CHAPTER - II

WELFARE PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES
Social problems like poverty, sickness, suffering and social disorganization have existed throughout human history. Until the nineteenth century, ancient social institutions such as family, the church, and the community were able to deal with all overwhelming social catastrophes. As societies became industrialized, these institutions became increasingly inadequate to handle the new social problems created by population movements and technological changes, which in turn demanded a more formal system of social services. The concept of social welfare as a scientific programme to ensure the satisfaction of basic human needs thus was developed.

The magnitude of social problems in our present society makes it necessary to organize under public and private initiative, social services for people in need. Government is taking an increasingly larger responsibility for citizens' well-being. Recently, international organizations have also shared to some extent the responsibility for meeting larger health and social problems. At the same time as humanitarian ideas developed about our responsibility to assist those who need help, progress in the biological and social sciences and in modern technology have provided new look for investigating the causes
of human suffering, poverty, deficiencies and dissatisfaction, opening ways to alleviate or cure certain social and individual problems.¹

In recent years there has been an increasing interest in social change in many countries of the world. This interest is not confined to developing countries engaged in the task of national development which are characterized by mass problems of poverty, disease, illiteracy etc. It is also evident in the affluent, industrially advanced countries which are discovering problems of persistent poverty, amidst national affluence. The field of social welfare is not unaffected by this resurgence of interest in social change.

Social welfare which began as a religious, humanitarian activity to provide relief to the poor, under-privileged and handicapped sections of society gradually emerged as a systematic organized service by society to some of its unfortunate members. In this process, later emerged a group of people who took to social welfare as full time work, characterized by scientific knowledge and methods of working with people. The latter development, briefly stated, it what is called professionalisation of social welfare and the emergence of social work as a profession. Though the seeds of professionalisation of social welfare were to be found in the activities of the Charity Organization Society in the Britain, the conscious attempt in developing it as a profession started in the United States of America in the early twenties of 20th Century.² The social welfare model, including the professional
model of social work were evolved in the U.S.A. under different conditions.

Welfare is a multifaceted concept which aims at the welfare of living beings, welfare of mankind and social welfare. Hindu Philosophy has repeatedly emphasized welfare at various levels. The Indian Concept ‘Kalyan’ was considered equivalent of welfare, is in fact much more comprehensive. Social welfare traditionally was considered in a narrow context referring to the amelioration of the handicapped, the deprived, the poor, the orphan, the destitute, the neglected and the unfortunate victims of unfavourable circumstances. It had its roots in charity, benevolence, humanitarianism and the quest for self-realisation. Even where the state took measures for relief and help it was motivated by charity and benevolence.

Harold Wilensky and Charles define social welfare as;

"The organized system of agencies, institutions and programmes which function to maintain or improve the economic conditions, health or interpersonal competence of population".3

Abbott Edith defines social welfare in the following way;

"Social welfare is a system of laws, programmes benefits and services which strengthen or assure provisions for meeting social needs recognized as basic for the welfare of the population and for the functioning of social order. The system is undergoing rapid transformation in response to the transition of our society from scarcity to relative abundance and to the revolution of rising expectations".4

In the definition accepted by the United Nations, social welfare includes organized activities aimed at helping individuals or
communities to meet their basic needs and at promoting their well-being in harmony with the interests of their families and communities.

The above definitions makes it clear that the institution-building is an important activity in the process of social development. Conceptualized in this broad sense, social welfare is coterminous with social development. Conceptualized in narrow sense, social welfare refers to the programmes meant for the upliftment of weaker and vulnerable sections. This conceptualization considers an individual solely responsible for his own welfare.

