Conclusions:

- Development of any democratic country like India depends on the development of all sections of her people.

- SCs and STs have been among the most disadvantaged sections of our society due to socio-economic exploitation and isolation over a long period of time.

- The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population constitute 16.2 percent and 8.2 percent respectively to the total population of the country.

- The total population of Aurangabad district was 18.10 lakh. Out of these populations SC population was 2.03 lakh and ST population was 0.86 lakh. Out of the total population SC category represents 11.21 per cent while ST category represents only 4.76 per cent.

- The highest percentage of Scheduled Castes population to the total SCs population of the country is reported in Uttar Pradesh (21.1 per cent) followed by West Bengal (11.1 per cent) and Bihar (7.8 per cent). Andhra Pradesh (7.4 percent) and Tamil Nadu (7.1 percent). In fact, more than 57 per cent of total SCs population inhabit in these five States.

- The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are two groups of historically-disadvantaged people.

- Due to certain historical factors - social, economical, educational, cultural and so on the S.C.s and S.T.s, for centuries, lagged much behind the general population in overall advancement.
• The scheduled caste population in Aurangabad district is generally engaged in traditional occupations and many of them are also involved in agricultural related activities.

• The Government has initiated several schemes for uplifting the status of this community; most respondents from the Aurangabad districts had low knowledge about these rights and provisions. Therefore, there is a need to create awareness among villagers about Government welfare schemes so that they can better avail them.

• The developmental programmes of the various Ministries/Departments are not invariably aimed for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately.

• During the six decades of planning, a variety of programmes were launched with the objective of improving the socio-economic condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These measures have yielded results but not commensurate with the efforts or the needs of the target groups.

• The Government has spent a lot of funds on various schemes of SC/ST development during last six decades. This massive fund flow has helped in building up infrastructure facilities like irrigation dams, road network, electrification, health and education in the tribal areas.

• There was hardly a mechanism in the Aurangabad district for monitoring the progress in terms of reach to SCs and STs mainly
because the scheme did not provide for collection of data by categories.

- The major problems perceived by respondents were economic; hence efforts need to be done to enhance their income earning capacity so as to make them self reliant and not dependent citizens.

- Person belonging to Scheduled Tribes, who have migrated from one State to another for the purpose of employment, education etc. experience great difficulty in obtaining tribe certificate from the State from which they have migrated.

- *Dalit* issue today is one of the worst examples of discrimination against, and the oppressive living conditions of millions of people in India.

- In the present context, the Scheduled Castes have achieved a satisfactory level of education all over the district.

- Private sectors are a great challenge for SC/ST because the Private Sectors do not have the reservation system in employment.

- The drive to privatize the public sector has directly hit reservations for the SC/STs.

- The ban on recruitment to government and semi-government jobs that has been imposed in several states has also had an adverse effect.
- The existing reservation policies would not be enough for the overall development of SCs and STs.

- It is observed that the Government programmes pertaining to SC and ST welfare are never taken seriously by the implementing authority and there is no effective monitoring system.

- Government has initiated several schemes for uplifting the status of SC & ST community but the most of the people had low knowledge about these rights and provisions.

- Under housing sector 60 per cent of the target meant for this district is earmarked for the beneficiaries belonging to ST/SC communities under BPL category.

- The approach adopted towards empowering these Groups in the Ninth Plan was holistic in nature, to accomplish their all round development through Social Empowerment; Economic Empowerment; and Social Justice.

- In addition to the Governmental schemes and instruments, some of the voluntary organizations are also playing an important role in promoting the welfare of the SCs and STs.

- For integrated development of India as a nation, it is necessary that educational progress of SC and ST people should be at par with other sections of society.
• Despite constitutional provisions and a number of important steps adopted after independence, SC and ST people, particularly the STs have not progressed much educationally.

• In spite of launching different awareness-generation programmes and providing incentives to attract youngsters towards formal school education, a large part of SC-ST boys and girls in Aurangabad districts particularly, remained out of school.

• The economic condition of the people of many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe people is below mark and so they attach more importance to earning money than having education.

• The SC/ST students, because of their educational deficiencies, are unable to take advantage of the various avenues, which have become available through reservation of seats. Consequently, the quota reserved for them in technical and professional courses like Engineering and Medical, remain under utilized.

• Supply of safe drinking water has been increased in the Aurangabad districts but still there exists infrastructural gap in this service.

• Respondents who could not get benefit under any scheme of the central or the state government mentioned the lack of information about the targets allocated to their Panchayat, ignorance about the social security and state welfare schemes, location of the offices and other implementing agencies being at a distance of more than 50 kms. and having no voice in the Gram Panchayat as the reasons for non-receipt of benefits.
• In the year 2007-08 the NSFDC covered 44,366 beneficiaries with Rs. 143.17 crores finances in increased up to Rs. 182.77 crores and covered with 43,772 beneficiaries from SC and ST category.

