforms period. These are the segments that would generally be in a better position vis-a-vis job markets in any case" (Sharma, 1997). But in general the employment rate in organised sector for women was stagnant during 1987-88 and 1993-94 i.e. (8.3 percent)

Given this assessment, of technological excellence, it appears that employment prospects for SC/ST women in particular are too dismal. Organised sector employment depends much on contacts and social connections. The segmentation in the labour market works against SC/ST women. There is no unionisation of female workers to push the needs.

The development policies for SC/ST women's for training is needed in the organised sectors since participation of SC/ST women in organised sectors is considerably low or negligible.

PUBLIC SECTOR

Privatisation of government services because of government's roll back policy in NEP has compelled urban SC women to work in private sector where discrimination more powerful with no protection. The positive discrimination policies of governments for women after economic reforms has been wiped off.

The economic subjugation of women leads to social and cultural oppression. Thus the economic emancipation is a very vital aspect for the betterment of women in conquering the class discrimination apart from casteism and patriarchy.

WOMEN ACROSS SOCIAL SECTIONS

"The Scheduled Caste women are thrice alienated i.e. by class, patriarchy and caste. They are subjected to severe exploitation at the work place and also on caste

ground. SC women are raped as part of the on going caste confrontations” (Rege, S. 1995). Caste and women’s problems cannot be separated in Indian content.

The little progress of SCs women is due reservation policy and special planned development efforts undertaken by the government in the sphere of education, government employment and economic improvement. In the NEP SC women’s access to basic goods and services, productive assets and the right to sell their labour is deputation than other women. The no access to the resources make them dependent and subordinated. It is rooted between the connection of religious, economic, natural and kinship structure. In most of the state SC women workers are paid unequal wages for equal work; though minimum wage act is introduced.

A large number of SC associates with unclean inferior occupations, these women face discrimination in both social relations as well as in employment. These SC women hardly find employment as servant for cooking and for other household jobs.

Though urban SC women are found engaged in relatively secular, monetized occupational activities (Punalekar, S.P 2000). The economic oppression of SC women has made them live below the poverty line. Women work both in organized and unorganised sector. But the SC women are employed mainly in unorganised sector. This makes them more vulnerable because of loss of subsistence base. Their low social status, illiteracy, unskillness, forces them to carry out manual jobs.

So SC women do jobs under four categories as 1) domestic workers for cooking, washing, cleaning home, looking after children; 2) servicing in agriculture and cottage industries; 3) manual and unskilled labours in factories, mines, plantation, construction and building work, 4) skilled and professional workers for legal, medical, administration, managerial, military and other professions.

Thus we see that large sections of women are unskilled workers, landless agricultural labours, factory workers, members of households with uneconomic holding and those in traditional menial jobs. The statistic shows that about 90 percent of women working in unorganised sector are mainly from the lower castes. These women are disadvantaged from not only wage discrimination, maternity benefits, pension, promotion, leave facility and other job security but also physical

harassment. In urban areas SC women are manual, unskilled and filthy labours working to support their poverty stricken families. Problems faced by downtrodden SC women are manifold. “ They fail to fulfil the responsibility towards their children and cannot take good care of their children as compared to upper caste women” (Jogdand, 2000).

The SC women in unorganised sector is due to their helpless dependence inadequate employment opportunities, limited skills, illiteracy, restricted mobility and lack of autonomous status. There is no control over productive resources and a persistent gap between consumption and expenditure leading to perpetual indebtedness, deprive them of all bargaining power and occupational mobility. The proportion of SC women below the poverty line is comparatively higher than upper caste women.

Tribal women live within their own ethnic groups and hence have the benefit of relatively better social security and support than the SC who faces casteism. Since tribe are secluded from majority society so tribal women are under their control of men with the help of customs, rituals and social practices maintained through cultural hegemony.

The tribal women suffer from severe handicaps during seasonal migration to urban areas for want of employment as casual labourer creating the pitiable in brick-kiles, saltpans and sugarcane fields and etc. There is sub-human existence full of tension away. Their wives and daughters worry for every day meals, water and such elementary needs of life and men-folk too encounter similar hardship by creating more hardship to them by liquor consumption or gambling. wife is beating their children are deprived of school and other social privilege.

The emergence of large dam projects for water and electricity created multiple problems for women ST for the access and utilization of village resources. The non SC/ST women benefit for this privileges and status with the help of caste linkage and vertical solidarity.

Concluding income earning is needed, as it is the means for empowering and improving their economic status. “The organised sector employment is a small proportion of around 7 percent and bulk of workers in the unorganised sector. Total

employment in the organised sector in 1999 was 281 lakhs, of which women were 18 percent (i.e. 48 lakhs)" (DGE & T Employment Review 1999). However, the share of women's employment within these secure segments of workforce is gradually raising from 14 percent in 1990 to 18 percent in 1999. The growth in employment in the organised sector is almost stagnant, if not declining.

The proportions of women in the private sector is higher than their share among the public sector. The women in reality shoulder the responsibility for subsistence irrespective of male contribution, constituting a specially disadvantaged group among the poor (Kabeer, Naila and Rajani, K. Murthy, 1999).

The labour markets are gendered institutions functioning at the intersection of the productive and reproductive economics (Elson, Diane 1999). This is seen in the structural factors of under investment for women human capital, social and institutional norms for reproductive responsibilities to underplay the women's economic roles (Mehra, Rekha and Gammage Sarah (1999). The reform has been the enlarged labour participation of woman, due to flexibility within labour markets. The is decline in employment and income because of imported technology for the unprivileged (Jogdand, 2000). It is important to generate the alternate schemes for increase the employment opportunity by training to women both in organised and unorganised sector with their effective participation. The new economic policy should explain move on agricultural inconvenience like land based activities in which illiterate SC/ST women should get scope in social and commercial forestry, dairy, poultry, sericulture etc but her potential is totally abandoned in view of the developmental project for economic success.

The policy of promotion of women's employment should be for strengthening women's participatory roles and their empowerment in exercising their rights with autonomy and dignity. It is right when it states, "Unless supportive services like crèches or child care centres; lighter housework through access to processed food, etc. is ensured, the increased employability of women will only further increase the load on women and reduce them to being mere beasts of burden (Report of Working Group on Employment of Women, 1978)."

WIDOWHOOD AND INSECURITY

In 1991 there were about 33 million widows in India and they are among the most abandoned groups with reduced quality of life. The percentage of widowhood for men and women is 3 percent and 8 percent respectively. This is so because of high incidence of remarriage among widowers. They have limited freedom to remarry. On the other hand the widows cannot participate in some of the social functions. The widows are expected to stay in the husband's village and face the social isolation. According to some estimates, the mortality rates are, on average, 86 percent higher among elderly widows than among married women of the same age.

The Indian widows study shows the disadvantage and insecurity (Dreze and Sen, 1995). The disadvantage is that the legal rights of widows are violated who have already limited and insecure property rights. Widows lose possible source of independent income and bargaining power with in-laws, sons and other supporters.

The market by gender severely restricts employment opportunities for widows since most of them are old. So their labour force participation rate is lower than that of married women. Most widows get little economic support from their family (joint) or at community level. Majority of them live on their own with unmarried children or stay with adult son as dependants.

Thus widows are the most vulnerable sections of the society due to economic deprivation. The households of widows have lower than average consumption level and a higher than average poverty level. The improvement of the socio-economic condition of the widows in India has not been given due consideration at the level of the central government, but some state government have introduced special pension schemes for widows. There are national widow pension schemes coupled with a training programme (Gujarat) to help the younger widow to be self-sufficient. The scheme is known as the National Family Benefit Scheme under which a lump sum family benefit of Rs 10,000 is paid to households below the poverty line on the death of the husband (The primary bread-winner). The shortfall of the scheme could only be due to lack of awareness or the bureaucratic hurdles, which need to be rectified.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Food security is one of the major components of social security. Food security consists of guaranteeing food at all times, that all persons have means of access to it that, it is nutritionally adequate in terms of quantity, quality and variety and that it is acceptable within the given culture.

But NEP for agriculture sector has also affected women in a variety of way especially food security. The liberalisation created inaccessible local markets for their products. The commercial harvesting and mono cropping by the private companies caused bio-diversity and endangered environment. This resulted in migration and resettlement caused loss of traditional forms of livelihood. WTO is repression obligatory the import of agriculture and food products for domestic consumption accompanied by reduction in tariffs. This pressurises local goods for competition. This increased economic hardship for rural families and a slowly waning rural self-reliant economic structure. Women's dual roles as productive and reproductive labour this burden her more than men.

The natural resources of bio-diversity and traditional knowledge are affected in the NEP. The rural communities live on common land and resources for their survival. They depend on traditional knowledge of local forests, plants, animals and fish, for food and income. The tribal women are responsible for meeting the family's daily food and livelihood needs since they are actual storehouses of knowledge about local bio-diversity and traditional extraction practices.

Food deprivation is comparatively high in the urban areas especially for the women workers since they are burdened with family subsistence as significant economic providers of the households. The high vulnerability of food deprivation of the women workers in female-headed households leads to a reduction in their productivity. The insufficiency of food would lead to an unhealthy life and an insecure existence. The high food insecurity among the poor households is very clearly represented by a decline in household income, especially in urban areas.

Women in the poor households work to meet the food security of the households. However, the load of households and children liability allows fewer hours in productive work. Lack of personal care or sleep has adverse effect on the

health and productivity over a period of time of women. The problem of women is often poor distribution of food and lack of purchasing power. This is depressing sign of insufficient access to food for women who eat last. This is proved by the birth of under weight baby. The poverty is main reason for lack of food security. This means more than half of the SC did not get enough to eat, and therefore suffered from malnutrition. In 1993 -2004 around 51 percent of SCs in rural area and 56.48 percent in urban areas were below the poverty line (Thorat, 2005). This is related to women and girl child also.

Food insecurity cannot be resolved by an individual person or a groups so government's Special Nutrition Programme is one of the important components of the integrated child development schemes (ICDS). It gives nutrition, immunisation and healthcare for severely malnourished children, pregnant and lactating mothers and pre-school education children upto 6 years of age.

But there is gender discrimination in these centres as per national evaluation of programme conducted in 1992 by the additional institute of public cooperation and child development. ICDS also offer basic health, nutrition and non-formal literacy and vocational training to the girls 11-15 years. The training is in simple crafts based on local resources and availability of local skills for training. This was to control low status of nutrition in adolescent girls and age of marriage, as parents are very keen to marry off girls soon after puberty (Seth, Mira. 2001).

Health of a girl child's is defined mainly by her nutrition status. There is inequality in the nutrition available to male and female children. The recommended dose of energy kilo calories per day for female children in the age group of 1-3 is 1,050 for males, daily average intake of energy and protein 1990". But Females are getting only 773 calories compared to males who get 780. In the age group of 4-6 again, the recommended calories for female and male are 1500 and 1700 respectively. Female children are getting 1097 calories compared to boys who get 1112 (Seth, Mira. 2001). This inequality continues till eighteen years of age.

So the government has introduced special schemes for the health of the girl to control anaemia for their reproductive health through population education. This programme is showing positive sign. The programme of nutrition support to primary

education as midday meal scheme is activated. This is increasing school attendance. But there are some complains about its working.

HEALTH SECURITY

People have good health if basic needs are satisfactorily met. The basic needs comprises for individual and family utilization like food, housing, clothing, drinking water, basic sanitation, public transport, education, and health. To fulfil this needs employment and income.

But under NEP, the burden of health care is excessively on the poor with 3.7 percent of total expenditure rather than 2.5 percent for others. The unorganised workers are prey of this NEP since they don't have medical insurance.

There is still no clear policy of privatisation of the health insurance sector. Social security benefits for organised employees as medical benefits and medical leave under ESI Act are present. The maternity benefit act is applicable to limited employment. The temporary basis of employment is to avoid the expense of maternity benefit. "So women workers were clearly worse off in these respects with nearly half of them not receiving medical benefits and a quarter not obtaining medical leave. That means it does not cover all the women organised of sector" (Seth, Mira. 2001).

This have dare consequences for the family and health of women, especially on children. So to help women, National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NBMS) is provided but only to those who are below the poverty line with financial assistance of 300 rupees to pregnant women for their first two live births. This is for the unorganised sector a woman who does not have any help at these times of their lives. It is not covering all the needy through significant enrichment of the quantum of benefit after NEP. This could be due to unawareness, cumbersomeness and other reasons. It thus requires to simply the process and awareness with the help of NGOs.

Ailments like aches, pains and fever are common for women. women have deteriorated could be due to the dual responsibility of having to earn income and also to take care of the household responsibilities. The health problem leads to their

low productivity and incomes. On top of that the work environment also affects their health status and about 48 percent of the workers said that work had an adverse effect on health.

The majority of SC/ST women depend on public health services as an important source. Around 19 percent of the households did not have access to public health care facilities. And concerning 14 percent did not avail the public health facility due to the treatment and facilities not available. Many women workers in urban areas and in rural areas were not availing the public medical facility. Lack of access of public health puts extra pressure on the family and the women to earn more income to access private health services, which are expensive. Their vulnerability increases when they have to pay fully for their medical care with no subsidy or support.

The SC/ST women to either live with ill health or to enter into health related debt. Public hospitals are privatised or the cost of professional health care goes up. They rely on informal or traditional forms of care provided by the female members of households. This has effect on the health status of SC/ST children and the income generating capacity of SC/ST women.

“An analysis of total mortality rates shows that 30 percent is child mortality in which girl child mortality is higher than boys, contributing to lower sex ratio. Around 56 percent of SC/ST women suffer from some form of anaemia, as compared to 49.1 percent of non-SC/ST women. Similarly, a much higher percentage of SC/ST women are under nourished as compared to their non-SC/ST female counter parts. The child mortality rates in the age group of 0-4 for male and female mortality have been adverse and as far as females are concerned” (2nd National Family Health Survey, 1998-99).