Background

Indian traditional view of social welfare is based on ‘daya’ ‘dana’, ‘dakshina’, ‘bhiksha’, ‘ahimsa’, ‘samya-bhava’, ‘swadharma’ and tyaga, the essence of which are self-discipline, self-sacrifice and consideration for others. Well-being of all depends on these values upheld by people individually. In this connection, the individual is the source and solution of the problem. ‘Lokhita’, ‘Lok Kalyan’, as per this view will prevail if individuals activate themselves according to the norms of ahimsa, swadharma, samya-bhava and tyaga. There is no need for special machinery for ensuring lok-kalyan. There is little role for the government to play. Change is taken as an inevitable natural process. Any interference with this process will lead to social disruption and disaster.
In the Indian context the term social welfare was used to describe those services which are required by the vulnerable sections of the society and include services for the handicapped and the traditionally under-privileged groups such as the backward and depressed classes and women. Before independence, government’s role in social welfare was chiefly restricted to provision of legislative framework. As the colonial rulers limited themselves to revenue collection and maintaining law and order, social welfare was primarily left to voluntary action. But under intense public pressure, the colonial rulers passed the social legislations like Apprentices Act, in 1850, Leprosy Act in 1889, Lunancy Act in 1912, Children’s Act in 1912, Trade Union Act in 1926, Borstals School Act in 1926 etc. Provision of social welfare services was left to the voluntary bodies by and large prior to 1947.

The individual-oriented, ameliorative, professional model of social welfare was imported into India, with the starting of Sir Dorabji Tata School of Social Work at Bombay in the year 1937. During freedom movement, the realm of social reform and social action tended to merge, and very often, the very same persons were engaged in both. Social welfare was considered a domain of voluntary effort based on private charity. The only state-run institutions were statutory agencies in the field of social defense. After independence the national leaders felt the unevenness of voluntary performance and the need for
government support for social welfare. Both Central and State Governments established separate departments, independent institutions and agencies for the welfare of the different sections of Indian society.

Social Welfare after Independence

The basis for carrying various social welfare programmes for the upliftment of various sections of the society by the government is the Constitutional Law of India. The fathers of Indian Constitution shouldered the responsibility of social welfare on both Central and State Governments.

Basic objective of the policies, programmes, law and institution of the Indian welfare system is to bring the targeted groups into the main stream of development by making them self reliant. It is said that the object of social welfare in India is the attainment of social health which implies the realization of such objectives as adequate living standards, the assurance of social justice, opportunities for cultural development through individual and group self-expressions and readjustment of human relations leading to social harmony. A comprehensive concept of living standard which include the satisfaction of basic needs like food, clothing and shelter as well as normal satisfactions of family life, enjoyment of physical and mental health, opportunities for the expression of skills and recreational abilities, and active and pleasurable social participation.
Some of the important social problems like poverty, ignorance, over-population and rural backwardness are of a general nature and in varying degree, they are influenced by factors like squalor and bad housing, malnutrition and physical and mental ill health, neglected childhood, family disorganization and a low standard of living. For a long time, society has remained apathetic to these conditions, but with the awakening of political consciousness and the enthusiasm of organizations and workers to improve social conditions, there is a possibility of developing programmes which could gradually remedy the present situation.

The achievement of social justice demands co-operative and concerted effort on the part of the state and the people. The objectives of social welfare are to be achieved mainly by revitalizing the nation’s life by creating well-organised and active regional communities in rural and urban areas to work co-operatively for national development. Such decentralized community groups will release national energy, extend the scope for leadership, and help to create initiative and organization extensively in the remotest parts of the country.

As the social structure becomes more complex, the state is called upon to play an increasing role in providing services for the welfare of the people. The Central Government, various State Governments and local self-governing bodies, each in their own sphere,
have to ensure that they have at least the minimum administrative machinery for dealing with social problems. What from this machinery takes will depend on their particular circumstances to find requirement as and when the situation demands, but it is certain that without the necessary machinery they will not be able to pursue their programmes.

It is generally assumed that social welfare is a state subject and Central Government has a peripheral role. In the VII Schedule of the Constitution the social welfare subjects are scattered between the Centre and the State. Some subjects are under the responsibility of both. For example, few subjects are mentioned below

Central List - Professional, vocational and Technical Training, Coordination of Higher education.

State List - Prisons, Reformatories, borstal schools, Beggary, Relief of the disabled.

Concurrent List - Economic and social planning, social security, Charities, public trusts, Marriage, Divorce, Adoption, Vagrancy, Nomadic Tribes, Migrants, Displaced persons, lunacy.

While financing social welfare schemes, the above demarcation is not strictly followed. Central Government’s role has generally been one of promoter, pace setter and stimulator. Central Government has been promoting social legislation, laying down national
priorities, encouraging and promoting the voluntary sector, advising the state governments, conducting experimental programmes and research and maintenance of standards.