• It is concluded from the study that in the year 2006-07 budgetary provision made by the Government of Maharashtra for the welfare of SCs and STs was Rs. 1,678.55 crores is increased up to 2,564.94 crores in the year 2009-10. Percentage of utilization of amount under various programmes during this year’s was 89.16 percent, 98.05 per cent, 98.31 per cent and 92.67 per cent.

• Out of the total population of Aurangabad block; 2,63,388 persons, 34,286 persons (13.02%) belong to Schedule Castes and 4,677 persons (1.78%) belongs to schedule tribes.

• Out of the total population of Sillod block; 2,47,189 persons, 20,787 persons (8.41%) belong to Schedule Castes and 22,704 persons (9.18%) belongs to schedule tribes.

• Out of the total population of soigaon block; 90,142 persons, 7,952 persons (8.82%) belong to Schedule Castes and 10,456 persons (11.6%) belongs to schedule tribes.

• Out of the total population of Kannad block; 2,56,864 persons, 22,177 persons (8.63%) belong to Schedule Castes and 16,181 persons (6.3%) belongs to schedule tribes.

• Out of the total population of Phulambri block; 1,31,327 persons, 12,273 persons (9.35%) belong to Schedule Castes and 2,276 persons (1.73) belongs to schedule tribes.
Out of the total population of Khultabad block; 88,706 persons, 9,419 persons (10.62%) belong to Schedule Castes and 4,215 persons (4.75) belongs to schedule tribes.

Out of the total population of Vaijapur block; 2,22,537 persons, 27,136 persons (12.19%) belong to Schedule Castes and 10,434 persons (4.69) belongs to schedule tribes.

Out of the total population of Gangapur block; 2,56,872 persons, 36,652 persons (14.27%) belong to Schedule Castes and 9,846 persons (3.83%) belongs to schedule tribes.

Out of the total population of Paithan 2,52,838 persons, 32,221 persons (12.74%) belong to Schedule Castes and 5,427 persons (2.15%) belongs to schedule tribes.

Out of 725 respondents 27 (15.45%) respondents selected from the age group of 20 to 30, followed by 183 (25.24%) respondents were selected from 31 to 40 age group, 169 (23.31%) respondents were selected from 41 to 50 age group, 149 (20.55%) respondents belongs to the age groups of 51 to 60 and 112 (15.45%) respondents were selected from the age group of above 61.

Out of 725 respondents 105 (14.48%) respondents selected from the illiterate persons, followed by 197 (27.17%) respondents were selected from Non-matric, 186 (25.66%) respondents were selected from matriculate people, 170 (23.45%) respondents were HSC qualified and only 67 (9.24%) respondents were graduate or post graduate.
• Out of 725 respondents; 572 (78.89%) respondents selected from the Schedule Caste category and 153 (21.11%) respondents were selected from Schedule Tribe category.

• Out of 725 respondents; highest number of respondents i.e. 561 (77.38%) were selected from male category while 164 (22.62%) respondents were selected from female category.

• The study shows that out of 725 respondents; 177 (24.41%) respondents were farmers, followed by 159 (21.93%) respondents were selected from small businessman, 124 (17.10%) respondents were selected government or non-government employees and 265 (36.56%) respondents were selected from agricultural or non-agricultural labours.

• The study shows that out of 725 respondents; 101 (13.93%) respondents selected from the annual income group up to Rs. 25,000, followed by 125 (17.24%) respondents were selected from the income group of Rs. 25,001 to 50,000, 156 (21.52%) respondents were selected from the group of income of Rs. 50,001 to 75,000, 165 (22.76%) respondents were selected from the income group of Rs. 75,001 to 1,00,000 and 178 (24.55%) respondents were belongs to the income more than of Rs. 1,00,000.

• It is known from the study that out of 725 respondents; highest number of respondents i.e. 118 (16.27%) respondents were living in pucca own house, followed by 174 (24%) respondents were living in cucha own houses, 186 (25.66%) respondents were living in rental house and 247 (34.07%) respondents were living in the
small hut or they were migrated from the other villages.

- The study shows that 2 members are in the 70 (9.66%) respondent’s family, followed by 3 members in 163 (22.48%) respondents family, 4 members in 158 (21.79%) respondent’s family, 5 members were at 192 (26.48%) respondents family and 142 respondent’s family having 6 or more members.

- It is concluded from the study that 238 (32.83%) respondents were used Government’s water supply for the drinking water, followed by 237 (32.68%) respondents uses public well or bore well for drinking water, 127 (17.52%) respondent’s source of drinking water was their own bore well and 123 (16.97%) respondents were not having permanent source of drinking water.

- The study shows that 115 (15.86%) respondents were used cooking gas, followed by 224 (30.90%) respondents uses utilize kerosene for cooking purpose, 194 (26.76%) respondent’s source of cooking fuel was forest wood and dung-cake and 192 (26.48%) respondents were using partially gas, kerosene and forest wood / dung-cake for cooking purpose.

