Chapter-2

An Overview of Related Literature
AN OVERVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

The development of the rural areas has been a continuing process. In the pre-independence period, number of experiments were attempted by eminent people in selected areas. Although they were successful in their experiments, they could not succeed in adopting their findings to the needs of all villages in India. In fact rural development has assumed considerable significance, particularly in seventies (Desai, 1983).

Development, "by definition is the act or process of developing or growth evolution within the frame work of available resources". Its primary aim in India is the removal of poverty and all socio-economic evils which are inter-linked with each other. Rural development is, therefore a conscious effort at raising the standard of living of the people living in 575, 000 villages in India (Desai, 1983). Thus rural development is necessary not only because an overwhelming majority of population lives in villages but because the development of rural activities is essential to accelerate pace of overall economic development of the country.

Since 1950 to 1970's the government of India has initiated many programmes of rural development which had general provisions for the development of the socio-economic upliftment of the rural
people as a whole. But since the beginning of fifth five year plan i.e., around 1970's and onwards, the rural development programmes included specific provisions for the socio-economic development of the weaker sections i.e., Scheduled Castes and others, that had popularly come to be known as TRICKLE DOWN APPROACH. This shift in the focus of these programmes are also observed.

The rural development programmes, since independence, are listed and narrated briefly in this sections. Specific provisions for weaker sections in these programmes are described thereafter.

1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

The community development programme was launched in 2nd Oct. 1952. The aim of the programme was: (1). Area Development with a minimum all round progress. (2). Self Help Programme: peoples participating in full measures. (3). Development of whole community with special preference to weaker and under privilidge in rural areas in following aspects: (a) Agriculture improvement, (b) Food Production, (c) Rural Health, (d) Public Works, (e) Social Education, (f) Live Stock Improvement, (g) General Environmental Improvement, (h) Construction of Village Roads, Extension of Literacy, (i) Nutritional Improvement.

2. APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

This programme was launched in 1958 and executed by Department of Rural Development with assistance of UNICEF. The
main objective of applied nutrition programme were production, nutrition and education. Augmenting food production and ensuring the economic development in nutritional status of community. Pregnant women, lactating mothers and pre-school children’s are the specific beneficiaries of the programme.

3. PANCHAYATI RAJ :

On 12th January 1959, the national development council endorsed the recommendations of the Balwantri Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj. The necessary legislation was passed and implemented in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P. The main objectives of the Panchayati Raj were: (a) Increase in agriculture production (b) Fostering co-operation institutions (c) Full utilization of local manpowers and other resources and physical and financial available to panchayati raj institutions. (d) Assisting the weaker sections of village community (e) Reservation for women and men of scheduled castes in the panchayati raj legislation.

4. INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT PROGRAMME :

In 1960 a new programme was initiated in 15 selected states in the country (one district in each state) following the publication of Indo-American report entitled "India's food rises and steps to meet it", the experience gained after evaluating the programmes, the scheme was modified a few years later and introduced as intensive
agriculture programme. The main objective was to promote the intensive agricultural and existing crop varieties.

5. HIGH YIELDING VARIETY PROGRAMME:

This programme was initiated in 1965. The aim of this programme was to increase agricultural production with massive use of such inputs as fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, water, agriculture machinery and other equipments. Another programme that supports this programme was government policy of announcing minimum price of food grains. A national organisation, the food corporation of India ensured that farmers received the minimum price by buying their surplus food grains at the pre-announcing prices. There was no specific provisions for weaker sections in the programme.

6. SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES PROGRAMME:

This programme was designed for the target groups of small and marginal farmers and the agricultural labourers in 1969. The main objective of the programme was to assist persons specially identified from the target group in raising their income level by improving improved agricultural technology and acquiring the means of increasing agricultural production, and on the other hand to diversify economy by engaging subsidiary as animal husbandry dairy, horticulture etc.

7. DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME:

This programme was launched in 1970. The main objective
of the programme was to provide assistance to the peoples who felt scarcity owing to the frequent Monsoon failures, when because of the agriculture is main economy, the living conditions of the farming community became deplorable. During the 4th five year plan the main emphasis was on the labour-intensive works such as road, Medium and minor irrigation, constructions, afforestation, soil conservation and provisions for drinking water.

8. GRASH SCHEME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

This scheme was undertaken in 1971 and 1974. The main objectives of the programme is the direct generation of employment in all the districts at the rate of 2.5 lakh mandays per annum in each district and the creation of durable assets in consonance with local development. The three more important schemes undertaken by CSRE were: (a). Road Construction (b). Land Development (c). Minor Irrigation.

9. EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME:

It was initiated by the government of Maharashtra in 1972-73. The main objective was to provide gainful and productive employment productive to the economy on approved works to all unskilled persons in the rural areas including areas of class (c) municipal council who need work are prepared to do manual labour but cannot find it on their own.
10. MINIMUM NEED PROGRAMME:

This programme was launched in 1974. The main aim of this programme was to raise substantially per capital consumption of the lowest 30% of the rural population i.e., about 26 million rural household living below the poverty line. (b). Provisions of facilities for elementary education of children upto age of 14 at nearest possible place of their house. (c). Supply of drinking water to village suffering from chronic scarcity of having unsafe drinking water. (d). Provision of all weather roads to every village with a population of 1500 or more. (e). Provision of developed home sites for landless labour in rural areas and spread of electrification approximately 30-40% of rural population and also envisages the provisions of the nutritious diet to children and expectant nursing mothers and improvement of slums.

11. TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME:

This programme was launched in July 1975. The main objective was conceived as a process aimed at upliftment of rural people, their economic institutions from a stage of stagnation or low productive equilibrium into a more dynamic state of changes towards a high level of living and a better quality of life. To accelerate programme for the scheduled castes and tribes with special care in the educational and economic interests, protection of their social injustice and all form of exploitation. The needs for scheduled
castes and tribes in rural areas has been given the due priority in implementation of this programme in 8th plan. Implementation of the house construction programme for economically weaker sections are also included in this programme.

12. FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME

This programme was launched in 1977. The main objectives are as follows: To generate additional employment in rural areas and create durable community assets which would strengthen the rural infrastructure. The work was paid in food grains for the job done. It was not unique programme in India. It has been implemented in Egypt, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Kenya etc. It was only for India the programme was first time evaluated.

13. DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

The desert development programme was launched in 1977-78 and aims at checking the further desertification of desert areas and rising production of the local resources to achieve higher income and employment levels for the local inhabitants. The programme covers the hot arid desert areas of Ladakh, Jammu Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The main objectives are: (a) Aforestation-grass lands, development and sandy dune stabilization, (b) Ground water development and utilization (c) Construction of water harvesting structure (d) Rural electrification (e) Development of agriculture animal husbandry, Dairy and sericulture.
14. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

The main aim of this programme was to bring the optimum use of the irrigation potentials created under major and medium irrigation projects. Forty-five CADauthorities have so far been established covering 71 out of 75 selected irrigation projects in 13 states and one union territory.

15. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

This programme was initiated in 1978 and the principal aim of this programme was to alleviate poverty by augmenting the income of poorest families in rural areas by engaging them in gainful occupations. The thrust of the programme is to raise the consumption level of the poorest of the poor including rural artisans, in order to raise them above the poverty line. Under this programme the eligible beneficiaries will be assisted to engage in income gathering schemes covering agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, khadi and village cottage industry. Out of the total identified beneficiaries the 30% will be of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The important component of the IRDP is to provide training to rural youth for self employment as a part of IRDP. (TRYSEM).

16. NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME:

The important objective of this programme is to generate additional gainful employment to the extent of 300-500 mandays per year for men and women in rural areas. To create durable
community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. This programme is implemented through DRDA set up in all countries. The main emphasis is on fuller employment opportunities for the rural work force with agriculture and allied sectors by intensifying and diversification. Provision of scheduled castes under the programme is that 10% of the resources are earmarked for works of direct and exclusive benefits for SC and ST.

17. TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTHS FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT (TRYSEM) :

The principal objective of this scheme was alleviating unemployment among the rural youths. The main objective is equipping the rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to take up self employment. Apart from the institutional training, training may also be imparted by local servicing and industrial units master craftsmen, artisans and skilled workers.

16. WHOLE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :

This programme was launched in 1980. The main objective of this programme was to deal with the village problems in their totality with a package of practices so that all the segments of the development activities might be woven into a integral whole.

19. SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN :

After the community development was launched in 1952 special programmes were taken up from time to time for social
welfare of weaker sections of rural society, particularly women and children, through central social welfare board and Mahila Mandals. The provisions of integrated service to children’s especially to the pre-schooling children and for basic training to women in home craft, mother craft, health, education. The scheme covers the pregnant nursing mothers belonging to weaker sections with a view to reducing infants, maternity, mortality rates.

20. SCHEME FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED YOUTH:

The scheme was initiated in 1983. The main objective of the scheme is to provide self employment each year about 2 to 2.5 lakhs youths in the age of 18-35 age group who are matriculates or above. The schemes is meant for those specially who cannot raise their own capital. The scheme has been assigned to the district industrial centers which will be responsible for motivation and selecting the entrepreneurs, identifying and preparing schemes in trade service, establishments and the cottage and small scale industries, determining the vocational activities or each entrepreneur, recommending loans for the entrepreneurs and getting speedy clearance from the authority.

21. NATIONAL RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME:

The aim of this scheme was envisages that atleast one job will be created for each landless family and that initially some
three lacks family will be benefited. The various schemes under this programme are to provide jobs in agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, forest and rural works to generate employment in rural areas on a continuing basis. This scheme is not fully in the lines of Maharashtra employment guarantee scheme but only adoption of it.

22. JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJNA:

The scheme was launched in April 1989 with the merger of NREP and rural landless guarantee programme. The main objective of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna are as follows: (a) land development and reform of land sterility (b) social forestry work (c) Plantation on personal land (d) Programme for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe and economically undeveloped backward classes, house construction under Indira Awas Yojna (e) Construction of 10 Lakh wells (f) Preservation of land and water (g) Repair of walls, pipes for drainage and irrigation facilities (h) Establishment of panchayats, reconstruction of primary school and medical facilities. Link roads in rural areas (i). Anganwadi, Balwadi establishments for the development of rural women and children.

23. MILLIONS WELLS SCHEME:

In 1989, the government has started the millions wells scheme under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. The main objective of the scheme are (a) Growth of agricultural products for employment
of the target groups (b) Land development and irrigation facilities for scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and small farmers and agriculture labours. Construction of tube wells for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and agriculture labours.

24. EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE PROGRAMME:

This programme was launched in Nov. 1993. The main objective is to assure the people who have no work after the sessional agricultural works to provide employment during (lean period).

25. TOOL KITS YOJNA:

This scheme was launched in 1992-93 with the objective to provide advanced tool kits to the architectures for the increase in their output e.g. (Black Smith, Gold Smith etc). To increase the income of Architects.

26. NATIONAL BIO-GAS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

This scheme was launched in 1992-93. The main objectives were to facilitate the bio-gas facilities for the rural people in the rural areas of the country.

27. IMPROVED HEARTH SCHEME:

This programme is launched in 1994-95. The principal aim of this programme is to include those villages where scheduled castes population is 20% and scheduled tribes population is 10% of the total population. Except these this programme is included
in the areas where there is deficiency of fuel.

28. SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
DRINKING WATER PROGRAMME:

This programme was launched in 1993-94. The main objective of this programme is to provide pure drinkable water to the villages of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes where their population is numerous.