5.4 State-wise Infant Mortality Rate in India (1990 to 2003)

States/UTs	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Andhra Pradesh	70	73	71	64	65	67	65	63	66	66	65	66	62	60
Assam	76	81	76	81	78	77	74	76	76	76	75	74	70	59
Bihar	75	69	73	70	67	73	71	71	67	63	62	62	61	67
Chhatisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94	78	79	77	73	60
Gujarat	72	69	67	58	64	62	61	62	64	63	62	60	60	70
Haryana	69	68	75	66	70	69	68	68	70	68	67	66	62	57
Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62	71	70	62	51	59

Karnataka	70	77	73	67	67	62	53	53	58	58	57	58	55	51
Kerala	17	16	17	13	16	15	14	12	16	14	14	11	10	52
Madhya Pradesh	111	117	104	106	98	99	97	94	98	90	87	86	85	11
Maharashtra	58	60	59	50	55	55	48	47	49	48	48	45	45	82
Orissa	122	124	115	110	103	103	95	96	98	97	95	91	87	42
Punjab	61	53	56	55	53	54	51	51	54	53	52	52	51	83
Rajasthan	84	79	90	82	84	86	85	85	83	81	79	80	78	49
Tamil Nadu	59	57	58	56	59	54	53	53	53	52	51	49	44	75
Uttar Pradesh	99	97	98	94	88	86	85	85	85	84	83	83	80	43
West Bengal	63	71	65	58	62	58	55	55	53	52	51	51	49	76
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44	43	44	39	37	46
Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36	31	32	29	30	34
Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	21	23	19	17	28
Himachal Pradesh	69	75	67	63	67	63	62	63	64	62	60	54	52	16
Jammu & Kashmir	70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45	52	50	48	45	49
Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25	25	23	20	14	44
Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52	56	58	56	61	16
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	19	21	19	14	57
Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52	49	49	42	34	33
Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	42	41	39	34	32
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58	52	50	48	41	41
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	25	23	18	15	18
Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32	28	28	24	21	19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61	56	58	58	56	54
Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51	35	48	40	42	39
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	32	27	33	25	26
Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	22	23	22	22	24
India	80	80	79	74	74	74	72	71	72	70	68	66	63	-

Notes: NA: Not Available.

Source: Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 42, dated 04.03.2002 & Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2564, dated 31.07.2002 & Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 539, dated 04.03.2005 & Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin, Volume 37, No. 1, April 2003, Registrar General, India and Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 428, dated 27.07.2005.

Table 5.5 Sex Ratio in States/Union Territories in Census 1951 to 2001

State/ Union Territory	1981	1991	2001
India	934	927	933
States			
Andhra Pradesh	975	972	978
Arunachal Pradesh	862	859	901
Assam	910	923	932
Bihar	946	911	921
Chhatisgarh	NA	NA	990
Goa	975	967	960

Gujarat	942	934	921
Himachal Pradesh	973	976	970
Jammu and Kashmir	892	923	900
Jharkhand	NA	NA	941
Karnataka	963	960	964
Kerala	1,032	1,036	1,058
Madhya Pradesh	941	931	920
Maharashtra	937	934	922
Manipur	971	958	978
Meghalaya	954	955	975
Mizoram	919	921	938
Nagaland	863	886	909
Orissa	981	971	972
Punjab	879	882	874
Rajasthan	919	910	922
Sikkim	835	876	875
Tamil Nadu	977	974	986
Tripura	946	945	950
Uttar Pradesh	885	879	898
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	964
West Bengal	911	917	934
Union Territories			
<i>A & N Islands</i>	760	818	846
Chandigarh	769	790	773
D& N Haveli	974	952	811
Daman & Diu	1,062	968	709
Delhi	808	827	821
Lakshadweep	975	943	947
Pondicherry	985	979	1,001

NA: Not Available

Source: State Profile 1991 India, Census of India 1991, Census of India, 2001.

The imbalance is particularly acute in the north India where the ratio has declined to less than 900 girls per 1,000 boys. Reasons for the practice is society's continued preference for boys that continues to outweigh the acceptance of the girl child as an equal asset. The lack of education cannot be really blamed for the malpractice of forbidding the female foetus law. It is more rampant in the educated families than the illiterates (The Hindustan Times January 11, 2006).

Literacy has impact on the capability to deliver children and on the child survival. The girl children has low health due to impediment in her treatment and poor nutrition. "In 1993, the drugs report sponsors by the Government of India and

UNDCP (The United Nations Drug Control Programme) revealed that 93 percent of girls in rural areas of Rajasthan suffered from first to third-degree of a chronic energy deficiencies and the calorie intake of nutrients for the girls in the age group of 10-18 years was deficient by 26-36 percent, while protein deficiency amounted to 23-32 percent with iron deficiency. Anaemia rates were also higher among girls as compared to boys." (Seth, M. 1998).

The infant mortality rate was reduced due to universal immunization programme. The infant mortality rates have been more less for higher female literacy states in the north India showing link between higher literacy rates and lower infant mortality rates. Women having less access to education and training lag behind to achieve equality for herself or her girl child particularly.

The maternal mortality rates of women are very high in low literacy states. The SC/ST have health problem due to lower standard of living and do rigorous work. Poor Hygiene because of poor economic conditions and food nutrient deficient due to last person to eat causes 90 percent anaemia. The food is protein deficient with low calories. And at times they have to starve themselves. The early age of these section also adds to the problem. Thus we see difference in the health status of SC/ST female and male.

One more point which needs serious attention is that of availability of water which is also part of health security. women have to struggle hard to secure water. This is more problem in the dry, arid and perennially drought prone areas. SC/ST women suffer more because of caste distinctions. Water scarcity affected unfavourably the education among SC/ST girls.

The lack of literacy devalues their dignity, becomes economically poor, mentally cut off and inactive of their roles in society. This is harmful for the social, economic, and political development and maturity of the women. Illiteracy has caused ignorance and lack of scientific attitude giving way to superstition.

EDUCATION

In 1991 the literacy rate for females was 39.29 percent and for 23.76 percent of the SC/ST female population. The literacy of rural SC/ST female with only 19.46 percent compared to 30.62 percent of general female population literacy, which was much higher. The school dropout for SC/ST girls is larger at the primary, middle and secondary levels as compared with SC/ST boys and non-SC/ST girls. "In 1990-91, the dropout rate from primary school was 53.96 percent for SC/ST girls. It has become quite difficult and problematic to reduce the drop-out rate of SC/ST girls due to precarious economic condition of SC/ST than the upper caste girls. Socio-cultural reasons are important among the backward classes where family as well as society does not value girl's education" (Jogdand, P.G, 1995). Table 5.6 gives state wise literacy rate in 1981 to 2001.

5.6 State-wise Effective Literacy Rate by Sex in India - 1981, 1991 and 2001 (In Percentage)

States/UTs	Year	Male	Female	Total	States/UTs	Year	Male	Female	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	1981	41.46	18.37	30.64	Orissa	1981	53.34	23.99	38.83
	2001	65.75	41.82	54.46		1991	63.09	34.68	49.09
Himachal Pradesh	1981	61.04	36.1	48.74		2001	75.95	50.97	63.61
	1991	75.36	52.13	63.86	Chhatisgarh	2001	77.86	52.4	65.18
	2001	86.02	68.08	77.13		Madhya Pradesh	1981	45.51	22.63
Punjab	1981	53.33	38.37	46.36	1991		58.42	28.85	44.2
	1991	65.66	50.41	58.51	2001		76.8	50.28	64.11
	2001	75.63	63.55	69.98	Gujarat	1981	62.07	36.94	49.9
Uttaranchal	2001	84.01	60.26	77.28		1991	73.13	48.64	61.29
	1981	55.33	25.79	41.65		2001	80.5	58.6	69.97
Haryana	1991	69.1	40.47	55.85	Maharashtra	1981	66.61	39.55	53.54
	2001	79.25	56.31	68.59		1991	76.66	52.35	64.94
Rajasthan	1981	42.04	13.36	28.37		2001	86.27	67.51	77.27
	1991	54.99	20.44	38.55	Andhra Pradesh	1981	44.61	23.26	34.09
	2001	76.46	44.34	61.03		1991	55.13	32.72	44.09
Uttar Pradesh	1981	44.5	16.34	31.37	2001	70.85	51.17	61.11	
	1991	55.73	25.31	41.6	Karnataka	1981	55.67	31.68	43.92
	2001	70.23	42.98	57.36		1991	67.26	44.34	56.04
Bihar	1981	43.79	15.8	30.25		2001	76.29	57.45	67.04
	1991	52.49	22.89	38.48	Goa	1981	73.14	52.93	63.12
	2001	60.32	33.57	47.53		1991	83.64	67.09	75.51
	1981	50.49	26.17	39.58	2001	88.88	75.51	82.32	

Sikkim	1991	65.7	46.76	56.94	Kerala	1981	84.56	73.36	78.85
	2001	76.73	61.46	69.68		1991	93.62	86.17	89.81
Arunachal Pradesh	1981	33.36	13.39	24.24	Tamil Nadu	2001	94.2	87.86	90.92
	1991	51.45	29.69	41.59		1981	65.58	39.37	52.63
Nagaland	2001	64.07	44.24	54.74	Chandigarh	1991	73.75	51.33	62.66
	1981	56.2	38.77	48.2		2001	82.33	64.55	73.47
Manipur	1991	67.62	54.75	61.65	Delhi	1981	77.43	68.15	73.45
	2001	71.77	61.92	67.11		1991	82.04	72.34	77.81
Mizoram	1981	61.05	33.39	47.45	Daman & Diu	2001	85.65	76.65	81.76
	1991	71.63	47.6	59.89		1981	76.99	61.01	69.93
Tripura	2001	77.87	59.7	68.87	Lakshadweep	1991	82.01	68.99	75.29
	1981	74.32	64.53	69.66		2001	87.37	75	81.82
Meghalaya	1991	85.61	78.6	82.27	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1981	82.66	59.4	71.2
	2001	90.69	86.13	88.49		2001	88.4	70.37	81.09
Assam	1981	58.35	36.28	47.64	Pondicherry	1981	42.45	19.7	31.25
	1991	70.58	49.65	60.44		1991	53.56	26.98	40.71
West Bengal	2001	81.47	65.41	73.66	India	2001	73.32	42.99	60.03
	1981	44.26	35.41	39.95		1981	75.79	51.84	63.96
Jharkhand	1991	53.12	44.85	49.1	India	1991	90.18	72.89	81.78
	2001	66.14	60.41	63.31		2001	93.15	81.56	87.52
Note:	1991	61.87	43.03	52.89	India	1981	74.48	51.71	63.18
	2001	71.93	56.03	64.28		1991	83.68	65.63	74.74
Note:	1981	57.04	34.43	46.32	India	2001	88.89	74.13	81.49
	1991	67.81	46.56	57.7		1981	67.32	50.51	60.25
Note:	2001	77.58	60.22	69.22	India	1991	78.99	65.46	73.02
	2001	67.94	39.38	54.13		2001	86.07	75.29	81.18
Note: Literates for the Census 1961 and 1981 Related to Population 5 Years and Above whereas for the Year 1991 and Onwards Related to the Population 7 Years and Above. : Literate of Daman and Diu for the Year 1961 to 1981 was Included in Goa.					India	1981	53.46	28.47	41.43
						1991	64.14	39.29	52.22
						2001	75.85	54.16	65.38

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Gujarat.

Since girls work in agriculture and at house. Generally important job is to look after younger siblings in families where there are many children. Since the mother has to assist the family budget by working outside the home. The low birth rate and fertility rate low will possibly solve the problem. This will definitely reduce the burden on the girl child. Altogether it is difficult for poor agricultural labourers to spend on education. Dreze's says that widowhood also doesn't allow for education and needs the child's labour. This is so they are unable to earn living due to structural factors like lack of family and community support.

In 1991 drop-out rate of girls was 46 percent and for boys was 40 percent dropout. In the 1998-99 also there was provisional decline in dropout rates for girls at the primary level. It is lower than boys and at the secondary level girls drop-out rate is only about 1 percent higher than boys. "Women have been offered equal facilities for education and training but in no way has it questioned or bypassed the household authority to decide whether or not women can avail of any of these facilities" (Rege, S.1995). The child labour of Female has fallen and women's average age of marriage has risen. This change is connected with expanding educational opportunities and reflected in lower fertility rates of 15-19 girls (HDR Report (1995)).

For adolescent girls the ICDS helped with the Anganwadis (Child Care Centres) so that they can come along with their younger siblings and get some education and acquire income – earning skills. The access of non-formal education was also planned. However, both these labours have not succeeded to the extent desired because of the setting rural settings for crèches systems. Even in the urban slums these scheme could't do well because of disinclination. The solution is to attach compulsorily a crèche to every primary school to make girls possible to go to school can bring along with their siblings and take them back when they return home after the school hours.

The Balika Samridhi Scheme supports the mother of a girl child by girls scholarships to attend high school and till she is unmarried of 18 age for taking up higher studies or self-employment. The efforts to ameliorate girl child labour attended. Voluntary effort to sensitise the girl child issue is there but it is lagging behind. The State Government are also taking interest in improving the status of the girl child by providing scheme like 'Rajya Laxmi', 'Apni Beti, Apna Dhan,' Haryana Integrated Women's Empowerment and Development Project; 'Nama-na Magali' and some parents at the time of the birth of a girl child some financial help is given in an effort to enhance her status.

The policies and innovations of no tuition fees and free uniforms has been started by most of the states. The poor level education of SC/ST girl is because of her caste, gender discrimination, as well as poverty. This is still today in the society

that girls child education as less important than that of a male child and for especially SC/ST girl. Another selective force is the New Economic Policy apart from caste and gender. This prohibits SC/ST women for any quality education due high cost.

Low literacy in SC/ST women causes lack of awareness for government facilities provided. "It is more often girls who drop out of school than boys because of belief that boys need formal education more than girls to prepare them for their future roles. The school going girls discontinue their education and sacrifice to contribute in family economy" (Prabhavathi, M.2000). The far distance of school is shortcoming for formal education. There is almost slight possibility for SC/ST women to obtain knowledge and skills to struggle in the market economy. The SC/ST women's illiteracy hampers the capacity to develop their children appropriately. (Jogdand, P.G. 1995).

CRIME ON WOMEN

In 1990's the crime on women has risen. The physical violence like rape, kidnapping and abduction, molestation and torture has increased. The tribal states of the northeast also have downy deaths, eve-teasing importing girls, immoral traffic of women and violation of the dowry prohibition act. The reason for these could only be no control over economy and lack of literary and awareness. But even in the higher female literacy rates have the same problem. The suicide among females has increased by more than 20 percent during NEP.