- Out of selected respondents 467 (64.41%) respondents told that health facility is available in their villages, followed by 458 (63.17%) respondents agreed that safe drinking facilities were available in their villages, Pucca road were available in the 514 (70.90%) respondent’s villages 619 (85.38%) respondents were told that transportation facilities were available in their villages and 426 (58.76%) respondents expressed that cleanliness and sanitation facilities were available in the villages.
• Out of selected respondents 217 (29.93%) respondents told that up to primary level education facility is available in their villages, followed by 281 (38.75%) respondents told that secondary level education facilities were available in their villages, Higher secondary school were available in the 175 (24.14%) respondent's villages; 43 (59.38%) respondents were told that graduate level college education is available in their villages and only 9 (1.25%) respondents expressed that few of the professional courses were available in their villages.

• The study concludes that 121 (16.69%) respondents were used private vehicles, followed by 419 (57.79%) respondents take the help of public transportation to reach the various places, 185 (25.52%) respondent's told that the they were not affordable any transport that’s why there covered the distance by walk.

• Out of selected 725 respondents only 514 (70.90%) respondents were get benefited from government programmes for SC & ST while remaining 211 (29.10%) respondents were not benefited from any programmes for SC & ST.

• It is concluded from the study that highest number of respondents i.e. 388 (53.52%) were availed reservations benefits; followed by 372 (51.31%) respondents told they were getting government scholarship under education programmes; 271 (37.38%) respondents were benefited under Indira Aawas Yojana while 246 (33.93%) respondents were benefited under Swarnjayant Gram Swarojgar Yojana; 236 (32.55%) respondents were told that they were working under Mahatma Gandhi
National Rural Guaranty Scheme; 211 (29.10%) respondents were told they did not getting any benefits from the government schemes or programmes due to not knowledge of the programmes and 109 (15.03%) respondents were told that they availed finance under NSFDC for small business activity.

• It is concluded from the study that 219 (30.21%) respondents were received cash incentives under various government programmes; followed by 477 (65.79%) respondents told they were availed free education facilities under the government programmes; 279 (38.48%) respondents were benefited by house construction under Indira Aawas Yojana and motar vehicle under NSFDC finance while 211 (29.10%) respondents were not benefited under any government programmes.

• It is concluded from the study that only 59 (8.14%) respondents were having sufficient knowledge about the various government programmes for SCs and STs; followed by 175 (24.14%) respondents told they were having very few knowledge about the government programmes and highest number of respondents i.e. 491 (26.35%) were not having the sufficient knowledge of various government programmes for SCs and STs.

• It is concluded from the study that 147 (20.28%) respondents were most satisfactory from the constitutional provisions for SCs and STs; followed by 154 (21.24%) respondents told they were just satisfactory in this matter while highest number of respondents i.e. 373 (51.45%) respondents told that they were not satisfactory and 51 (7.03%) respondents were not having any comments on this statement.
• It is concluded from the study that 113 (15.59%) respondents were told that their socio economic condition is highly improved after participation of governments programmes for SC & ST; followed by 156 (21.52%) respondents commented that just improvement is seen while 421 (58.07%) respondents told that no any socio-economic development was seen after participation in the various government programmes and 35 (4.82%) respondents were not having any idea in this matter.

• It is concluded from the study that 113 (15.03%) respondents were told that the infrastructure development of their villages is satisfactory due to implementation of governments programmes for SC & ST; followed by 161 (22.21%) respondents commented that the infrastructure development process is on developing stage while 387 (53.38%) respondents told that no satisfactory progress is made in their villages by implementing government programmes and 68 (9.38%) respondents were not expressed their views in this matter.

• It is concluded from the study that 137 (18.90%) respondents were ranked highly effective for health services in the villages; followed by 245 (33.79%) respondents commented that the effective health services were provided by the government in their villages while 285 (39.31%) respondents told that health services is not effective in their villages or the distance of PHC is very long from their villages and 58 (8%) respondents were not having any idea in this matter.
• The study concludes that 135 (18.62%) respondents told that the existing schemes for the welfare and development of SCs and STs is sufficient while highest number of respondents i.e. 541 (74.62%) respondents commented that the existing programmes is not sufficient for the welfare and development of SC and ST and 49 (6.76%) respondents were not expressed their views in this matter.

• All the respondents asked to explain the problems they were faced in the matter of government’s schemes for SC and ST. Out of the number of problems told by them 10 major problems were ranked. It is concluded that-
  o 492 (67.86%) respondents were told that the distance of Schools, Hospitals is too long from their house.
  o 485 (66.89%) respondents were complained the negative attitude of Govt. officials.
  o 472 (65.10%) respondents told that in time help is not available from the government programmes.
  o 469 (64.69%) respondents complained that permanent income source not available.
  o 413 (56.97%) respondents expressed that proper drinking water, Sanitary & drainage system not available at village.
  o 387 (53.38%) respondents complained that there is very cleast documentations procedure followed by government offices for various schemes.
o 381 (52.55%) respondents told that cash incentives under government programmes are not meet timely to them.

o 375 (51.72%) respondents were told that there were high absenteeism of employees in offices and due to this no of times they were visited unnecessary.

o 309 (42.62%) respondents told that they were not having sufficient knowledge about the government’s programmes and schemes for them.

o 298 (41.10%) respondents told that in their village proper transportation facilities are not available.