29. AMBEDKAR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

This scheme was launched in 1991. The main objective of this scheme are as under:

1. It is a scheme for those villages where scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population is more than 50%.
2. To construct link roads, provide training to the youth of Ambedkar villages under TRYSEM and electrification facilities, primary health centers, primary school constructions are the principal objective of the scheme.

2.1.1 SPECIFIC PROGRAMME FOR WEAKER SECTIONS
(SCHEDULED CASTE) IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMMES

Out of the 29 programmes of rural development described earlier, following programmes have the special provisions for weaker sections in the rural development programmes:

1. Community development programme
2. Panchayati Raj
3. Twenty point programme
4. Integrated rural development programmes
6. Special programmes for women and children's
7. Jawahar Rozgar yojna
8. Millions wells scheme
9. Improved heath scheme
10. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribes drinking water facility programme
11. Ambedkar rural development scheme.

2.1.2 SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR WEAKER SECTIONS
(SCHEDULED CASTE) IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

In summing up the special provisions of weaker sections in the rural development programmes since independence till now are as follows:

1. Initially rural development programme aimed at development of the whole community with special preferences to the areas of weaker sections and under privileged area.

2. Since 1950's provision of reservation for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes both man and women in panchayati
raj legislation were made.

3. The programme were aimed to accelerate the programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with special care in education, economic interest, protection of social injustice and other forms of exploitation.

4. Construction of houses and needs of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were given the due priority in twenty point programme (1975).

5. Out of the total identified beneficiaries 30 percent will be taken from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in the recent programmes of IRDP (1978).

6. 10% resources are earmarked for welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and executed benefits for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are marked in NREP (1980).

7. Provisions of integrated services to children especially to the pre-schooling children, basic training to women in home craft, mother crafts, health and education, in special programmes for the women and children (1980).

8. Home construction through Indira Awas Yojna and other works for benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (1989).

9. Tube well construction facilities for the agricultural
land was envisaged especially to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in million wells scheme (1989).

10. Improved hearth facilities, twenty percent of scheduled castes and ten percent of scheduled tribes in improved hearth scheme (1992).

11. Drinking water facilities for those villages where scheduled caste and scheduled tribes population is maximum (1993-94).

12. To provide land road (Khara nja) to scheduled caste colony, Mohallas and training to the youth under TRYSEM, Electrification, Hand-pump facilities, pre-primary health at primary school through black-board operations (1991).

2.2 VOLUNTARISM: VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS/ORGANIZATIONS

Definition of the “voluntary association” as it applies to organization in modern societies, differs widely, but generally it contains three elements. A voluntary association is an organized group of persons - (1). That are formed in order to further some common interest of its members. (2). In which membership is voluntary in the sense that it neither mandatory nor acquired through birth; and (3), that exists independently of the state.

Defined in these broad terms; voluntary associations include all non-state organizations - churches, business firms, labour unions, foundations, private school, universities, co-operatives and political
parts etc. On these varying bases included in the meaning these are classified into various categories.

2.2.1 CLASSIFICATION : TYPES

A variety of typologies has been developed each useful for a particular purpse. Hansanecht, in an analysis of american data used by Wright and Hyman (1958) developed the eight classifications.


2.2.2 Other classification which utilize structural or function as a variable have been developed. Sherwood Fox (1953) examined the functions performed by some five thousand associations and based on a classification upon the distinction between - Major, Minor and Medial organisations. Major Associations serve the interest of the major institutions of society. Business, professional, scientific, educational, labour and agricultural associations. Minor associations serve the interest of significant minorities in the population. women, club, church, hobby clubs and above all ethnic associations. Medial associations mediate between major segments or institutions in the society e.g. parent-teacher association mediate between family and school system. Social Welfare organisations mediate between those who provide finance or other aid for underprivileged population.
2.2.3. FUNCTIONS OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS:

The voluntary associations are said to perform functions for individual and for society may be classified into two groups. Manifest (those which are intended and recognized by the participants) and Latent (those which are neither intended nor recognized by participants but can be observed by social scientists). Both the functions are important and each present problems of verification. Those functions are served for society and for individuals.

2.2.4 FUNCTIONS FOR SOCIETY:

(1) Mediation: The term "Secondary groups" as it applies to voluntary associations indicate that association mediates between primary group and state. Professional associations mediate between membership and Government, especially in such matters as licensing, research funds and legislation.

(2) Integration of Sub-groups: In plural societies, voluntary associations may serve to integrate the minorities group into the national societies. In fact many ethnic associations are formed for this purpose, i.e. maintaining ethnic identity.

(3) Affirmation of Values: Voluntary associations may serve as a legitimate focus for the affirmation and expression of values, as do patriotic societies and political parties.
(4). **Governing**: The nature and importance of voluntary association activity in community decision making, probably varies with the size of Community. In the large cities voluntary associations seem to serve largely as pressure groups; in the medium size cities they virtually run the municipal government.

(5). **Initiating Social Change**: Since most voluntary associations are formed for the purpose of bringing about some changes in a society, and since most had some measures of success in this, it follows that the initiation of social change is one of the major functions for society.

**2.2.5 FUNCTIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS**

(1). **Social Integration**: The people interaction with others when they participate in a voluntary association rather obvious, and it may be assumed that benefits of integration - easing Loneliness, Learning norms, acquiring information are among the most frequent functions of membership for the individual involved.

(2). **Training in Organizational Skill**: The voluntary associations serve the function of providing skill to the residents/individual to function effectively in an organisation serving as Committee members, writing minutes and reports.

Current theory (e.g. Oomen, 1975: 163-80) of voluntary associations has indicated two dimensions and these are developed in two specific contexts. The first of these dimensions is discussed
In the context of problem of Dehumanization, as manifested in the presumed disappearance of primary group resulting in the creation of emotionally starved and socially uprooted individuals. The second aspect of the theory of Voluntary associations is dealt within the context of increasing concentration of power in the hands of Centre-State authority with its monopoly of press and other propaganda apparatus, creating a vacuum between the state and the citizens offering a fertile ground for demagogues and ideologies to manipulate the masses, thus paving the way for totalitarianism regime.