CONCLUSION

The institution of State support for the empowerment is well addressed in the scheme for women. The analysis of the social security systems for women is again the support for feminine values. Women are doubly disadvantaged by class, caste and sex. The little social security for women in case of education, employment, food and political empowerment is because of the positive discrimination policy. This policy has made lots of difference in the life of women and family as such. The NEP

has hit hard the child and women where the programme of the social security has not reached, it has created lots of hardship. Lack of education is creating problem for SC/ST women, placing them at a disadvantage stage. The increase in the prices of food, fuel and essential services such as water and electricity has places extra burdens on females in low-income households since women are usually responsible for managing domestic food and water consumption, as well as ensuring the overall health of their families. Female children are generally expected to perform more house work than male children. In this way the real empowerment of the women is still to be achieved.

The employment opportunity is given to women in such a way that need and capacity for her is seen. The women work not out of their choice but out of the poverty. The informalisation of employment in NEP is best example of this. The social assistance to women and widow is provided to keep them intake in the family institution. The importance of girl child is also made clear with the help various state level scheme to empower her by education and employment till she gets married. The marriage institution is also upheld with the help of providing financial help to family of girl child not more than two. The health of the women is seen to be taken care under different schemes but the status of health of women is more the same. The women headed household has to take care of children, depended and old. So if there are schemes for women to rescue her hardship but due to more burden in NEP on women there is hardly any scope for women to do anything for her including health care. The organized sector is also not providing medical security fully at times. So the woman has to stay with hardship in family sacrificing her wants.

The reservation in employment for women has secured help for the women. Whatever progress women have made is due to positive discrimination of the government for her. The empowerment in polity with 33 percent has yet to come but the real empowerment of women from the household is very difficult to be done because of the cultural factor and religion that has made her deity. Even in the modernism the Devadasi system is still prevalent.

Thus we see that the burden of keeping the social institution working is placed on her. Even if the husband is not compatible, she has to cope with the

marriage institution, be in family and again be prey to domestic violence and public violence for all section of women, be it SC/ST women or other.

The atrocities on women are symbol of caste, community and religion disrespect. This means she is cultural symbol for society. The low social, economic and political empowerment of women make her easy and soft targets for exploitation. But material empowerment can help to control violence . The ownership of land creates bargaining power. So reform in property law is a key element in fighting the problem of violence.

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Chapter~6

DISABLED AND SOCIAL SECURITY

DISABLED AND SOCIAL SECURITY

THE DISABILITY SCENARIO IN INDIA

The incidence of disabilities i.e., blindness, mental retardation, speech and hearing impairment and orthopaedically handicapped continues to be very high, in spite of major advancements in the field of medicine, expansion of health infrastructure and community awareness. There are 620 million persons with disability of one type or the other, of which 100 million are in India. The state of Uttar Pradesh is having largest number of disabled and the least disability state is Manipur and union territory is lakshadweep in 1981 in different types of disability (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1 States/UTs-wise Disabled Population by Type of Disability and Residence in Census, 1981

India/ State/ Union Territory	Total Disabled	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb	Total Disable % Share of States
INDIA *	1,118,948	478,657	363,600	276,691	100
States					
Andhra Pradesh	100,552	39,902	30,070	30,580	8.99
Bihar	98,735	39,719	35,232	23,784	8.82
Gujarat	68,399	23,442	32,386	12,571	6.11
Haryana	15,843	7,656	4,828	3,359	1.42
Himachal Pradesh	10,714	3,924	2,695	4,095	0.96
Jammu & Kashmir	13,795	3,891	5,019	4,885	1.23
Karnataka	54,730	18,106	19,011	17,613	4.89
Kerala	31,053	8,178	12,056	10,819	2.78
Madhya Pradesh	101,873	53,451	34,228	14,194	9.1

Maharashtra	82,392	36,964	26,565	19,063	7.36
Manipur	2,167	620	703	844	0.19
Meghalaya	2,676	1,117	749	810	0.24
Nagaland	2,792	518	573	1,701	0.25
Orissa	61,298	27,625	19,911	13,762	5.48
Punjab	19,328	9,047	6,389	3,892	1.73
Rajasthan	80,034	46,456	21,517	12,061	7.15
Sikkim	2,483	182	360	1,941	0.22
Tamil Nadu	87,431	29,215	30,088	28,128	7.81
Tripura	4,143	1,521	1,494	1,128	0.37
Uttar Pradesh	164,556	93,618	41,502	29,436	14.71
West Bengal	100,955	29,155	34,129	37,671	9.02
Union Territories					
A & N Islands	262	69	114	79	0.02
Arunachal Pradesh	2,626	738	401	1,487	0.23
Chandigarh	345	98	164	83	0.03
D & N Haveli	225	90	63	72	0.02
Delhi	5,157	1,962	2,158	1,037	0.46
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,631	463	643	525	0.15
Lakshadweep	155	75	35	45	0.01
Mizoram	1,547	366	430	751	0.14
Pondichery	1,042	480	287	275	0.09

* Excludes Assam

Source: Census of India, 1981, Series -I, Part VII- B, Registrar & Census Commissioner of India, New Delhi

In 1991 About 16.15 million people were estimated to have one or the other of the types of disabilities mentioned above, this constitutes 1.9 percent of the total estimated population of the country. It has been observed that for the country as a

whole, prevalence of physical disability was 20 per thousand persons in the rural area and 16 in the urban area, between the two sexes, the prevalence is marginally more among males than among females. At all India level for rural areas, the disability was 1995 as compared to 1579 in urban areas. even the male outnumbered female counterparts by 2277 and 1664 number in rural areas. In urban areas also the male number of disabled was more than female by 1774 and 1361 respectively (table 6.2). The reason behind this can be the cultural restriction for girls which treat them in protection. Even girls are not that risk taking in games, which is also a point to be noted. Girls cause of handicappedness is taken care of, by precaution method.

Table 6.2. State-wise Prevalence of Physical Disability per lakh Persons by Residence and Sex In 1991

State	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
All India	2277	1694	1995	1774	1361	1579
Andhra Pradesh	2640	2354	2498	2092	1712	1903
Assam	1408	947	1200	1390	948	1186
Bihar	1973	1125	1573	1740	1071	1436
Gujarat	1786	1557	1676	1720	1566	1648
Haryana	2290	1665	1988	1603	1105	1374
Himachal Pradesh	3580	2157	2870	1268	995	1144
Karnataka	2368	1891	2131	1662	1307	1494
Kerala	2280	1636	1945	1927	1587	1755
Madhya Pradesh	2281	1794	2051	1805	1113	1475
Maharashtra	2437	1927	2700	1787	1408	1610
Orissa	3191	2166	2306	2025	2077	2049
Punjab	3418	2384	2936	2025	1558	1807
Rajasthan	2141	1355	1767	1594	1168	1126
Tamil Nadu	2541	2201	2372	2075	1169	1874
Uttar Pradesh	2269	1441	1879	1779	1210	1519
West Bengal	2069	1484	1788	1690	1283	1505

Note: A Person was considered as Physically disabled if the person had one or more of the four types of disability, namely, Visual, hearing, speech and locomotor.

Source: NSS 47th Round (July - Dec, 1991), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

Besides, the incidence of disabilities is very high. India carries the largest number of disabled population in the world. Such high incidence of disabilities brings down the productivity of the nation and increases the load of dependency. Hence any

implement in human resource development can reduce the incidence of disabilities and make the disabled population self-reliant through education, skill training, employment and rehabilitation. The nation would save thousands of crores in welfare, rehabilitation services and family support that are being given to them. Moreover, such an effort would make the disabled population healthier and happier.

The present level of governmental and NGO efforts to achieve these services to the disabled persons hardly cover 10 per cent of the needy population for early detection, intervention, curative and rehabilitation services. The poverty, malnutrition, lack of adequate health care for pregnant, nursing mothers and children under age six, ignorance, technical knowledge for prevention, social causes such as marriages among close relatives, hereditary factors and accidents are the major causes for this high incidence (Bailey, 1996). Disability should be prevented by early detection and intervention of physical disabilities. This disability can lead to deviant behaviour also. The rehabilitation of the person is needed who can be disabled also.

The disabled persons should be made independent and self-reliant at home and in work. They should be given appropriate education and skills to improve their productivity, reduce dependency and become contributing productive members of the family. This requires focussed, coordinated and "mission mode" approach to solve this problems. This could be done through planned, coordinated and sustained efforts between government, NGOs, Cooperative Sector, Panchayat Raj institutions, parents' associations, Universities and other educational institutions, Mahila Mandals and youth clubs.

WELFARE STATE AND DISABLED

The Constitution had also made provisions for specific social groups including women, children and socially and educationally backward classes. The Constitution of India has provided uniform rights to its citizens irrespective of their race, religion, caste, creed, gender or place of birth. Whether the person is healthy, normal or disabled is of no consequence. The urgent need to include the disabled in the Constitution was recognised. It has only been in the last few decades that some work

has been done for the disabled. The person with disability had to depend on the charity of society. Since it was viewed as curse of God. In the past, the joint family used to provide the care and emotional support to the disabled member of the family. But in today's lifestyle, families are often unable to bear the burden of the person with disability.

The numbers of innovative programmes are pre-oriented towards this objective with a view to give adequate importance to the welfare of the disabled. The Government during 1992-93 established a separate Directorate for Rehabilitation of the Disabled. The directorate gives equal opportunities to the disabled to protect their rights in order to integrate them with the normal society to enable them to have full participation in the normal life.

The government of India was forced by the international conference of the Asia-Pacific region held at Beijing in December 1992 as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to pass the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act in 1995. The Act recognises the person with disability and provides legal definitions of different types of disability. This act not only helps persons with disability but also members of their families. The Act focuses on the responsibility of the Government, authorities and establishments for prevention of disability, protection of the rights of persons with disability, integration of persons with disability into the social mainstream, education, research and training, employment, care and rehabilitation of persons with disability.

An ample of opportunity to empower persons with disability to live as independently and fully as possible within the community is given by the National Trust for Welfare of Person with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999, has given. It gives them support to live with their families and choose their guardian. The Act also gives them the right to own property. Parents of a person who is profoundly disabled have the right to apply for his guardianship or recommend any known person as guardian. Both the Persons with Disabilities Act and the National Trust Act are primarily meant for a person with disability, but even the family has the

right to avail some facilities that will benefit the person with disability like families who incur expenditure on medical treatment, training and rehabilitation of a person with disability.

The Government had introduced a National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Mental Retardation and Cerebral Palsy Bill, 1995 in Lok Sabha on 6.2.1995. The objectives of the trust was to enable and empower persons with disability to live as independently and as fully as possible, within their own families. The bill also strengthens facilities to support persons with disability within their own families. The bill extends support to organisations of persons with disability or parents, voluntary organisations and even the destitute disabled for need based services during periods of family crisis. There are measures for the care and protection of persons with disability after the death of their parents or guardians are promoted. This bill facilities the realisation of equal opportunities protection of rights and full participation of persons with disabilities. The Cabinet has approved bill of the setting up of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability.

Along with this, State takes care of health, education, employment and rehabilitation. The State assesses health factors by analysing the nature and the extent of the problem of the disabled including the early detection and immunization against polio, measles, rubella, mumps, etc besides supply of simple aids and appliances suited to the needs of the individual in order to improve mobility and physical capacity. In educational sphere it is ensured that every disabled child is given free and compulsory primary education. Either special education or integrated (inclusive) education, based upon the level of disability of the individual. Also to promote the integration of the handicapped students with normal students at every stage, depending upon the capacity or level or need of each handicapped child. In addition the states develops the required skilled manpower by establishing teacher training centres and develop a corps of competent teachers in educational institutions or training centres who have developed a deep understanding of the problems of the handicapped. The promotional special supportive facilities like scholarship, free

transport, supply of teaching aids, special aids and assistive devices, appointment of Resource Teachers, Hostel facility and etc. helps the disabled to pursue appropriate higher education (Pandey and Advani, 1995).

For employment, the identification of trades suited to each category for the disabled particularly in specific industries for which the establishment and running of training centres for the disabled needed. The arrangement of financial assistance for the handicapped trainees to purchase tools, kits, etc is provided for self-employment ventures. In empowering through education, training and employment, the special care is needed to introduce measures for the removal of architectural barriers in all buildings, to provide easy access and indeed all barriers to the successful adjustment of the disabled. The suitable measures to enable the disabled persons to participate in all aspects of social activities like, cultural and sports events as in the case of normal persons is tried to be implemented.

UNDER ECONOMIC REFORM

Since long and after 1990's also the policy for disabled envisages a joint responsibility for the Government, Entrepreneurs, Philanthropists, NGOs and the community as a whole. The State Policy on Persons with Disabilities focuses on the prevention of disabilities and timely assistance to persons with disabilities to lead as normal a life as possible within the family and the community. This comprehensive policy aims at early detection of disabilities and provision of comprehensive services in medical, vocational education, employment, economic and social spheres in order to make the disabled self-supporting citizens and integral part of the society.

During 1995-96, against a budget provision of Rs. 13.00 crores, grant-in-aid of Rs. 10.60 crores was provided to 77 implementing agencies (Mander, Harsh. 1999). During 1996 -97, the budget provision was Rs. 12.85 crores but grant-in-aid of Rs. 6.86 crores was given to 141 implementing agencies. The lower expenditure was due to the limit fixed on the quantum of grant-in-aid of Rs. 6 to 10 lakhs to an agency, even though the number of agencies assisted in 1996-97 increased appreciably. There was a budget provision of Rs. 8.00 crores (RE) for 1997-98 against which a total expenditure of Rs. 8.94 crores was sanctioned to 124

agencies. During 1998-99 Rs. 25.00 crores (plan) has been allocated, against, which an amount of Rs. 8.35 crores has been released to 94 agencies upto Dec. '98. Plan outlay of Rs. 26.00 crores has been proposed for the year 1999-2000. The expenditure registration of psychiatric rehabilitation centres for Mentally ill persons has reduced since the rules 2002 has been notified to regulate the Psychiatric Rehabilitation Centres for the mentally ill persons for the first time in India. This means that mid of 1990's have positive reform for the disabled to integrate them in mainstream and use their contribution for nation.