Social Welfare at the Central level

The birth of Central Social Welfare Board marked the first entry of the State in the field of social welfare. This took place in 1953. In the preceding years social welfare work was entirely confined to voluntary action. The establishment of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards in the States and Union Territories by a resolution of the Central Social Welfare Board in 1954 has brought some innovations in the field of social welfare organization.

In the year 1956, Government of India, has constituted Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare. The Board was supposed to advice the Government of India relating to the development of Scheduled Castes. This Board was operational upto the year 1969.\(^6\) Department of Social Security was set up in the Central Government in 1964 during Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri's tenure as the Prime Minister. The justification for setting up the Department of Social Security was that the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Education were implementing certain social welfare programmes. Since they were scattered, coordination among these programmes was difficult. Hence the Department of Social Security was established consisting of the
subjects that were located in different Ministries. The subjects that were brought under it when it was formed in 1964 were:  

2. From Ministry of Home Affairs - Beggary, Vagrancy, Juvenile Delinquency, Probation, Social And Moral Hygiene, Rehabilitation Of ex-prisoners.
3. From Ministry of Labour - Unemployment Insurance FSIs, Provident Fund, Khadi and Village Industries.

On January 24, 1966, the Department of Social Security was re-designated as the Department of Social Welfare. A Working Group was set-up in 1967 by Ministry of Welfare on land allotment to the Scheduled Castes and their representation in services. On the recommendations of Working Group three Parliamentary Committees in the year 1968, 1971, 1973 respectively were set up to examine the implementation of constitutional safeguards for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. In February 1973, work relating to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Castes went back to Home Affairs Ministry due to public pressure and political expediency. Although the Administrative Reforms Commission had suggested combining of social welfare and rehabilitation in 1968, the suggestion was not accepted. By 1975 social welfare had come to refer to welfare of women, children and welfare of the physically handicapped only.
On August 24, 1979, the Department of Social Welfare was elevated to the status of an independent ministry. A high panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections was set up in 1978-79 by the Government of India to ascertain the benefits of various development policies of Centre and State Governments really reach to the minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of society.

In the year 1985-86, the erstwhile Ministry of Welfare was bifurcated into the Department of Women and Child Development and the Department of Welfare. Simultaneously, the Scheduled Castes Development Division, Tribal Development Division and the Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Division were moved from the Ministry of Home Affairs and also the Wakf Division from the Ministry of Law to form the then Ministry of Welfare. Subsequently, the name of the Ministry was changed to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in May 1988. Further in October 1999 the Tribal Development Division had moved out to form a separate Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In January 2007, the Minorities Division along with Wakf Unit have been moved out of the Ministry and formed as a separated Ministry and the Child Development Division has gone to the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is responsible for all round development of Scheduled Castes to bring
them in the mainstream of national life and ensure full participation in socio-economic development of the country. The Ministry is also entrusted with the welfare, social justice and empowerment of disadvantaged and marginalised sections of the society viz., Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, persons with disabilities, aged persons and victims of drug abuse etc.

Social Welfare – State Level

The welfare of the people of Scheduled Castes largely depends on the effective functioning of State Government’s machinery. It is the special responsibility of the State Government to implement various programmes and schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. Soon after independence several State Governments established separate departments for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and depressed classes.

Organisation and working of Social Welfare Department of Andhra Pradesh

The Social Welfare Department of Andhra Pradesh is dedicated to the integrated and overall development of Scheduled Castes. The main objectives of this department are educational advancement, socio-economic development, welfare and protection of Scheduled Castes and implementation of programmes of social security like homes for orphan children, rehabilitation of Jogins, bonded labourers etc. These programmes include education, community
services, old age pension, Home for beggars, protection of civil rights, Andhra Pradesh Study Circle, development of surplus lands, aid to voluntary organizations, monetary relief, inter-caste marriages, welfare schemes for physically handicapped, special employment programmes, weaker section housing programmes etc., are maintained by the Social Welfare Department.