T.K. Commen quoting Tocqueville (1892) said there exists a number of "Secondary powers" i.e. Voluntary associations which are independent of the state. These associations along with the autonomy of the local authorities (e.g. municipalities) serve to prevent authoritarianism of centre state and help to stabilize democracy. Thus Voluntary associations are believed to be essential instruments of pluralism as they play a critical role in democratic system by making possible citizen influence on government Presthus (1964).

T.K. Commen's concern is with the variability of Voluntary associations in different societies as the structure and functioning of voluntary associations vary from society to society and within the same society.
2.2.6. FUNCTIONS OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION AS THE BASIS OF TYPOLOGY

Ross (1954) evolved a typology of voluntary associations — "social influence" and expressive type. "Social influence type" of associations are those which are designed to act as interest group or pressure group and offer a platform for community influentials to further their goals including their political interest, thus acting as dispersion of powers in the society.

Expressive type caters to the emotional needs of its members performing the role of primary groups. Gorden and Babachuck (1959: 229) have suggested another typology of voluntary associations. They differentiates between instrumental type and expressive type.

Instrumental type includes those which are designed to maintain or create some normative conditions or change which seems to realise the goal outside the organisation. Expressive type attends to the needs for fellowship, security etc. Instrumental is further divided into sub divisions: One with predominantly economic orientation (e.g. Co-operative Society) and another with predominantly political orientation e.g. youth organisation or political parties. T.K. Oommen (1975) have further argued that broadly there are two types of voluntary associations in contemporary India viewed from the angle of their origin. Those which are extensions of the traditional structures such as religious and caste associations and those which
are newly inducted into the system, youth clubs, co-operatives, trade union etc while the first type tend to modernize or secularize traditional structure and latter gets traditionalised while performing modern functions. Voluntary associations is traditional society as indicated by Eisentandt (1956 : 269-78), Greertz (1962 : 243) and Little (1965) play an important role on acting as link or bridge between the traditional and modernity. These associations accelerate the process of structural differentiation and also effect structural integration by combining instrumental and expressive functions simultaneously.

Sachchidanand (1988:194) highlighted that in the various fields of national life voluntary organisations have played a vital part in social progress. They are the means by which the nation makes full use of its resources (Sachchidanand, 1988:194).

Voluntary bodies have a role in creating the welfare state.
It is a human institution designed by human beings to meet human needs and its members must be active men and women not passive sheeps.

Sachchidanand (1988:195) argued that India has a long tradition of Voluntary organisation engaging themselves in rehabilitation, relief and social workers in the field of health, education, rural development, women’s upliftment and anti-untouchability programme. Voluntary organisations have been active in the fields of social and economics development. In the field of education, particularly literacy,
significant work has been done by voluntary agencies. Besides the above the voluntary organizations have played a significant role in promotion of health care, family welfare, education, eradication of beggary, prostitution, immoral traffic in women, juvenile delinquency or in providing Welfare services for Harijans and adivasis.

2.2.7 BASIC TASK AND TYPES OF ROLES

Basic tasks and types of roles are as follows:

1. Political education and mobilization aimed at creating small pressure groups at micro-level.
2. Establishment links between government agencies, bank etc and rural poor.
3. Organisation of community services like in fields, health education.

Natrajan (1980:158-161) has observed in his study that in order to supplement the governments community development programme today a number of voluntary organisations are engaged in promoting the rural development. Of such voluntary organisations, The Cuddapah district Vyavasaya Coleda (agriculture labour) Sarvaday Sangham is one of the pioneering voluntary organization engaged in field of voluntary action for rural poors functioning for over twenty seven years at Cuddapah district in Andra Pradesh.

Rao (1984 : 22-24) argued that the rural development is a gigantic task for the government to deal with alone, a number of voluntary agencies have done pioneering work in this field.
He has highlighted the involvement of voluntary agencies CROSS (Comprehensive Rural Operational Service Society) a case study conducted by the NIRD during 1980. The cross is registered charitable society establishment at Bhongir Andra Pradesh with the objective of uplifting the poor through various welfare measures with the joint action.

The author has founded that CROSS has been doing good work for the Harijans. Adult education cases have helped them to developed their social status in the society.

Yashwanta Dongre (1984 : 4-6) has said that rural economy could not be developed to desirable level because of the reason that either the government has failed to convince the village folk, because of its bureaucratic loopholes or villages themselves have failed themselves by expecting much of spoon feeding from the administration. He has made to attempt of locate some voluntary associations and possible areas that have covered, e.g. Yuveka Mandals, NSS unit internally based organisations and others.

Dongre has concluded that schemes of rural development are partially successful because of two main limitations, i.e. lack of co-operation and understanding of responsibilities by villagers and lack of personal touch and inherent loopholes of government machinery. He has further argued that voluntary associations can effectively bridge this gap. Such voluntary associations should voluntarily
encompass the rural folds and work for an integrated development

From the above select studies, we find the following

(1) The voluntary organisations is an organised group of persons and generally it contains three elements :-

(a). that voluntary associations are formed in order to further some common interest of its members.

(b). In which membership is voluntary in the sense that it is neither mandatory nor acquired through birth; and

(c). that it exists independently of the state.

(2). The Voluntary associations are broadly classified into three categories namely (a). Major associations (b). Minor associations and (c). Medial associations. (Fox:1933)

(3). The voluntary associations are said to perform the functions for individuals and society and these are further classified into two groups - manifest and latent functions.

(4). For the Society voluntary associations, serve the function of Mediation, integration of sub-groups, affirmation of values, governing and initiating social change.

(5). For individual voluntary associations serve the function of social integration and training in organizational skills.

(6). The voluntary organizations play a crucial role in
political education and mobilization aimed at creating small pressure groups at micro level. Establishing links between government agencies, semi government agencies like banks etc and the rural poor organisation of Community Services like health and education are also served by the voluntary organization.