EDUCATION SPECIAL FOR THE DISABLED

The primary schools are spread all over the country including the most backward areas with wide network of trained manpower for imparting education at this level. Even, primary school teachers should be trained to look after educational needs of the disabled students (Sharma and Baquer. 1997) So the expenses of training students with disability are more since medical and therapeutic intervention is also expensive and therefore, a person with disability cannot be equated with any normal person for providing education and training. In recognition of the people's demand, because of the awareness in the public, for appropriate training and support to help the people with disability to join the main stream has increased. The families of persons with disability in their quest for help and treatment learned this fact and harnessed their energy into action by setting up units for education and training through voluntary efforts. The Government was compelled to assist and develop programmes and made policies for education, training, care and rehabilitation of the disabled.

The disability concerns could also be distributed through open learning systems and the universities. Training programmes should also be taken up for teachers at different levels and also officers working in the Educational Departments of the block and district levels. All modes of education should be utilised for children with disability. Proper support services are a must for inclusion. Unless this is done, it will

not be possible to provide the benefits of education to the urban and even rural disabled.

So the National Institutes were set up for developing training modules, research and all other essential systems for providing the necessary training etc., for the people with disability. Special education is provided to the disabled through number of government, municipal, aided and unaided special schools functioning in the various States. These Schools are for the blind, speech and hearing impaired, Mentally Challenged, the severely locomotive Disabled and for the Leprosy cured disabled. For this some schools are upgraded to High School from the academic year 2005-06 with the facilities of Free special education, free boarding and lodging with two sets of uniform free of cost every year are provided to the disabled studying in government special schools. Every year funds are allotted to each rehabilitation home (school) to meet the expenditure for supply of notebooks and textbooks to the children of the inmates from I Std. to XII Std. The able inmates are trained in the production units and taught mat weaving, cloth weaving, tailoring and shoe-making etc. For goods produced they are paid nominal wages. Under the scholarship to the disabled scheme, disabled students undergoing their education up to postgraduate level are given financial assistance towards purchase of study materials between Rs 250 to 1950. Grants-in-aid assistance to physically handicapped law graduates is given by financially assisting with Rs.3,000/- each to register at Bar Council as Lawyers and for purchase of Law books.

When the universal primary education and compulsory primary education is ineffective and when actually neglected totally the disabled Persons then there is one is afraid whether the recent decision of covering 6-14 years for free education will make up themselves with inclusion of disabled group as beneficiaries. The general education system gets recognition and aid for the school man-power development programmes whereas for the disabled there is neither consistency nor regular aid provided throughout the country to train sufficient number of personnel. Even the recruitment policy for trained personnel needs to be properly designed. The teacher's appointment is in proportion to the population of disability,. The employment

opportunities of the specially trained teachers in the area of special education are encouraged. Besides there is a need for sufficient specialised institutions to cater to the different groups of disabled population. Depending on the availability of resources, efforts should be made to set up at least 3-4 additional institutions in each district, within the next few years. This would go a long way in providing educational programmes to the disabled groups. The education of persons with disabilities requires different categories of professionals. Hence the Universities can develop suitable programmes in this area. They should encourage NGOs and affiliated Colleges to take up regular programmes.

The rehabilitation council for the first time in the country, conceived a plan to reach the unreached by launching B.Ed. (Special Education) through Distance Mode in collaboration with Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University. For this forty four study centres, that too mostly from NGO sector have taken up this responsibility of providing facilitator throughout the nook and corner of the country. Even to meet the need of the teachers under the District Primary Education Programme, a special 45 day module has been developed and is being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The disability study is an important issue and should be tackled differently. The rehabilitation sciences should be an independent stream. Initially this will be set up in, as a college of rehabilitation sciences where in necessary linkages will be developed with the national and international universities and in due course of time it will be upgraded to university. Special schools are first step for integrated education. But it is only mentioned in the scheme. Its implementation needs to be streamlined. National policy for recognition of the special schools and aid for them is yet to be evolved. Until 1992 it was not transferred to the ministry of Education. This means that reform period has really reformed education for the disabled.

The Information Technology has come in a big way as a boon for the benefit of Persons with Disabilities because it is well utilized for the educational and vocational development. However, to achieve this objective, the support of the Government to avail such facilities with suitable infrastructure to benefit at the maximum can be also

created for them. The scheme of Science and Technology Project in Mission Mode was launched. This was for the first time that Government of India launched a coordinated programme for developing aids and appliances for persons with disability. Under this project interdisciplinary efforts of science and technology are mobilised for generation of new technologies and guiding these to large-scale use to meet social needs. Government meets the entire project cost. The objectives of the project are to coordinate, fund and direct application of technology for development and utilisation of suitable and cost effective aids and appliances. It emphasis on education and skill, development for The improvement of employment opportunities, easier living, mobility and assimilation in society.

The special schools and general schools should develop linkages for proper inclusion. These schools should get the same facilities as are being given to general schools. Early childhood education is very important in the area of disability. Pre-school and anganwadi centres should be equipped with qualified faculty and resource centres to promote integrated education.

But education of the children with disability is still a distant dream. More than 200 districts do not have any facility for education of children with disability In the education sector the possibility of bringing children with disability has to be given proper thought. The rehabilitation council of India has taken a lead and has come out with a Draft National Policy on Special Education and it is up to the policy makers to accept if really some work in this area has to be done (Singh, J.P. 2001). The policy has indicated a mechanism to promote all mode of education, which is being used by the general population through a single window system being monitored at the highest level.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

The disabled population has the abilities and disposition to acquire various types of skills so their programmes of vocationalisation have to be modernised and expanded. They should be given opportunities to work and new avenues of training continuously. Moreover, the training should begin with the availability of jobs and remuneration. The

training programmes should be linked with the availability of locally available raw materials so that they could be trained to work in their home environment. More focus should be given on the training of disabled people living in rural areas. Since 70 percent of the population living in the rural areas have 45 million adult disabled. They can become the human capital if suitable employment opportunities are provided by imparting necessary knowledge and skill along with necessary finance. While placing the disabled in employment under different settings, attention should be paid to the occupational hazards that they are likely to face in order to prevent the Disabled to acquire other forms of work related Disabilities. Introduction of insurance to provide medical aid to people with disability is to be made and the disabled should be allowed to take risks in employment. Integration of persons with disabilities should be the aim of all rehabilitation programmes. Specialised services have an important role to play as referral services in providing technical support as well as training for the professionals working within the ordinary system.

The Modern Training cum Production Workshop (MTCPW) produces Tricycles and Wheel chairs by the disabled, which are latter, distributed to the identified and needy physically handicapped persons through the District Disabled Rehabilitation Officers. The government rehabilitation home also have sheltered workshop for the women who are blind, Deserted, Orphan, in the age group of 18-40 years (45 years in the case of SC/ST) for giving training in Chalk-Piece Making and Weaving. After training, they are given job in the home itself these products are sold to hospitals and schools. The Department for Rehabilitation of the Disabled is conducting. Diploma Course in Medical Laboratory Technology, Computer Training Course, fitter-cum-Basic Machine Operator, Book-Binder, Cutting and Tailoring Training (Women only) and etc .The Trainings are given free of cost which includes Tuition fees, Training cost, as well as Free Boarding and Lodging along with two sets of uniforms. But this training programme are not transparent so few can avail this facilities only.

The instructors of training should be taught to provide appropriate training to people with disabilities, so that their special needs can be met. Necessary modifications or adoption should be done in training institutions like for easy access to wheelchair

users. Instructors and administrators of the training institutes should have access to technical support of a team of advisors. Apprenticeship training with special incentives would have to be devised. Training for self-employment in Vocational training institutes often focus training in technical skills to ensure that income generating projects developed by trainees are viable. It would be desirable if the elements of management and marketing were also taught.

The number of Vocational Training Centres in the country is too inadequate at the present. Hence, the approach and strategy for location of vocational training centres has to be altered completely to enable the programmes to expand rapidly. All the existing ITIs should be equipped with diversified training courses to offer better employment opportunities in the market, instead of following a segregated approach by setting up vocational training centres exclusively for the disabled. A number of voluntary agencies are running successfully the vocational training programmes on modern lines producing thousands of qualified skilled workers. They should be encouraged through financial support to expand their activities rather than government starting new institutions. They should be encouraged to modernise and expand their training programmes. New training avenues for various types of disability should be identified on the basis of studies and surveys undertaken on the potential of job market. They should identify various income generating activities in rural areas and also the trades associated with them. Possibilities of allotting government land for the disabled population for raising plantations and floriculture should be explored. Review of the Land Acts to enable disabled population to have a stake in the tenancy rights of lands should be explored.

The unorganised sector has made no arrangement so far for the placement of persons with disabilities. It can be possible with technological assistance to place large number of disabled persons in schemes, e.g. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), and Swarn Gramin Rozgar Yojna (SGSY). For this studies should be conducted to identify jobs suitable for the disabled persons at regular intervals so that

emerging occupations suitable for disabled persons could be identified. It is often difficult for disabled persons to obtain loans from a bank because they are not familiar with the procedures of project formulation and funding. So the government has already established the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation. But such Corporations should be developed in various States so that loans for self-employment become available to a large number of persons with disabilities. The rehabilitation council has submitted a scheme to the Ministry wherein NGOs can be made partner, directly to deal with micro finance scheme of the government (Singh, J.P. 2001).

This will promote Self-help groups for Women with disabilities who have historically oppressed group. It is therefore necessary that peripheral groups such as the general women's movement, the National Commission for Women, women's wings of political parties and other voluntary organisations support the formation of self-help groups among women with disabilities to articulate their needs and take help for training to be self employed.

Employment of the disabled is the basic objective of the scheme to help the disabled persons in getting gainful employment either through special cells in normal employment exchanges or special employment exchanges for physically handicapped located throughout the country. At present there are 39 Special Cells and 51 government special employment exchanges. The Scheme is implemented through the State Government/UT Administration. The financial assistance is 100 per cent in case of Special Cells and 80 per cent in the case of Special Employment Exchanges Lists of Special Cells and the Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped in States. The Total number of disabled persons in the live register of these Employment Exchanges was 3,23,220 in 1992, 3,37,602 in 1993, 3,40,304 in 1994 and 3,53,743 in 1995. The placements in the same period have been 4306, 4451, 4485 and 3706, respectively.

The 3 percent seats in all the State/Public Services and Educational Institutions under all kinds of Managements (Government, Local Bodies etc) have been reserved for the

disabled employment .Of these vacancies, 1 percent each has been reserved for Visually Handicapped, for Speech and Hearing Impaired and for Locomotive Disabled. In Education Department, with regard to teaching posts 2 percent of vacancies have been reserved for visually handicapped and in non-teaching posts to Hearing Impaired persons each .

Reservation in public services and public sector undertakings helps only a small number of persons with disabilities. It is necessary to persuade private sector to employ skilled disabled persons to accelerate their employment. Incentives and recognition should be provided to such employers, who employ disabled persons.

HEALTH

The medical assistance is given to disabled to overcome the disability by identification, surgery and after care by government. The Disabled medical camps in all district is conducting for identification of spinal cord injured and polio affected persons in need of surgical correction through district rehabilitation centres. On Identification, the physically handicapped persons requiring surgery are sent to district head quarters hospitals for assigned surgical correction so as to enable them to walk freely and carry out their regular activities of daily living without any others support and eke out their livelihood.

The physically handicapped persons is given financial help of Rs 500/- who undergo surgical correction to meet out expenses during their stay at Hospital The honorarium to doctors and nurses who perform the surgery to physically handicapped persons is given of Rs 300/-. Calipers and Artificial Limbs are designed, manufactured and fitted by orthotists for each and every patients at District Rehabilitation Centre's Orthotic Units itself in the respective Districts.

The difficulty faced by disabled persons in getting the medical certificate / identity card signed by Medical Officer and District Disabled Rehabilitation Officer, a single window system. The Medical Officers (ENT Specialist/ Psychiatrist/ Orthopaedic Surgeon/ Ophthalmologist) make a visit to District Rehabilitation Centres on a

particular day and all disabled persons are reviewed and identity cards / medical certificates are issued on the same day. This identity card is used for getting facilities for the disabled people.

Since the mental illness is a cultural matrix that influences attitudes, levels of stigma and etiologic understandings of mental illness. The community has a rich legacy of folk explanatory models and traditional healing practices. People believe in evil winds causing illness, and seek congruent remedies like exorcism, sorcery and talismans, especially for mental illness. In an effort to combine the traditional healing power of clinical psychiatry, There is need to built close links with several traditional and ayurvedic healers. Mental illness upto now remains outside the agenda of the government and non-government sectors. It should be given due resources and priority, so that the mental health needs of communities are seriously addressed (Mander, Harsh 1999). The health security is provided but it is only in urban area that too in limitation. The rural disabled who are larger in number is not treated. The care is needed for becoming self –reliant.

THE ROLE OF MASS MEDIA

The child abuse ranges from child rape child prostitution, child labour disabled child begging, child marriage, drug addiction, and to so on. The child abuse is a more terrorising experience for mental and physical disabilities child like normal child. The parents of disabled children are scared to leave them in anyone's custody. Today it has become a social problem that requires immediate attention from all (National seminar, 1998). The media of television, radio and the press is a powerful force in creating awareness and effecting a change in public attitude. Television reaches even the illiterate. The causes and impact of child sexual abuse can be telecast in the form of dramas, films, etc., which will influence public attitude. The media also has a role in educating parents and child caretakers about healthy child-rearing practices. For this values should be inculcated in everyone that influence the healthy personality development in children by media. To fight this 'social evil' and help children grow mentally, physically, socially and spiritually healthy. A multidisciplinary team should

handle the prevention, management and treatment of child sexual abuse since these incidences are increasing causing disorganized personality.

SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE

The assistance by government is needed for the disabled and the family also to shoulder the burden. The concession and allowance are given to disabled to get absorbed in the mainstream by financial help. The unemployment allowance as indicated below for a period of 5 years or up to the age of 40 years (45 years in the case of SC/ST) or till he/she gets employment whichever is earlier is given between 200-300 according to their education. So parents of persons with disability who are Government employees are entitled to a pension even after their death for the entire life span of their ward. The maintenance allowance of Rs.200/- p.m. is given to the severely handicapped persons to residence itself through money order every month. The concessions have been extended to other disabled persons under certain conditions in order to pursue their education, visit hospitals and training centres, undertaking employment. Both the escort as well as person with disability who is unable to travel independently is entitled to 75 percent concession in trains. Some Government employees are given the option to work in certain places and have their transfer orders cancelled to enable their wards to continue their education, training and treatment. One percent of State Government flats and plots' of land are reserved for persons with disability at concessional rates. The Aids and appliances are provided free of cost or at concessional rates to persons with disability belonging to low income groups. The Department for Rehabilitation of the Disabled is providing various kinds of Aids and Appliances to identified and needy physically handicapped persons according to their disability. The usage of limbs, power and requirement of appliances through District Disabled Rehabilitation Officers free of cost like Tricycle, Wheel chair, Goggle, Folding stick, Braille Watch, Hearing Aid, Solar rechargeable battery, caliper, crutch and Artificial limb are provided. The above said Aids and Appliances are given to physically handicapped persons to enable them to move from one place to another place with these supportive devices so that they can earn for their livelihood.

The legal guardian of a person with disability can apply for loans for self-employment on behalf of the ward. The right to marry is given to a person with disability on the same conditions as other people in society. The concessions are given to normal persons marrying disabled persons like visually handicapped , speech and hearing impaired and persons without one arm / one leg of cash assistance for marriage expenses of Rs 3000 is given along with National Saving Certificate of Rs.7000/-. The Income ceiling of Rs.12,000/- per annum has been lifted (Government of India, 2005)

But if the schemes are not transparent than the government authorities can set up a forum for the redressal of grievances of parents regarding their children. It has been seen from past experience that the focus of attention has been on the person with disability alone rather than the entire family. The foremost task is to ensure that the person with disability is accepted as an individual in the family. It is only after that that, the mainstreaming of the person in society can be tackled. Therefore merely providing some rights or provisions in the constitution is not enough. The entire family must be truly empowered to ultimately ensure the rights of a person with disability to facilitate their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation and integration in the mainstream. The scope of the scheme has to be enlarged to include, corrective surgery, use of mass media for information dissemination, etc.

REHABILITATION HOMES

The Government established Rehabilitation Homes with a view to extend shelter, medical assistance and security to the disabled and beggars suffering from leprosy and to rehabilitate them . Inmates of the home are provided with free boarding, lodging, clothing, medical facilities, training in various vocational trades and recreation facilities like games, screening of films, provision of colour TV, library etc. Under the prevention of beggary act, the Beggars convicted by courts are provided facilities of rehabilitation home with training in various trades like weaving, carpentry, pottery and tailoring (Singh, J.P. 2001). On completion of conviction period they are sent back to their native place with railway warrant or bus fare. Since there is other

help after the correctional method, they fall in the same pit of beggary and even become culprit who are beaten for even no reason.

But this shelter homes with centres and institutions for disabled people are usually set up in out-of-the-way where there is no access to public transport, visitors are allowed or forbid disabled 'inmates' to talk to visitors regarding their difficulty. Since totally dependent on their caretakers and without alternative methods of survival, disabled people are usually afraid of confiding their experience of abuse to others. This shows that the housing facilities are not without difficulties since disabled are treated burden by the care taker. Here the sense of devotion should be inculcated in the officers while taking training.

NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION

Financial assistance is also given to NGO for projects such as vocational training centres, training centres for the personnel and placement services special schools, counselling centres, hostels, etc. The assistance to voluntary organisations for rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons since India has the estimated figure being 4.50 lakhs. Programmes like awareness generation, early intervention, economic rehabilitation, social integration, etc. are undertaken under the scheme. The assistance is given to NGOs, even to the extent of 100 percent in some cases, for running courses for teachers in the areas of cerebral palsy and mental retardation. The Grant-in-aid rules had undergone several changes abruptly. NGOs were exempted from paying Provident Fund to the employees till the financial year 1999-2000 is discontinued. It appears that the programme of Grant-in-aid for the Disability division is merely continuing still under the idea of charity. In the process of training, NGOs dealing with one area of disability, should also be exposed with the problems of other disability areas so that they would have a wider perspective of the problem (National Convention, 2001).

STATUS OF THE DISABLED PERSONS

Despite the law against sex determination enacted in 1994, female foeticide is widespread. This is evidence from the fact that while 21 million girls are born in India

every year, almost 50,000 female fetuses are aborted annually after sex determination (Joshi, Uma. 1997). The consequence of these practices is the adverse sex-ratio for females and its decline from 972 to 927 females per 1000 males in 1901-1991 (Suhherwal, R 1997).

In India female births in general and births of fetuses with handicaps are prevented illegally, in other countries the mother has a 'choice'. In the UK for example, avoidance of impairment is also seen as a public health measure. 'Public health' implies that impairment damages and disrupts the community as a whole, and its prevention is as much in the interests of the community as the individual (Bailey, R. 1996).

There is therefore a growing need for eugenics to be sanctified in the name of public health for improved quality of life and the control of public health expenditures. In India the practice of foeticide continues in spite of the law, and is more usually overlooked by the law. One therefore also finds a higher incidence of male disabled children as compared to female disabled children. The incidence rate, as is the case with the prevalence rate, is higher in the case of males than females (Baquer, A Sharma, A 1997). Post-birth, the situation of the girl child with disability becomes even more acute. The various factors impinge upon the girl child with disability at various stages of her life. The treacherous combination of being born in poverty condemned by a vicious class and caste System, obscured by illiteracy traps and superstition . In every sphere of life, women with disabilities experience a triple discrimination because they are women, disabled. It says Women with disabilities are the poorest of the poor. The primary care-givers are themselves surrounded in a milieu of superstition, caste and illiteracy which leads to self-condemnation at the birth of a girl child with disability. Poverty and caste further aggravate the situation. At best they blame each other, but most frequently blame falls on the wife. The effect is to place the girl child at the very margin of parental focus with ignore and abused.

Men with disabilities faces disadvantage of non-status and women faces the historical entrenchment of gender bias and the discrimination. There are few

educational opportunities for disabled girls as compared to boys. When there are opportunities for education in special schools, boys usually receive them. Through free and compulsory education for the girl child but a high level of dropoutism and low literacy rates underscore the massive failure to ensure equal access to education for girl children. It is only through education that one can expect to target the twin evils of prejudice and discrimination. Women in general and women with disabilities in particular are victims of societal prejudice engendered over centuries by a male-dominated society. The literacy of disabled is low due to social attitudes, lack of facilities and inaccessibility of schools. As a result, opportunities for disabled to become mobile and achieve economic independence are minimal. Lack of opportunities and access to education and training for self-improvement and independence destroys one's self-confidence, self image and self-esteem due to the concept of the physical body image dominating the socio-cultural pattern. The unemployment rate for disabled men is still better but for women it is virtually 100 percent, they often beg. Now women with disabilities have been forming their own self-help groups. Men also experience abuse but women with disabilities are among the poorest of all people, the most marginalised and the most abused - physically, mentally and socially (Baquer, A Sharma, A 1997). They have been subjected to deliberate neglect, verbal abuse, physical assault and sexual harassment. Since most disabled women are hidden away in their homes, this often happens within the family. There are numerous examples of abuse including beating and other form of violence, confining them, not feeding them, drugging them with tranquillisers, using strait jackets, chaining them to trees or walls, etc. Psychological abuse includes subduing them with threats, creating an atmosphere of insecurity unless the parents or personnel are obeyed, withdrawing contacts and communications, leaving them naked and unclean, keeping visitors away, etc. Sexual abuse includes both heterosexual and homosexual abuse, rape, incest, indiscriminate castration and sterilisation, etc. Economic abuse is common. Like depriving of their land or property right, disabled girls are forced into prostitution, etc. Sometimes the people who abuse them are their parents or legal guardians (Mansuri, Fathima. 1997).

Women with disabilities are regarded as inferior who are deprived of nutrition and health services at birth and during infancy; education services during childhood; and love and affection throughout their lives as compared to men who enjoy all the privileges. On the controversy women are prevented from learning skills necessary for enhanced productivity and income. The dependence of the disabled on families inside the home and exposure to blatant discrimination outside the home deprive them of their dignity and self-confidence. Furthermore, they are subjected to violence in all its forms. They remain hidden, locked in their isolation (Subberwal, R.1997). Their education, health and well-being are part of institutionalised neglect and non--support.

The class and social status of the nuclear family most often determine the extent to which a child with disability is likely to be accepted. But more often it adds to the woes of disability. While parents may want to offer the best but conflicts emerge from within the peripheral family and community. A combination of caste, lack of awareness, superstition, economic constraints, and needs of 'normal' siblings leads to a marginalisation of the child with disability. A child with disability born into an upper class family may be deemed to be 'fortunate' because of easy access to economic support, education and technology. The poor family would depend on the dynamics of the family and the desire to empower the disable child to lead as 'normal' a life as possible. There are a few instances where dynamic parents as primary care-givers have provided the best facilities available to for them. With increasing awareness, at least in the urban areas, more children are seen to avail of specialist services that are available. Among the large middle class, the problem is compounded.

The child with disability is perceived as an economic and social burden, a liability to the future well-being of the siblings, and a wasteful investment. A girl child is always therefore marginalised to be taken care of by the extended joint family as an object rather than a human being. At best she may be the object of misplaced sympathy, which regards her as helpless and unable to do anything for herself or for the family. She may well be kept hidden in order not to damage the marriage prospects of siblings this is not the case with men. Among the lower classes, a girl child with

disability is most likely to be used to beg and generate income for the family. On overcoming all these impediments, a girl child with disability faces still greater difficulties in future as a woman. The disabled is not a wanted child, not acceptable as an adult, not suitable as a wife, and certainly considered incapable of being a mother. This is a much greater problem for women with disability than it is for men, due to socio cultural patterns and the concept of a woman's physical image of marriage. This deprives her of her traditional role and status as wife and mother, and combined with total economic dependence, she is relegated to the position of a non person in the family / community. If she is married and has children, she is not considered fit to look after them, which naturally deprives her of a role important for her emotional satisfaction and personal dignity. It is only through massive public education that change can be brought about.

The acceptance of physically disabled women in society is virtually nil. In a survey conducted in Orissa, it was found that women in wheelchairs are practically social pariahs. Most of these women stay with their parents, others in destitute women's homes and charitable missions. (Mohapatra, S. 1998). This non-status of disabled should be dealt with policy and care. The media of entertainment especially cinema and television, even today portray disabilities in stereotype roles such as an evil character or a super human being. These further reinforce society's prejudices. The normality with disability is not shown like their dreams, aspirations, desires and needs as a human being.

The policies and practices in the field has been design to meet the specific needs of disabilities" (Mudrick, N A. 1998). But they does not focus on the special needs of disabilities in various spheres of there needs. The policies that are made as a consequence do not address their issue and further marginalise the disabilities. While a few countries (China, Mauritius) took rapid initiatives to bring disabled children into education programmes, in India the picture is still very bleak" (Mohapatra, S. 1998). The state policies and schemes for persons with disabilities have remained sparse in general. In addition, in case of girl child no provision is encouraged for their participation with disabilities in the limited programmes that are available.

The position of disabled in India places them among the most oppressed in the world. Women with disabilities will remain the most neglected group of our society unless work for a better understanding of the multiplicities of discrimination heaped upon them over the centuries is done. It is only then the policy issues and practices will make a positive impact on their lives.

AWARDS

The main aim of observing 3rd december day is to encourage the disabled to showcase their different skills and abilities in the field of Arts and Sports. Till 1995, World Day of the Disabled was observed on the 3rd Sunday of March every year. On this day, President of India gives National Awards to the achievers in the following categories:(i) Best Employer of the People With Disabilities; (ii) Best Disabled Employee and Self-Employed; (iii) Best Individual working for the welfare of people with Disabilities:(iv) Best Institution working for the welfare of people with Disabilities; (v) Placement Officer;(vi) Best Doctor Award,(VII) Best Collector ,(VIII) Best District Disabled Rehabilitation Officer. From 1998, more categories of awards have been introduced which are as under:(a) Outstanding Creative Individual with Disabilities (b) Outstanding work in the creation of barrier-free environment for people with Disabilities.(c)Creative Disabled, (d)Creative Disabled Children,(e) Best Role Model and also for (f) New Technological Innovations useful for the disabled (Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme, 2005-6)

DISABILITY - REHABILITATION AND INCLUSION

The economic reforms is unstoppable forces, so at the policy level there has to be a safety net to protect and invest in disabled children and adult. Without this, economic reforms can't really work. There is need to develop resource materials for disabled children at the rural level. Since the government has a very large infrastructure in rural areas covering the most backward, hilly and tribal areas, This infrastructure should be fully utilised for prevention and early detection programme by initiating training programmes to staff at various levels .The grassroots level workers, supervisors, project officers and other senior level personnel should be educated that

disability is the result of a chance rather than result of past sin and it is to be taken up as a challenge rather than an excepted situation. Many people have to work together to make convergence work (Mudrick, N. A 1998).

With a view to bring down the incidence of disabilities through preventive programmes and early identification of disabilities even the village level health attendants, the para-medical staff of the health network, anganwadi workers, primary school teachers, parents associations under the guidance of health network should be oriented on disability concerns. The panchayati raj institution's, Police, the Civil Staff and other officials in Government departments should be sensitised on disability besides, there is a large cooperative sector, Mahila Mandals, Self-help Groups, engaged in various income generation activities in the country, particularly in the rural areas should be oriented on disability issues. Moreover are policy making and resource allocations so programme of training to them could be involved. The college NCC and scout should involved in the programmes of sensitisation for a wider scale.

This sensitisation programmes involve national effort and collaborative efforts between governmental agencies and the NGOs, as they are running a large number of training institutions, particularly, in the Health and Welfare areas. This massive organisational base should have the backing of government and NGOs who are equipped with competent staff to undertake assessment and diagnostic work. They should be fully equipped with technologies / methodologies for diagnosis and prognosis by government.