2.3 STUDIES ON SCHEDULED CASTES

Sachichidanda (1974:278-310), quoting others has argued that probably now where in the world is so large a lower class minority granted so much favorable special treatment by the government as the depressed classes of India. Summarizing the findings of others Sachichidanda (1974) has further argued for the role of state action in bringing about social change among the Scheduled Caste as the law had supported certain aspects of social order. It did open some possibilities for advancement and change among lowest castes but did not provide any special leverage to them. Whenever untouchables wanted to exercise their rights they were abducted by the higher castes.

In the survey of studies Sachichidanda (1974) has found that social change among Scheduled Castes had come through reform movements, process of Sanskritization, Westernization and State policies. Urbanization, economic, social political conditions reduced the cast disabilities to some extent. Government policies of protective discrimination have been considered effective force of change in their style of life. Education has helped in occupational mobility.
T.S. Epstein, (1962) has revealed in her study of the villages in Mysore, that provisions of reserved seats for the untouchables in the village panchayat does not mean real power for them as they are still dependent upon their present masters, unless the democratic legislation is accomplished by the re-distribution of land in favour of untouchables is effective. The untouchables are competing among themselves and thus their is no change in the production relationship, the social relation in favour of Scheduled Castes remain dead letter.

T.S. Epstein indicated that the state efforts in political organization does not mean anything unless they own the means of production relations.

O.M. Lynch, (1968) in the study of Jatavas, the leather workers in Agra, has shown that their sternous efforts have helped them to social climbing and economic security.

Through the influence of Arya Samaj they have gained in their education, social status and self esteem. In the process of socio-economic upliftment they got politicized too.

Lynch study indicated that some efforts have been made by Scheduled Castes, themselves.

C.M. Dudhnani and M. Hasanddin (1981) in the study of "Sprinkle Community". Irrigation well project in Darward district
(Karnataka) have observed that this project under the drought prone area development scheme helped majority of Scheduled castes families by providing irrigation to their acres of land. The authors have found that this type of experiment should be experimented in all states of India to uplift the lot of small, marginal farmers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who constitutes the core target categories in all rural development.

S.S. Thakkalalai (1963) in his study of emergence of leadership, study of emergence of leadership is developmental programmes like community development and panchayati raj as planned programme of social change in a village statutory Panchayat has observed that village statutory Panchayat has played an important role in providing physical amenities like drinking water and street lights. The Community development extension workers play a greater role in spreading the innovations. The health field has undergone much change in terms of the controlling communicable diseases through immunization programme have taught people to understand the need of health care and other preventive measures, developing better leadership in community development. The introduction of adult franchise and representation of women and harigns have removed the traditional inequality.

Thus the study indicates that the state action through rural development programmes like C.D. and panchayati raj has played significant role in bringing social change among the Scheduled Castes.
R.S. Pandey (1991) while studying the impact of development upon the social conditions of Scheduled Castes of ten selected villages, has noted that Scheduled Castes in rural areas has indicated a perceptible change because of the educational facilities provided by the government. He has further noted that impact of government programmes is noticeable in the village which lies in close vicinity of hock head quarters. The children do not get the equitable share among the beneficiaries selected for the programmes. Thus the study indicates that the planned developmental efforts have raised social conditions of Scheduled Castes. Their effect is noticeable more in the areas which are in urban vicinity.

J.K. Pundir (1991) has argued that process of getting and utilizing loan through new-credit institution and process of loaning involves a number of formalities and the completing of the process has some defects. The receiving of benefits meant for Weaker-Sections i.e. Scheduled Castes of the society is differentially distributed with persons controlling the main approaches of the other benefits too. The beneficiary section is largely not the poorest among the poors. The beneficiaries selection is largely from the concentration families, better off than others in their social group, got used to the new institution again, largely making use of the benefits coming from new arrangements. Thus the study reveals that benefits of planned efforts are distributed among the better off families not among the poorest among the poors in the Scheduled Castes.
Girind Das Kabra (1984:11, 29, 48) in his study of interaction between bureaucratic (formal) organization and weaker-Section in small farmers development agency and marginal farmer agricultural projects in five districts of Karnataka has found that small and marginal farmers of Scheduled Castes got the benefits of the programme due to the efforts of Gramsevak, government official. The low percentage of scheduled caste officials indicated that administrative staff does not fully represent the Weaker-Section. Kabra further suggested if the organizational personnel have a more extended interest in the client as product and participate in the society for scheduled castes, the client's requirements would be fully filled. Thus the efforts of the government functionaries i.e. Gramsevak has played a significant role in providing the benefits to the Scheduled Castes beneficiaries.

Rajendra B. Patil (1993:34) has argued that though the experiment of co-operative farming on the national level has failed in India, there are some success stories of few co-operative forms mostly in western and southern India. "Shri Vitthal Joint Co-operative Farming Society Ltd." Mhaisel in Maharashtra is one of the such experiment which has succeeded in upliftment of Dalit peasants. The main contribution of the Vitthals success was made by the guidance and foresighted leadership of Late Madhukar Prabhat. Vitthal society through dairy and farming has brought about significant changes in socio-economic conditions of Dalits at Mhaisel. Poverty and starvation disappeared and Dalits are leading a better life. Due
to better economic positions, Dalits have gained social status in the eyes of other villagers.

Thus the study indicates co-operatives efforts under available leadership have brought changes in the socio-economic condition of Scheduled Castes particularly in elevating from poverty and enhancing social status.

Nandu Rom (1993:21) has examined depravations and backwardness of backward classes - the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and argued that since Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes have been regarded socially and educationally (and SCs and STs even economically) backward by constitution, a number of legal provisions and social legislation have been implemented to bring at par with other caste and communities in the country. The state has also implemented number of schemes for their social welfare and socio-economic development as well as their protection from various forms of injustice and exploitations, although some of these schemes are also meant for the benefit of entire population of the country. He found that more benefits of the specific provisions and schemes have been enjoyed by some, not all people of these castes and communities also. He has further argued that they have definitely succeeded in achieving a better socio-economic status and are now known as 'elite' middle class(as), though they still lay in many ways behind better off peoples of other caste and more communities.
Hence the study indicates that benefits of specific provisions introduced by the state have been enjoyed by some elite groups and not by all people.

S. Gregory (1993:29) in his article attempts to look into the plight of the Scheduled Castes and the poor and the women in today's village India and assesses the actual and political role of sericulture. He has concluded that in event of a right approach and concerted efforts, sericulture could be one of the effective alternatives in securing a social identity for weaker sections of the society. Thus the study has shown that the state can prove successful in securing a social identity for weaker sections of the society.

Anuradha Samat (1993:32) in her study 'Role of Scheduled Castes Teachers in Social Transformation in Kolhapur City' has found that Scheduled Castes teachers played their role in social transformation mostly by enlightening masses through speeches and writings. The large number of the respondents practicing in this way were from the Mahar Community and who have attained higher level of education. These teachers were also found active in social activities, but they have confined their role especially to organizational, agitational and consulting activities rather than economic upliftment. The study indicates the active role of the Scheduled Castes teacher in the social transformation and economic upliftment.
Naresh Singh Pundir (1983:33) in his comparative study conducted in two villages, one in U.P. and another in M.P. has found dynamic and positive results in cases of one and stable in case of other. He has argued that families in the first could get education, averted facilities of job reservation, changed their occupation and life style, functioning in mixed and co-operative inter-caste and intra-caste relationship and controlled fertility upto some extent. In all over there is the process of social mobility in U.P. village. In M.P. villages these phenomenon could not penetrate upto changed status, extent, and the result in less speed of social mobility, he has further revealed that politico-historical and geographical conditions of the particular region also play important role in the upliftment of Scheduled Castes. While this phenomenon is neglected in government and social justice policy.

Thus the study indicates that politico-historical and geographical conditions of particular region play an important role in the upliftment of Scheduled Castes.

D. Vankateshwari and P. Venkatramana (1993:35) in their study of planned development efforts in chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh have found that various development programmes have improved the socio-economic status of backward classes as well as Scheduled Castes. The changes have come about in family structure, housing conditions, economic Status, occupation, literacy of family members, participation in political process and so on for the better.
This study indicates that planned developmental efforts of the state have been successful in raising socio-economic status of the Weaker-Sections.

S.S. Tiwari and S.K. Tripathi (1993:44) in their study Harijans of Bihar, have found that interventionist and interventionist approaches as per constitutional provisions have brought some fruits. But in Bihar only few Scheduled Castes like Chamar, Dusadha, Dhobi, and Pasi are the main beneficiaries of the efforts of the government. Dissatisfaction have been expressed by the beneficiaries regarding anti-poverty programme like Antyodaya, I.R.D.P., In contemporary Bihar Younger generations of the scheduled castes have given up the culture of silence and there is emergence of culture of protest. The study highlights, that the state efforts have helped only few castes among Scheduled Castes. The younger generations of the Scheduled Castes have started coming up with protest.

H.C. Upadhyaya (1982:18) in his study uplifting the poor in Kumaon district (U.P.) has found that despite of various efforts made for the welfare of the scheduled castes, the Kumaon region is still losing behind than other part of the country. As it is evident by the progress report of the harijans and social welfare department of Kumaon division. He has observed that while few facilities such as hostels aid, scholarship, drinking water facilities, housing grants, distribution of agricultural equipments and grant for cottage industries have been provided much, still much remain to be done for these
communities.

Thus the study indicates that irrespective of state policies and provisions made for scheduled castes, there is much to remain for development of the scheduled castes.

G.P. Vallaah Reddy (1985:10) in his study "TRYSEM Programme - A Study in M.P." has found that TRYSEM programme has helped the rural poor in Jhabua district. The area comprises of 23% Scheduled Castes population. The programme has helped the beneficiaries in raising their income level.

K.B. Srivastava (1976) has founded that during the period of August to December 1975 about 8,68,578 acres of gram sabhas and ceiling surplus land has been allotted to the 9,57,950 persons including 5,67,786 belongings to the Scheduled castes and tribes. Thus the study indicates that state policies has helped the Scheduled Castes in land allotment.

M. Vaggaayar (1978) in his study in "Development loans for Weaker Sections" has noticed that many state governments have introduced numerous schemes to improve the socio-economic status of the Scheduled castes and tribes. As a result of land reforms initiated by the state government, the Scheduled Castes have entitled to get loans, under the rural indebtedness, their debt is liquidated. Under the provision of abolition of bonded labour, a large number of Scheduled castes and tribes have freed. The
credit corporation hither to has improved the lot of their age long neglected people. Thus the study reveals that state policies and their provisions have played a significant role in abolition of bonded labour and neglectedness of the scheduled castes people.

Shanker Ghose (1977 : 4-7) has found that economic development schemes under the state sector programme during 1973-75 has benefited about 6000 families and 1400 individuals. Free house sites have been provided to about 70-81 lakhs of landless people, of the majority belong to the Scheduled Castes. About 1400 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes persons derived benefit of minor irrigation programmes. 300 from dairy, 600 from the animal husbandry, 1,34,000 from improved agriculture. The 20 point programme benefited the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The items in which the members of these committees are benefited directly, are - distribution of land, provisions of house sites for landless, abolition of practices of bonded labour, liquidation of rural indebtedness, minimum wage for the agricultural workers, essential commodities of controlled prices to hostel students and new apprenticeship schemes to enlarge employment and training specially to Weaker Sections. Thus the study indicates that economic development scheme of the state has been helpful in providing the benefit to the majority of Scheduled Caste people with respect to the distribution of land provisions of house cities, abolition of bonded labour practices etc.