The referrals to the Health and ICDS network which will help in early detection and diagnosis. The diagnostic and assessment centres should be linked up with PHC'S, corporate sectors, recognised NGOs and panchayat raj institutions and governmental organisations should provide fully equipped referral centres. These centres should be financed with governmental support, community contributions and user charges to make them replicable and sustainable.

At present there is no coordination among governmental agencies in the delivery of services at the village, block, district and State levels. It has to be set up immediately.

Early Intervention Centre in Medical Colleges, Hospitals at State, district and block levels should be set up. The appropriate positions and scales of pay in these centres to the professionals like Speech Therapist and Audiologist, Rehabilitation psychologist, Physical Therapist, Orthotists and Prosthetists along with Social Worker should be given. Community participation in the planning and delivery of services. The philosophy that people do not have capability to pay for services has to be changed. Since recent health surveys point that people are spending much more than government on private health care for their needs. The early preventive health care at PHCs has to be changed. With preventive care and quality active curative services. It is vital to empower the rural community by aliening with other agencies for implementing disabled rights. The Rehabilitation Council, National Institutions and NGOs should be involved to develop modules for various orientation courses for different levels of para-medical and non-medical professionals. Medical Council of India, Central Council of Indigenous Medicines and Homoeopathic Medical Council of India should be requested to have a look at their curriculum concerning the area of disability. The polio eradication campaign has been spectacular (GOI, 2000). The infant mortality figures are worrying. Financial support from various sources should be obtained for health insurance to cover the medical cost.

The focus on crucial issues like immunisation, health and nutrition is there to make sure disabled children get a good start in life, education access (including special and inclusive education) and to eliminate drop out rates. There is also need to target adolescents and enhance their life skills. Through there has been some improvement in literacy, access to special schools etc. But the quality of education including special education is not up to the mark. Since disabled children are denied under National Education paradigm, a lot needs to be done (I.I.C, 2001).

The suitable basic education of disabled persons is needed to be innovative and interesting and joyful. There is need to formulate elimination of disabled child labour by focussing success stories as positive signs. They have to create enough special schools, inclusive education centres or distance education units within easy reach of disabled children. The curriculum for all India services and State services, medical,

engineering, B.Ed, social work students, and teachers training programmes and anganwadi workers training programmes should incorporate concerns of the disability sector.

The passing of the Act alone can't deliver this unless society takes it upon itself, to help the process. Publicity for mass awareness. Dissemination of information through various channels of communication has to be attempted in an organized and scientific manner, particularly, in rural areas. Electronic and print media should be used for disability issue through messages, short films, documentaries, advertisements, modules for use in training should be brought out in a scientific manner.

As women have disabilities in some other way also. There are recommendations of action to take on behalf of disabled women (UNCSHDA, 1990). Disabled women should be informed of their civil and human rights in order to be able to make their own decisions. The adaptation and implementation of appropriate legislation that guarantees the full exercise of the rights of women to decide on sexuality, pregnancy, new reproductive technology, adoption, motherhood and any other relevant issue. Measures should be adopted to protect women with mental or learning disabilities. Information should be provided in a manner that they could easily understand an advocate should be provided to facilitate the decision making of such women when appropriate.

It is the empowerment of the families regarding the various rights for their children to help persons with disability to live as decently as possible. The empowerment of families will ultimately result in very positive outcomes. It is giving support to families to obtain services during periods of crisis and to bring about attitudinal changes towards persons with disability in society by utilising existing facilities to promote social progress and development, for regular lives like any other person in society. This will reaffirm faith in the human rights, fundamental freedom, dignity and worth of persons with disability. The assistance to persons with disability will develop their individual capabilities that will help them to integrate in mainstream society. This will also make them self-reliant and lead to rehabilitation much more easily.

The potential of disabled children should never be undermined so their solutions have to be appropriate and sustainable. The disabled friendly environment for realisation that disabled persons is human capital. The operational, enforcement of policies at all levels by the Ministry should practice utter transparency and a maximum degree of accountability. It is important to encourage efficient and relevant networking with bright infrastructure, exchanges between various strategic partners in order to build bridges between and among diverse interest groups and content area containing immediate opportunities (UNDP, 1996).

A society, which fails to respond effectively to these problems, accepts not only a huge loss of human resources but also a cruel waste of human potential. In addition, it accepts unnecessary human suffering and discrimination. This is the responsibility of the civilised society to treat Disabled Persons as human capital and not alms receivers.

Community participation at the village, block and district levels should be ensured for the successful implementation of the social security programmes, also to reach the benefits to the intended target group, and to prevent the leakage in the management of various welfare programmes. The panchayats should make provision for creating such type of facilities. "Along with the Senior citizens, Ex-Defence Personnel, Retired Professionals, Administrators and Unemployed Youth should be engaged constructively in various programmes of disability management (Pandey and Advani, 1995). As most of the defence personnel come from rural areas and their services in rural areas are very useful, they should be given brief introduction about the Disabilities and Rehabilitation at the time of retirement by the respective departments." The disability certificate should be de-linked with medical certificate and qualified rehabilitation professionals should be utilised for this assignment.

CONCLUSION

The NEP has enhanced the budget for the disabled person to be integral part of the society. The social security is provided to disabled along with the family benefit but this provision is not known to them. This attempt of government is for placing

disabled in the family with some self-respect. But since this provision are not know to them the family help is not reaching.

The token of assistance to the family could restore peace, happiness and enthusiasm which are not due to the presence of disability. The disability cause the lack of social institutional support also. The family don't give time to their disabled child. They treat them as stigma and curse of their ill deads. The marriage institution is in crisis due to the presence of the disabled person in the family for the other siblings. The situation for disabled girl is very critical to fit in the matrix of marriage and family institution to become wife, mother and relative. Though the situation is handled with care and fraud for men. Government has made full effort to mediate marriage institution also by providing financial assistance.

The need of the day is to provide disabled person with property right and right to guardianship for the disabled themselves and for their children. The right to property will help the disable to live their live with respect and justice.

The main issue to control the disability should be well planned. The right to medical check up of the foetus to avoid disability should be the priority and if the case is so than the parents should have the right to abortion.

This should be made available in India so that the institution of family, marriage, education and economy is secured for them and on the other hand the institution secures them.

Since social security is not reaching the disabled, there is hardly any change in their non-status position. The disabled are really disabled in the terms of getting any kind of provision which is not well planned to take care of the disabled. The social assistance scheme is not reaching due to administrative leakage and fewer funds available. The possibility of employment should be decided before giving special and vocational training to create self-employment. Even the security given to them in the form of reservation in jobs is unfulfilled. Parents do not know the health facilities for them. Since the security is not making any specific change. The abuse of disabled persons is quite common.

This shows there are lots of difficulties and abuses for the disabled persons. Some times they are driven out of the house. They get engaged in anti-social activity and become deviant. Thanks to the correctional homes, certified schools and state home who takes cares of them with vocational training but this training is not upto the mark to made nay dent in the personality. The culture of the society is not changed for them, that has to be changed.

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Chapter~7

OLD AGE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

OLD AGED AND SOCIAL SECURITY

INTRODUCTION

India has registered demonstrably a number of considerable changes in population including ageing which is now a global phenomenon. The sufficient attention to the implications of these changes for old age dependency and social security is not given. But in constitution it has given importance. In Constitution of India, entry 24 in list III of schedule VII deals with the "Welfare of Labour, including conditions of work, provident funds, liability for workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pension and maternity benefits. The item Number 9 of the State List and item 20, 23 and 24 of Concurrent List relates to old age pension, social security and social insurance, and economic and social planning.

Article 41 of Indian Constitution deals with the State's role in providing social security to the aged. According to this article, "the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, OLD AGE, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want". Further, Article 41 of Directive Principles of State Policy has particular relevance to old age social security. The right of parents without any means to be supported by their children having sufficient means has been recognised by the section 125 (1) (d) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, and Section 20(3) of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 (Government of India, 1996)

The issues of aged is important as the 1991 Census has shown 6.7 per cent of a considerably large proportion of population in the 60 and above age- groups of the total population, which in coming time would be more. The shift in the age composition is thought to be because of two potential reasons. The declining in fertility and decline in mortality behaviour of people and the problems of old age dependencies (Bhat, P.N. and Mari. 1992). This possibility has increased 60 and above population causing increasing burden on overburdened public health care system. In addition, income needs and emotional instability of the aged and the lack

of old age support facilities further compound the issue. Along side, social security and importantly health care support for a large segment of this population is extremely weak, if not absent altogether.

The aged have problems of inequalities in sharing inter and intra-household resources implications for coping up with livelihood insecurities (Agarwal, Bina 1990). The aged have already lesser bargaining strength even at the time of contingencies. There strong needs for serious consideration of the limitations and inequalities while framing public support policies for the poor aged since they have greater poverty risks.

THEORY FOR OLD AGE

An old age is an insecure age, physically, mentally, economically, and socially. The old-age security hypothesis of Leibenstein's, says that poor people reproduce children so that they support them at the time of their old age (Cain, 1985b). children are seen as provider of insurance in old age . This arguement of Leibenstein is denied by the advocates of micro-economic theory of fertility" who focus on the "value of money" or "positive rates of time preference", with higher values attached to the present than future consumption (Lindert, P.H. 1983). On the other hand the logic behind the old age security viewpoint is support (Rajan, S. Irudaya, U.S. Mishra P. Sankara and Sarma 1999). The educated urban households which has lost ground though it was important for rural poor.

Considering the fact of shifts in ageing and dependency burden during NEP and health problems of the elderly population. The trends in dependency burden though it is not increasing frighteningly, the analysis indicates that the severity of the dependency burden may go up with changing in the country's economic environment with growing privatisation, imposition of user charges, and in formalisation of labour market etc. The old age dependency has increased from 1981 to 1991 in both rural and urban areas for male and female . In combination of urban and rural in person shows increase from 12.04 to 12.19 (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1 Old Age Dependency Ratio by Sex and Residence in India in 1981 & 1991

Old Age Dependency Ratio*						
	Male		Female		Persons	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
	Rural	13.06	13.34	12.93	12.97	12.99
Urban	8.53	9.21	10.08	10.19	9.24	9.66
combined	11.84	12.16	12.24	12.23	12.04	12.19

Notes: All India Excludes Assam for 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir for 1991.

(*) : Old Age Dependency Ratio is the number of Persons in the old age group 60+ per 100 Persons in the age group 15-59.

Source: Ageing Population of India, an Analysis of the 1991, Census of India, Registrar General of India, New Delhi

The social security measures to ensure protection against decline in basic standards of living, and promotional efforts for enhancing the normal living conditions of those deprived and faced with precarious conditions is needed (Dreze and Sen 1991).

INCREASE IN THE AGED PEOPLE

In the rural areas as compared to the urban areas the elderly are less. There is combined growth for urban and rural for male and female from 6.49 to 6.7 (Table 7.2 and table 7.3). This is so because of poverty, poor health conditions and shortage of necessary medical facilities for the rural elders in most villages. The higher growth females is 65+ ages and males is 60-64 age-group in urban and 65 and above in urban (Sharma, S.P and Peter Zenos 1992). The table clear indication of rising trend in old age dependencies that might increase further, especially in urban areas.

Table 7.2 Percentage of Population Aged (60+) by Sex and Residence in India

Area	Percent of Population Aged (60+)					
	Male		Female		Persons	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Rural	7.6	7.1	6.85	6.98	7.23	7.04
Urban	5.08	5.51	5.69	5.91	5.37	5.7
Combined	6.4	6.69	6.58	6.71	6.49	6.7

Note: All India Excludes Assam for 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir for 1991.

Table 7.3 Percentage Share of Aged (60+) In the Total Population by Sex in India from 1981 to 1991

Year	Old Age Population by Sex			Percent Decadal Growth Rate					
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males		Females		
				60+	All ages	60+	All Ages	60+	All Ages
1981	43,167,388	22,022,869	21,144,519	32.01	24.66	30.51	24.41	33.61	24.93
1991	56,681,640	29,363,725	27,317,915	31.31	23.85	33.33	24.3	29.2	23.37

Source: Ageing Population of India: An Analysis of the 1991 Census.

The survivorship and growth of female in 65 and above age may as well lead to a growing number of elderly widows in society with a larger burden to meet their subsistence and health care needs. The growing size of the elderly, created shift in the age structure of the population. The shortage of working age population over the coming years is seen. The share of population in the 15-59 age- groups is increasing (mainly because of the demographic momentum) from 56.2 per cent of the total population in 1901 to about 64 per cent in 2020.

It indicates that the size of elderly population has grown faster than the labour force overtime in urban areas. Thus burden of old age dependencies has generally increased. The large-scale poverty, unemployment, increased privatisation under the liberalised economic regime, informalisation of labour market and, above all, the growing rate of increase in elderly population over the coming years predict certain unhealthy trends. There is ample evidence to suggest that the quality of employment in the country has suffered due to growing casualisation of employment (Alam, Moneer and Mishra, S.N 1998). This not only adds to social unevenness but also enhances the severity of any dependence, whether young or old. So a sufficient old age security should be ensured. A large majority of low-income households would require formal security cover to survive the growing role of the market.

One third of the country's total population is still below the poverty line and good proportion of elderly are there (Sarvekshana, 1998). The size of the working age population, labour force and ageing affects the overall savings and consumption behaviour in the economy implications of and capital markets as well (Alam and Agrawal 2000).

PROBLEMS OF THE AGED

The old age has some inequalities in the household itself and between the households. The old age problem has socio-demographic implications including emotional and physical insecurities, loneliness in life, lack of familial care, financial hardships for livelihood requirements and etc. Here there is need for more old age support with health security as an important component (Rajan, S. Irudaya, U.S. Mishra P. Sankara and Sarma 1999).

“The difficulties faced by the elderly are due to their poor health, adverse socio-economic conditions, non-working status, lack of independence, widening inter-generation gaps, etc. It also provides evidence to show that even a meagre financial help to them (especially to the rural poor) would result in a considerable reduction of their hardships” (Dandekar, Kumudini 1996). The low health standards of elderly is due to disabilities and disease which comes by age and less immune power. The inadequate health facilities in the government sector for geriatric diseases. The emphasis only on primary and preventive care. The market situation after reform created prices hike for drug. This all said factor aggravated the problem of old after fiscal reform.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE OLD AGE

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is responsible for the welfare of the aged. The Government of India announced a national policy on older persons in January, 1999. This policy has emphasis for collaboration and cooperation within the government as well as between government and non-governmental agencies and by taking help of Panchayati Raj institution. This policy has intervened in financial security, health care and nutrition, shelter, education, welfare, protection of life and property etc. for the well-being of elderly. The policy also recognizes the role of the other agencies to complement the endeavours of the State in this direction like NGO's. The policy tries to promoting productive ageing with the help of family by its vital non-formal social security.