Vijay Ranjan Dutta (1987:7) in his study has observed
that Indian Council of Agricultural Research adopted a village Holumbkalam in Allipur block of Dahi and all harigans household were selected for economic upliftment. Harigan landless labour were given small plots of land with credit facilities and other form inputs and expert technical advice. Each of them is producing between 30-35 quintals of wheat and paddy. The harigans farmers have understand the importance of institution like bank, co-operative, development agencies and research organizations.

G.S. Rao (1984:23-27) has argued that under integrated rural development programme (IRDP) 32.90 lakhs beneficiaries have been assisted against the target of 30.34 lakh in 1983-84 out of total 32.90,051 beneficiaries covered 13,43,119 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the same year the area of 1.00 lakh acres have been distributed. Out of the total landless benefited 40% are Scheduled Castes and 55.4% belong to the Scheduled Tribes.

Thus the study has shown that rural development programme (IRDP) has played important role in benefitting the Scheduled Castes people.

Ajay Kumar Singh (1985:21) in his study of two blocks in Nalanda district of Bihar has funded that few of producers mentioned for implementation of the (IRDP) programme were rigorously followed. Non of the programme functionaries came to inquire about the problems.
faced by managing or starting the schemes. The beneficiaries never got support from concerned departments in terms of training inputs and market etc. Singh further found that in the selection of beneficiaries 23% beneficiaries (mostly minor irrigation works) whose annual income was more than 3500, and out of 41 beneficiaries under minor origination works, 14 had more than 14 acres of cultivated land. Out of total beneficiaries 37% were bhangars. 57% of beneficiaries came to know about the programme from the villagers, 10% through diesel pumps dealers and very surprisingly only 32% came to know by either village pradhan, VLW or bank managers and only 1% through block development officer.

Thus the study reveals that in case of integrated rural development programme the concerned authorities did not support the beneficiaries in terms of training inputs and market etc. The beneficiaries came to know about the programme largely from villagers. The benefits of minor irrigation works was mostly got by the beneficiaries who were above the poverty line.

R.K. Pandey (1985:26-29) in his study entitled "Implementations of IRDP Programme in Orrisa" - Niali block of cuttack has found that beneficiaries under non-scheduled caste category have received much higher amount of assets than the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries. The Scheduled Caste beneficiaries increased their level of income after the implementations of IRDP. Pandey has also observed that discriminatory attitude of the officials in charge of allocation of assets
against the Scheduled Castes beneficiaries.

Patil, Balasaheb Vikhe and Gurcharan Singh (1995) critically reviewing the integrated rural development programme have argued that total investment during the VI plan was 3106.61 crores. The number of beneficiaries covered were 16.56 million, out of which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families were 6.46 million. The authors have pointed out that due to the lack of proper identification of beneficiaries many non-eligible beneficiaries managed to manipulate their land records by showing their land under the names of various members of a household and managed to produce the poverty line.

Thus the study has shown that due to the lack of serious watch on the part of the officials the non-eligible people have been benefited under NRDP scheme.

A. Nandu Ethirajula (1990) found that NREP programme launched in Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh has benefited the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by providing them between 45-50% of job opportunities created under the programme. The study was aimed at evaluating the working of NREP in Chittoor district comprising of 22 blocks based on secondary data and discussions with officials concerned.

Thus the study reveals that NREP programme has provided job opportunity to 45-50% of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Gomes Lawrence (1988: 28-31) in his study "Role of voluntary and other organizations in Development", has argued that voluntary efforts for rural development were first initiated by great individuals and organizations including Christians missionaries and other religious bodies during the middle of 19th century. It has been noted that after 1951 the number of voluntary organizations have increased to the greater extent. The earlier role of voluntary organization was confined to relief measures for victims of war and natural calamities rehabilitation work among lepers, orphans, widows and untouchables in India. At present it has been noted that organisations have contributed much in development expertise and competence in many non-traditional areas to plan their own schemes instead of expecting government to do so. Therefore the Planning Commission in India has involved the voluntary organizations in seventh plan for planning and implementation of various development programmes.

Balishter (1986:21-22) in his study conducted in community development block, Bichpuri has found that 23% of the eligible families were able to cross the poverty line. More scheduled caste than non-scheduled caste families crossed the poverty line as the bank loan for non-agricultural activities was greater.

An Additional District Magistrate (1985:95-96) in his study "Reduction in drought conditions, in Jalaun District, has noticed that till January 1986 an amount of Rs. 30.55 has been spent
through drought prone area programme. An area of c 1809 hectares has been treated under soil conservation measures. 2.029 lakh mandays have been generated and 747 beneficiaries which includes 273 small/marginal farmers and 236 Scheduled Castes have been benefited in Batea Water Shed falling in Darkore block.

Thus the study suggests that rural development programme (drought prone area programme) has generated job opportunities for 236 Scheduled castes.

Another District Magistrate (1986:129) observed that integrated rural development programme was started in all nine blocks of the district Jaloum at (ORAI) in 1950 with a view to uplift the economic conditions of poor below the poverty line. The scheme was implemented on the 50:50 ratio between the government of India and the state government. During the VI five five year plan period 2713 beneficiaries which includes 4039 Scheduled castes has been benefited. A sum of Rs. 2,97,760 lakh has been adjusted as subsidy, among the beneficiary against the loan amounting Rs. 618,276 lakh advanced from various commercial and other banks.

Yashwantha Dongre (1984:4) argued that rural development has been major development programme for our planned economy since a decade past. Despite the awareness, growing a large part of the village population, still find it Greek and Latin as so far as the new development schemes, are concerned. The alarming
feature of the implementation of the development schemes are the relationship of the villages with the government. Many of the officers assume the position of the people they are expected to be. The author has concluded that scheme is of rural development are partially successful because of lack of co-operation and understanding of responsibilities by the villages and lack of personal touch and loopholes (inherent) of the government machinery. The author has emphasis the need of voluntary associations to bridge this gap.

Maitrej (1991:21,24,26) in his study "An Evaluation of Anti-poverty Programme" in the village of Kankali Gram Panchayat has found that poverty alleviation schemes are more beneficial to the less poor house holds. The reason is that the less poor households maintain and utilize the assets acquired through loan in more efficient way. They may also avail bigger loans given for more profitable pursuits. For the poor class it is difficult to maintain the cow of other animals properly and collect the fodder regularly. They do not have sufficient means to consult the veterinary doctors according to need. The author further found that few non-eligible beneficiaries utilized their power and status to get their names entered into the list prepared by the district rural development agency and thus managed to get loan.

Thus the above overview of the select literature suggests that there is an orientation of state, through the planned development programme, for socio-economic and political upliftment of scheduled
* The planned development efforts have played significant role in the mobility of scheduled castes.

* The consequences of planned efforts show varying patterns in the rural areas as well as among scheduled castes.

* Except planned development efforts, changes among scheduled castes have been taken place through Sanskritization, reform movements and westernization.

* Serious efforts made by scheduled castes themselves have also resulted in the upliftment of scheduled castes status.

* Statutory panchayat have played a significant role in the providing physical amenities like drinking water, street lights, health care and also removed traditional inequalities.

* The planned efforts has more effects in the village which lied close in the vicinity of the head quarters that irrespective of the state policies and provisions made for scheduled castes. There is much to remain for the development of the scheduled castes.

* TRYSEM Programme has helped in raising the level of income among the scheduled castes.

* State politics have helped the scheduled castes in allotment
State policies and their provisions have helped a significant role in the abolition of the bonded labour and neglectfulness of scheduled castes people.

Economic development schemes of the state has been helpful in providing the benefit to the majority of the scheduled castes with respect to the distribution of land, provisions for house sites, and bonded labour provision.

- The scheduled castes understand the importance of the institution like bank, co-operative and other development agencies and research organizations.
- IRDP has played an important role in the upliftment of the scheduled castes.
- In case of the Integrated rural Development Programme the concerned authorities did not support the beneficiary interims of the training inputs and market etc.
- The beneficiary came to know about the programme largely from the villagers.
- Beneficiary under non-scheduled castes category have received much higher amount of asset then the scheduled castes beneficiary.
- The discrimination attitude has been also observed on the
part of officials against the scheduled castes

- Due to the lack of serious watch on the part of the officials, the non-eligible persons have been benefited under IRDP.

- That NREP programme has provided job opportunity to 45-50% of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

- Rural Development Programme (drought prone area programme) has generated job opportunities for 236 scheduled castes.

The scheme of rural development are particularly successful because of lack of co-operation and understanding of the responsibility by the villages and lack of personal touch and loopholes (inherent of the government machinery). The author has emphasized the need of voluntary associations to bridge this gap.

The above studies have gone into the studies of Panchayati raj, community development programmes, leadership, irrigation schemes, reservation, educational facilities, unemployment, abolition of untouchability, availability of physical amenities, abolition of bonded labour, distribution of land, provision of house sites, integrated rural development programme, training for rural youth for self employment, NREP, drought prone area development programme etc. These studies have been undertaken on national, district, block, panchayat and village level.

The above literature also indicates that the studies of
rural development programme have been undertaken in the many states of India except Jammu and Kashmir State, where programmes were initiated by the state for the upliftment of scheduled castes are also going on in a large measure as in other states.

2.4. CONCEPTS/TERMS:

Following Concepts and terms have been used in the study and these are operationally defined in the manner these are used.

2.4.1 SOCIAL NETWORK:

J.A. Barnes (1954:43) defined network as, "Each persons, as it were, in touch with a number of people, some of whom are directly in touch with each other and some of whom are not. I find it convenient to talk of a social field of this kind as a network". Elizabeth Bott (1957:16-17) has further added to the dimensions of the concept. "A network is a social configuration in which some but not all the components are external units which do not all the components are external units which do not make up a large whole and are not surrounded by a common boundry."

Social Network in this study has been understood to involve all the persons of official agencies, voluntary agencies and others who are involved in the cycle of rural development processes, their relationships with the beneficiaries in the process of getting the benefits. These linkages are included in the network which
are formed around the beneficiaries.

2.4.2 SOCIAL CHANGE

T.B. Bottomore (1975:297) defined Social Change "as a change in social structure (including here changes in the size of a society) or in particular social institution or in the relationships between institutions."

Social change in the present study involves any change which have takes place in the social organization i.e. like separation of family from larger to smaller, change in occupation, political consciousness, political unity, political participation, socio-psyche support and education etc. after getting the benefit of recent rural development programmes.

2.4.3. RURAL DEVELOPMENT/RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

Development, by definition, is the act or process of developing or growth evolution, within the framework of available resources. Its primary aim in India is the removal of poverty and all the socio-economic evils which are interlinked with it. The rural development is therefore, a conscious effort at raising the standard of living of the people living in villages in India.

Any programme implemented to fulfill the above aims is known as Rural Development Programmes. Recent rural development programmes here involve the programmers like Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, Indira awas yojna, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP),
Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment, Million Wells Scheme, Rural Sanitation etc which are known to the people in the area of study.

2.4.4. BENEFICIARY:

Beneficiary have means a person from a village, who has received the money/benefits under any rural development programme of the state by completing the required for formalities.

2.4.5. VOLUNTARISM:

Voluntarism means the phenomenon of voluntary action through voluntary organization.

Voluntary actions are those which are performed or done of one’s own free will, impulse or choice, not constrained, promoted or suggested by another (others). Thus voluntary organizations means organizations created by free will, impulsive or choice, not constrained, promoted or suggested by another (other).

Voluntarism, in the present study is used to convey the organised voluntary efforts on the part of the scheduled caste themselves in facilitating the process of making use of the benefits of the rural development programmes initiated by the state. Whether such voluntary organizations are formally registered body or not.