The National Commission for Old age Persons evaluated the Government on policies and programmes . This commission advocates the best interests of older persons and provide a nodal point at the national level for redressing the grievances of older persons. The represent the collective opinion of older persons to the Government for lobbying for concessions, rebates and discounts for older persons both with the Government as well as with the corporate sector. The commission is for making old age productive and interesting for improving inter-generational relationships and by initiating activity in the best interest of older persons.

The "Old Age Social and Income Security (OASIS)". An Expert Committee is constituted under the project is an another attempt by the government for enhancing the coverage, improving the rate of returns and for bringing about a qualitative improvement in the customer service of Public Provident Fund, the Employees Provident Fund, the pension and gratuity schemes of the central government, old age pension provided under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and the Annual Plans of LIC, UTI etc. The OASIS project designing of a new, fully funded, contributory pension programme for the balance (uncovered) workers including casual/contract workers, self-employed, farmers and etc. The scheme of assistance is provided to Panchayati Raj Institutions/Voluntary Organizations/Self Help Groups to enhance the one time construction grant for old age homes/multi service centres from Rs. 5.00 lakhs to Rs. 30.00 lakhs to eligible organizations.

This revision in 1998-1999 of Integrated Programme for Older Persons has been formulated for the welfare of the aged with the aim to empower and improve the quality of Older Persons. "This programmes also takes helps of family institution by reinforce and strengthen the ability and commitment of the family to provide care to older persons through foster amiable multi-generational relationships." The integrated programme made preparation for old age at the individual level as well as at the societal level by generating awareness and enhanced measured. They can try to integrate programme to with the help of local bodies, state governments, NGOs and academic/research and other institutions for establishing and maintaining old age homes, day care centres, mobile medicare units, income security and for providing non institutional services to older persons (GOI, 1999).As the social

security practice centres around employment and since the elderly are out of employment. The old age security provided by the government mainly is pensions.

DEVELOPMENT OF OLDAGE SOCIAL SECURITY

The social security system has limited coverage to only a small fraction of working population employed in organised public or organised private sector. The social security for the aged in India consists of both contributory as well as non-contributory schemes. The contributions from workers and their employers supplemented by the government contributions is the contributory one for Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), Provident Fund, Pension and Deposit Linked Insurance schemes and etc. Some important non-contributory schemes include Workmen's Compensation Act (1923), National Social Assistance Programme (1995), and the Payment of Gratuity Act (1972) (Singh, Parduman 1997). In addition, there are some other protection plans by the government to prevent destitution caused by old age.

In addition, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) also provides social security benefits to poor households since 1995. An important component of this programme includes the national old age pension scheme (NOAP) for the destitute men or women who completed 65 years of age, and do not receive any financial support from the family. The amount payable under this programme is Rs. 75 a month. But it is for only people with permanent house. Under Integrated Programme for Older Persons, in 1992-93 west Bengal got Orissa got most of the funds and Bihar got the least funds. In 2002-2003, West Bengal is replaced by Orissa .

Table 7.4 States/UTs-wise grants released under Integrated Programme for Older Persons from 1992-93 to 2002-03 (Rupees in Lakh)

States/ UTs	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
States											
Andhra Pradesh	26.5	60.84	145.52	180.26	203.98	192.36	197.98	290.69	322.43	232.06	343.99
Assam	0.75	2.1	2.35	2.79	4.01	3.39	3.47	9.64	20.29	19.87	30.87
Bihar	0.36	4.5	3.35	4.47	3.39	2.76	1.08	0.54	-	4.14	1.38
Gujarat	-	0.97	3.35	1.74	5.21	3.47	2.15	6.68	125.95	2.36	7.08
Haryana	3.6	5.37	10.76	13.25	19.8	19.63	14.36	25.32	22.07	16.46	50.7
Himachal Pradesh	0.15	0.37	1.25	1.67	3.23	3.27	1.74	7.07	4.82	4.82	6.95
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	6.87	11.27	8.97	11.82
Karnataka	2.53	3.08	11	20.08	22.7	15.94	17.07	30.62	64.16	57.31	136.07
Kerala	0.23	-	4.77	4.63	4.62	7.73	5.63	13.66	9.72	7.78	15.02
Madhya Pradesh	4.34	1.44	9.71	10.71	12.25	6.67	3.44	15.72	11.13	11.75	15.87
Maharashtra	2.69	4.17	7.07	7.21	9.49	1.37	12.86	22.61	24.21	12.38	33.67
Manipur	5.85	22.73	17.45	26.72	46.08	24.34	43.26	59.89	86.33	55.66	115.27
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.96	2.14
Orissa	21.25	41.1	63.84	69.94	73.25	64.67	124.44	185	139.56	179.02	260.65
Pondicherry	1.95	-	0.62	6.86	3.98	3.05	5.08	10.12	6.94	1.08	24.88
Punjab	0.13	0.73	0.6	1.51	2.84	3.12	5	19.04	24.13	17.12	27.28
Rajasthan	2.45	2.17	4.56	-	2.34	-	0.6	1.35	-	3.12	6.79
Tamil Nadu	13.45	43.04	57.34	84.09	70.94	69.39	77.82	94.5	60.86	102.29	178.98
Tripura	5.86	7.27	16.31	22.39	3	9.93	15.12	8.63	9.75	25.5	10.96
Uttar Pradesh	5.94	49.61	79.82	90.72	112.65	95.27	81.57	153.44	93.75	88.11	116.2
Uttranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.31	10.35
West Bengal	32.52	51.95	82.91	93.29	109.26	73.66	117.1	112.81	119.93	94.48	184.21
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.37	1.67	1.27	NA
Delhi	13.32	4.37	5.75	5.72	8.69	9.14	45.49	16.37	35.27	65.91	58.87
Total	143.87	305.81	528.33	648.05	721.71	609.51	775.25	1091.94	1195.44	1016.73	1650

Source: Ministry of Social Justice of Empowerment, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

Apart from NOPS New Jeevan Dhara schemes is a pension plan for the elderly individuals who are self-employed, artists, cine artists, technicians, businessmen, businesswomen, professionals, as these individuals cannot have 'Pension' benefit after they cease to earn. Another is jeevan akshay is a pension plan to provide life long pension and a lump sum death benefit and also a survival benefit at the end of seven years under certain terms and conditions. The bimanivesh is a short-term, single-premium life insurance scheme that also provides safety, liquidity, attractive returns and tax benefit for the elderly. The other schemes under the NSAP is the national family benefit scheme.

On the other side many of the social security policies are designed around a conventional ideal family model and to protect that model in practice. Since family is

an altruistic unit. There is more neglect of the care for the elderly is seen because of the present model of family (Rajan, Irudaya, Mishra and Sarma 1999). The elderly of the middle and upper strata has pension but poorer elderly are without financial help. This shows the reach and coverage of old age benefits is very less in regard to pension. This economic security is the foremost task of the social security.

Apart from economic security other schemes are to help BPL elderly but this is not regularly available. This type of attitude of social security with regulation many leave a very large fraction of the elderly population to fend for themselves. Since family is becoming small from the traditional only.

HEALTH SECURITY

The aged are showing sickness incidence (Ellis, Alam and Gupta 1997). The health status is measured with sickness related losses by premature deaths and days of healthy life lost. It may be noticed that older persons suffer very heavily (42 percent) due to various non-communicable diseases as compared to the communicable diseases (World development report, 1993).

Table 7.5 Burdens of Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases by Age group, 1990 (All-India)

Age Group	Communicable, maternal and perinatal			Non-communicable diseases		
	DALYs*(in millions)	percentages	Rate /1000 population	DALYs*(in millions)	percentages	Rate /1000 population
60+	2.6	1.8	44.8	25.0	21.1	425.2

Note:* DALYs refer to the loss of healthy life years resulting from disease related disabilities.

Source: *World Development Report*, World Bank, 1993 .

A considerably high fraction of ageing population that suffers from severe physical or mental disorders. The study shows that there are elderly suffering from impaired physical mobility, one or more chronic conditions due to increase in age" (Reddy, P.H. 1996). There are Alzheimer diseases, which causes loss of memory. As a whole old age is itself is a handicappedness. There is negligence from the state for the aged since medical care is provided for some specific only. The elderly population are suffering diseases from partial and complete blindness, tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria and limbs impairment (National Family Health Survey, 1992-93).

Table 6 provides the details of prevalence of Specific Diseases among 60-69 and 70+ population (Combined Males and Females)

Table 7.6 Prevalence of Specific Diseases among (60-69 and 70+ population (Combined Males and Females)(In percentages)

Age-groups	Estimated Pop. (1992)* (M+F)	Blindness		Tuberculosis	Leprosy	Physically impair of limbs	Malaria
		Partial	Complete				
Rural							
60-69	29,158,564	15.096	1.244	1.812	0.371	1.183	5.005
70+	13,552,888	21.222	3252	1.731	0.297	1.721	4.546
All ages	640,634,834	2.686	0.43	0.512	0.13	0.667	3.896
Urban							
60-69	8,988,611	12.747	0.877	0.998	0.15	0.9	1.8
70+	4,730,824.	17.772	2.035	1.033	0.072	2.141	1.817
All ages	224,786,696	2.306	0.375	0.344	0.092	0.559	1.729
All-India (R+U)							
60-69	38,147,175	13.685	1.024	1.323	0.238	1.013	3.080
70+	18,283,712	20.329	2.937	1.550	0.239	1.830	3.840
All ages	865,421,530	2.587	0.416	0.468	0.120	0.639	3.333

Source: Based on estimated population for 1992 and the NFHS (1992-93) All India,

Added to the growing disease prevalence among the aged are the escalation in charges (or tariff) for diagnostic and medical care. Specially, prices of many essential and commonly used medicines have risen steeply since recent amendments in the drug policy since 1993-95 (Rane, Wishvas, 1995). It is notice that the medicines used in treatment of diseases such as tuberculosis or anaemia have risen. As both the conditions-anaemia and tuberculosis-are poverty driven, even a small increase in the treatment cost of these ailments would severely affect the low-income households. The commonly used medicines with a high increase in their selling prices this hikes in cost of other curative and diagnostic services-are likely to pose serious impact on the elderly.

The strategy is be proceeded by some institutional arrangements for care. The Sunday Clinics at various Hospitals exist to enable senior citizens to get medical Care easily. The aim is to provide OPD facilities on Sundays so that the older patients' caregivers can also accompany them without having to take leave from their workplace. In a few municipal hospitals there are geriatrics ward and separate queues for elderly (Help Age, India). But only urban and educated can avail the

facilities and on top of it 60 percent of children don't care. Rural area is out of all this facilities . District Blindness Society under the chairmanship of district Collector and with the support of Health Services Department have a detection of cataract and further action for older persons .Under District Blindness Control Scheme the state pays Rs. 600/- per IOL (Intra Ocular Lens)

Even in travelling some concession is given to patient and escort with illness like Cancer, T.B./ Lupas Valgaris, Non-infectious Leprosy and Thalassemia, for heart surgery, Orthopaedically Handicapped/Paraplegic,Blind persons, Mentally retarded, deaf and Dumb (Ministry of Railway).There is provision for a separate deduction in tax for a Hindu undivided family member for expenditure incurred for medical treatment for the elderly individual himself or his dependent relative irrespective of disease or ailments, which may be specified in the rules (Ministry of Finance, Finance Bill, 1999).

HEALTH INSURANCE

There are health benefits provided by the centre and state governments through Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). Along with this, there is employer's compensation of health expenses as well. These programmes, however, cover only higher-income people or those employed in the organised public or private sectors. A 90 percent majority of the population-almost 90 per cent of the total-is not covered under any such scheme. The uncover elderly and are forced to rely on private health care or on inefficient public health care delivery system. The medical reimbursement scheme being offered to people on individual basis to elderly but higher premiums are charged for older persons or those with spouse or dependants or they are even excluded.

The insurance covers to minimise the insurer's risk. The persons more than 70-75 years of age are not covered under the personal accident policy of the GIC or mediclaim policies .Also, there are many other exclusions being used to minimise the burden of claims. Also, those who are denied insurance cover due to certain age bar should exclusively be considered as the state responsibility or well planned mechanism should be there. The very old depend more on public facilities for major geriatric diseases, risk factors and for financing mechanism.

Creation of such a fund to finance a social security system needs to understand other factor also. The employees in the organised sector may be mandated to contribute a proportion of their salary / wages with contributions from employers as well. "This contribution will be same as the provident fund .The only is difference that the money so deducted may remain with the government even after retirement, which will then be used to pay the health insurance premium for the individual and spouse over the lifetime. Then the only poor and the informal sector people, who are really without health security.

Certain contributory scheme is started. Example a scheme, a premium of Re 1 per day for an individual, Rs 1.50 per day for a family of five (including the first 3 children) and Rs 2 per day for a family of seven (including the first 3 children and dependent parents) will entitle eligibility to get reimbursement of medical expenses up to Rs 30,000 towards hospitalisation, a cover for death due to accident up to Rs 25,000 and compensation due to loss of earning at the rate of Rs 50 per day up to a maximum of 15 days after a waiting period of 3 days. For below poverty line (BPL) families, the government will contribute Rs 100 per year towards their annual premium.

Government may also consider sharing part of the burden to meet its constitutional obligations through social insurance by levying "cess" on health hazardous industries. User charges may also be imposed on several non-essential items. Public health insurance agencies, particularly the General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries may be entrusted with this responsibility. It may not be easy for universal insurance for the elderly due to administrative and financial difficulties. However, the elderly health care cannot be postponed.

HOUSING

There need to strengthen the family support system for the elderly, which is slowly losing ground in India, especially in the urban nuclear families (Dandekar, Kumudini 1996). The living arrangements of the aged living either all alone or with spouses without any family support are increasing (Cain, Mead 1985a). The reconstruct says a decline in co-residence of elderly with children. Widowhood is again a problem for survival since lack of care. The table 7.7 shows aged persons living

arrangement and support.

Table 7. 7: Distribution of Economically Dependent Aged Persons by Category of Persons supporting them, Sex and Residence in India in 1995-96

Area/Sex	Spouse	Own Children	Grand Children	Others	Total
Rural					
Male	113	766	50	71	1000
Female	159	717	52	72	1000
Persons	142	735	52	71	1000
Urban					
Male	105	792	54	49	1000
Female	182	695	56	67	1000
Persons	156	728	55	0	939

Source: The Aged in India, a Socio-Economic Profile, NSS 52nd Round, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India, New Delhi

The globalisation also created urban migration of their children leave old parents without any source, in this situation villagers send them to children's cities where they get lost and children don't find them, this causes mental disturbance. When children go abroad them they leave their parents with their relatives since limited money to fulfil their family needs only in this situations no space for old. Everybody is earning. It is difficult to keep their own nuclear family. Muslim communities is also facing problem since polygamous marriage institution where childless women is left without shelter. Christian missionaries have their own old homes and Christian prefer their (Aadhar Vrudhashram, New Delhi). The old home is an urban phenomenon since the globalisation there is materialism, no time and less morality to look after the old. The need for the old age homes felt since they are less.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

A new scheme called "ANNAPURNA" has been recently initiated by the Government of India under which free food grains up to 10 Kg. per month is provided to such destitute older persons who are otherwise eligible for old age pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme. The old people have nutrition and especially calcium deficiencies. They should get proper nutrition. Though practically this is not

for them in the family due to poverty. This scheme has created self-respect for old people.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

In case of travel by road, train or air, specific concession are given by state government by producing election card or a tehsildar certificate to the elderly. In private banking sector also the old age scheme are started like free ATM Card, Telebanking and Internet banking. The separate counters are marked for Senior Citizens at the time of filing the income tax return and for submission of property tax bills (Municipal Corporation of Delhi, 1999 and Directorate of Income Tax, Government of India). Priority is given to senior citizens while paying the electricity or telephone bills. Telephone connection would be given on priority to senior citizens. The some special schemes for the safety of senior citizens are directed to help and ensure a secure environment for them by police force. Apart from this the crime has not stopped.

CONCLUSION

The health care requirements of elderly persons is an issue of much greater concern because the government health cares services are disgustingly inadequate. Conversely, health care system has been privatised which is costly. Therefore, a very large fraction of the elderly population are not able to take treatment. The need for health sector reforms with an expansion of health insurance mechanisms to cover the low-income elderly households is needed.

The family treats the old age people as a burden. They are looked after till they contribute to the family in some way or the other.

The facilities of getting priority in medical treatment through mobile geriatric services, adoption of elderly, travel concession, income tax rebate, old age pension, life insurance facilities, social assistance for the old persons are not known to them. Only one scheme they know is the national old age pension scheme (NOAP). Major employment assistance programmes have also been launched to help the landless and agricultural rural poor by khetihar mazdoor scheme. Many of them however, have suffered from serious limitations and problem of old age poverty is

growing. This is so because of omission of proper social security for the elderly.

The public distribution system (PDS) for old is even out of reach of them due to the obvious reason like no proper supply for food grain in time. But due this scheme, some self respect for old person is created in the family.

The problem of housing is due the know factor, globalisation. The old age home is the demand of time since their children are always migrating in search of better opportunities. The ethos of joint family is broken long ago but this new wave is now engulfing the nuclear family also. The institution of family which used to secure old age is now not able to shoulder this responsibility.

The older person are left in the native place with the help of relatives. The love and affection of parents is not reciprocated in their old age. The health deterioration or health is one cause and emotional dependency is other for which they are unwanted in the family because of less time and resources The globalised world has shrunken the place for the old people.

The living arrangement is a cause of consent because the marriage institution is less tolerate for this old age extra burden. The couples are full of engagement which takes their times for themselves and less time is exposed for their children. In this situation the family security is less and the social security is very insufficient.

There is need to ventilate the elderly's mind. So the publications dealing with a wide spectrum of issues of dignity of elder, abuse of elderly, alternative medicine, philosophy and inspirational material is needed . Moreover, they provide a forum for the elderly to express their opinions and creativity. The law of the country has accorded priority to cases involving older persons and ensure their expeditious disposal. The government should remove lengthen process and the corporate sector should invest in this field.

The social security for the old people has created little bit of self respect in the family due to the social assistance. Their family are looking with value such token amount of pension, telephone connection travelling concession means lots to the old people. The help has enhanced the position of old people. The family

are attending the old for want of some benefit. The son-in-law is also ready to keep their in-laws because they are little bit self-reliant if their sons don't provide them shelter.

This shows that the social security for the old person in regard to the health facilities, housing, food and nutrition, economic security in the form of pension and finally social assistance is making little dent. This little change is not making any change in the self respect of the old person though it is a try towards healthy ageing with dignity.

But due to the lack of transparency the scheme of assistance is not provided to the real needy. This government is taking positive steps to keep up the family ethos intact by social awareness programme for old age like ageing independently and beautifully. The income tax rebate is given for health expenses incurred for the aged persons.

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CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

The hazards which people are ordinary exposed to, is that one cannot provide for himself adequate protection by his individual efforts and foresight alone. Since traditional forms of family and communal arrangements are disappearing as a consequence of socio-economic modernisation and increasing urbanisation, while no other form of social organisation is replacing the old one. Thus an alternative of State is taken help of, to protect the most vulnerable groups who no longer can depend on extended families or communal links for survival.

But the formal definition of social security says protection to only formal sector only. It is found that in India the majority of the population is self-employed and in the informal sector. So it should be more expanded. The welfare state is the institutional outcome of the assumption of social security and therefore it has formal and explicit responsibility for the basic well being of all of its members.

Through modern welfare system has the provision of social security for. healthcare, education, housing, unemployment provision, family allowances, pension through taxation. The main objective of these programmes was to directly help to improve their economic and social conditions through economic security, food and nutrition security, health security, education opportunity, housing and Clothing.

The welfare state is the recognition of social rights of everyone with equality, solidarity and distributive justice. In order to stabilise society and social security, social justice is needed. For this, state intervention must not be allowed to wither away but it must be in fact intensified. State should be elevated and given more and more power. It is in a powerful state that the decision are taken quickly and implemented affectivity. But the issue of globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation inevitably comes up with NEP. In the NEP challenges were in between the nation-state and the modern world system on one hand and on the other hand between the state and the market in Indian political economy. To adjust this there was reduction of the state responsibilities. The new economic policies have reduced the role of public sector and roar in the private sector. Since market cannot care risk

and inequality poverty worsened following structural adjustments. But presence of good social security system could have preserved social cohesion in hard times of NEP.

The expenditure on social security has been increasing in real terms but the state governments are easing out to support the programmes. The role of government in economic and social matters is dwindling which caused uneasiness for the weaker sections.

The main programmes of social security were self-employment programmes, wage employment programmes, PDS and nutrition programmes and national social assistance programmes. Social security is an important programme for poor in reducing risk and vulnerability apart from helping them in increasing incomes. But in this era of economic reform the outcome is that there is suffering from high levels of illiteracy, infant mortality, high incidence of disease, disability, malnutrition. There is access to land, justice, family and community support, credit and other productive assets. This has shown that apart from income other circumstances and social requirements are also important.

This was true for social security to weaker members of society like SC, ST, Women, Old and Disabled. Though the reform was suppose to be with human face. The role of the governance of the state and other institutions in providing of social Security was very weak, non-transparent and non-participant for the people of weaker sections.

Social movements have turn up to voice the freedom from illiteracy, hunger, diseases, environmental degradation, and unemployment. In the movement for social justice and political empowerment are noticeable of The Dalit, the women's, tribes and even disabled.

WEAKER SECTION AND DISCRIMINATION

The SCs, STs, old age population, women, widows, child labour and disabled face the discrimination in NEP. This section has been deprived of social, economic, political and civil rights due to pre-existing ideologies that determine social arrangements. The lower caste groups suffer because of the caste system; women are unequal due to gender ideology; widows because of social stigmatization and

resourceslessness; the elderly, being physically weak and economically unproductive, and disabled, due to their physical challenge, obviously constitute the vulnerable sections of the population. The most compelling form of discrimination in India is caste-based exclusion. The most visible and loud exclusion conflicts are due to vulnerability found around class, caste, tribes, gender and disability.

The quest for security and dignity is related to the resourcelessness. There is no way to complain for the remedy since the powerful people has control the state apparatus and public funds which create further helplessness and frustration leading to social tension and hopelessness among the weaker. The impact of NEP on the social security of each of the weaker section is very adverse.

SCHEDULED CASTES

The status of the SCs in NEP with the help of social security for employment, poverty, education, health and food shows inability of government policies in making any impression in their status. The incidence of poverty amongst SCs still continues to be very high with 36.25 per cent in rural areas and 38.47 per cent in urban areas. This is due to the reality that a large number of SCs are living below the poverty line as landless with no productive assets and access to sustainable employment and minimum wages. The working in the organized sector is drifting in hopelessness in new economic policies.

The literacy for the SCs is marked by school drop out. More than 80 per cent rural Dalit women were found to be illiterate. They were also sufferers at the hands of the dominant castes in different parts of India.

The case of crimes and atrocities against the SC registered in the NEP which is approximately 70 percent from the BIMARU states - Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh on different account. The issue of caste-class convergence in the environment of poverty in the dominant caste democracy in NEP is supporting anti-SC caste violence in rural areas and decline in the opportunities SC in the urban-industrial market.

SCHEDULED TRIBE

During 1990s poverty for STs is very high with 45.86 and 34.75 per cent people living below the poverty line in rural and urban areas respectively causing conflicts

and movements because of non tribal entry, alienation of their lands, displacement and underdevelopment of tribals. So tribals asserted on the basis of region, ethnicity, languages and etc. They have come to feel that without the political power. They are not able to claim their right. So they reorganised Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, and Chattisgarh states and called for political separation of the North-Eastern states.

There are exploitation and violation of civil rights for conflict over resource use. Out of nearly 4000 cases of atrocities committed against Scheduled Tribes in 2000. Such a profile of tribal India makes it obvious that the tribals are the worst sufferers of resourcelessness and choicelessness as well as the most disenfranchised section in reform. Though they are leading components in a variety of mobilizations in the movements for environmental protection and states formation.

WOMEN SECURITY

The low social, economic and political empowerment of women has leads to be considered as easy and soft targets. Lack of education is creating problem for SC/ST Women and placing them at a disadvantage stage. The education of women oriented for employment is need. The care for women and child should be made more effective regarding health and education.

The poverty is one of the main determinants for child labour. The inability of woman headed family to give education to children is also needed to be seen. The crime situation of the nineties against women has been rising. The physical violence against women of rape, kidnapping , abduction, molestation and torture is increased. The provision for women empowerment needs education , employment, proper implementation of social security and should involve property rights. The government interventions are needed for providing property or land rights for women effectively along with pensions.

DISABLED SECURITY

Since social security is not reaching the disabled, there is hardly any change in their non-status position. Through budget is high in NEP. The special education, which is provided for them, is not taken well care of. The possibility of employment should be

decided before giving vocational training to create self-employment. The security given to them in the form of reservation in jobs is unfulfilled. This is creating educated people unrest like others. The parents of the disabled have no time to look constantly in their matter only, so they don't go too often to check the employment office for opportunities. Parents do not know the health facilities for them. The social assistance scheme is not reaching due to administrative leakage and fewer funds. Since the security is not making any specific change for the disabled and the family. The abuse of disabled persons is quite common.

OLD AGE SECURITY

The majority of the elderly are suffering from ill-health and poverty. There is a need for a comprehensive policy for taking care of the problems of the elderly. Since informal methods for obtaining from family is unable to cope with the enhanced life span and enhanced medical costs in old age in the NEP. Hence there is an acute need for formal arrangements, which can supplement informal systems. The important programmes for the old age can be pension and health insurance. There is also need for framing a comprehensive pension scheme covering the unorganized workers.

OUTCOMES

Social security planning of India has problem of economic, administrative, political and international in nature. There is less satisfaction in the social security. Its approach is more technical. The provisions and policies of the government are unplanned, ill monitored, less transparent and not sufficient for the weaker sections. The public participatory planning should be there to see their need. There is a need for linking Panchayats, NGOs, selfhelp groups and community based organizations for strengthening programmes. Accordingly the schemes should be drafted and follow up training should be given for better output. There is still scope for using these policies to compensate for the market failures that perpetuate poverty. The decentralization of power for rapid growth with justice for the construction of a just and prosperous social order is needed.

The policy makers recognize the challenges that Freedom from want, ignorance, diseases and fear are the best guarantors of human development. But education, health care, water and sanitation services, which can ensure these freedoms, are not accessible to all weaker. To ensure easy accessibility, we need public action in these areas if human development has is to gather momentum. Together, these facilities comprise a nation's social infrastructure that is as critical as physical infrastructure for a widely shared and inclusive development. These challenges have been integral in" the making of the new approach to social security.

A set of new goals is needed for social security in the field of education, health, and employment. The construction of social security should be based on a) a model employment programme, b) health c) food and nutrition, d)drinking water e)Integrated child development services to reduce child mortality and poverty and f) group-based micro-credit schemes and g) poverty alleviation.

There is need for very comprehensive social security policy to assist for the survival and development for the weaker sections. since the study of the weaker section development reveals the adverse effect due to New Economic Policy of India. Social Security Systems measures should be made viable in the New Economic Policy for education, employment, food and nutrition, health, housing and clothing by integrative scheme.

The co-terminus of Social security with social justice should be kept alive to control the deprivation, conflict and more social insecurity. Since what Sorokin says that, all the permanently organized societies are stratified and all the societies have their type of "the lowly" says Frank Ward. Sorokin felt that mobility was both essential and unavoidable in a healthy society. Immobile not healthy which can result in many social problems. Every healthy society, should therefore, ensure that there is sufficient scope for social mobility. Thus according to ward, it is the function of the state to synthesis for the interest to promote individual liberty, social welfare and social advancement.

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