The Social Welfare Department of Andhra Pradesh is a well organized department. At the Secretariat level it is headed by the Minister for Social Welfare. He is assisted by the Commissioner of Social Welfare and Secretary of Social Welfare. The Commissioner of Social Welfare is the head of the department. He is assisted by the Additional Commissioner, Additional Director, Six Zonal Joint Directors (including Social Welfare Fund), seven Deputy Directors, three Assistant Directors, two Accounts Officers – one for accounts and one for Audit and one Assistant Accounts Officer, who is the drawing officer and other supporting staff.

Powers and Functions of Commissioner of Social Welfare

As Head of the Department, the Commissioner of Social Welfare has to discharge various duties and functions both at the State level, field level and also while discharging duties, the Commissioner follows the statutory rules and regulations.

The duties and responsibilities of each functionary in terms of financial, administrative, developmental etc. are generally fixed by
Government keeping in view the various objectives, roles of the Department in the public interest for welfare of specific groups. It may be difficult to classify the functions of each staff member into water tight compartments as this type of classification leads to overlapping. But however, this type of broad classification is also necessary for efficient discharge of duties and responsibilities. The feed back from field situation of various aspects at development is quite essential for purpose of monitoring and to evolve efficient system to deliver the benefits to target groups. The functions of the Commissioner of Social Welfare are as follows.

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS**

i) As Head of the Department of Social Welfare, he has to control and guide, in implementation of all kinds of developmental, welfare activities of the Department, keeping in view over all objectives of the Department.

ii) He distributes the office work among the subordinate officers and staff in the Commissionerate through written orders. He/she fixes physical and financial targets as per action plan of the Department or Government instructions from time to time.

iii) He scrutinizes proposals relating to planning, administration, execution of financial management and he
is the final authority in passing orders on the files and on all policy matters in the light of Government Orders.

iv) He monitors the work and reviews the progress of implementation of Schemes and programmes etc.

v) Commissioner of Social Welfare is the appointing authority for the posts of Superintendents.

vi) He initiates disciplinary action on all the subordinate officers including the staff in the districts for administrative lapses, dereliction of duties, corruption cases under relevant provisions under A.P. Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1991.

B) FIELD LEVEL FUNCTIONS

i) The Commissioner of Social Welfare is the Inspecting Officer of various institutions functioning under the Department through the State and the Offices of the Deputy Directors and Assistant Social Welfare Officer.

ii) He monitors the schemes of social welfare, reviews the budgetary allocations made for each scheme and expenditure incurred in the districts while on tours in the light of targets fixed to each district schemewise and institution wise.

iii) He contacts the District Collector, Joint Collector and review the progress of implementation of schemes meant
for Scheduled Castes, Social security measures etc., and Special Competent Plan.

iv) He also gives spot clarifications required in the implementation of the schemes and to overcome the hurdles if any in the process of grounding the schemes.

v) As Secretary of Social Welfare Fund, he also inspects institutions run by Non-Governmental Organizations receiving grant-in-aid from A.P. Social Welfare Fund and also grant from Government of India.

vi) Soon after field visits, inspections, tour notes are circulated to concerned staff members to enable them to take corrective action.

C) STATUTORY FUNCTIONS

The Department of Social Welfare is connected with the following Acts and Statutory rules and regulations.

1) PCR Act. (Act No.22 of 1955)

2) SC, ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989


4) A.P. Devadasis (Prohibition and dedication Act, 1986).


7) Rule of Reservation in Services (Act 24 of 1997)

8) Regulations in sanction of Post Matric Scholarships.

i) The Commissioner of Social Welfare is the Member at the State level review Committees constituted under the above Acts.

ii) He is the Nodal Officer under Rule (9) of POA Rules 1995, and review the work of District vigilance and Monitoring Committees.

iii) He provides budget in the department from the Departmental Budget for the staff employed under the Acts of 1 to 4 above and he releases budget to the districts for rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities.

iv) He monitors and reviews the cases in the process of the implementation of the above Acts.

v) He is responsible for sending the review reports of the Government from time to time.

vi) He arranges pre scrutiny of Caste Certificates of the candidates seeking admission into various educational institutions under EAMCET etc., and services under State and Central Government as per the provisions of Regulation of issue of Community Certificates Act. 1993 & Rules.
vii) He is the appellate authority over the Public Information Officers under the provisions of Right to Information Act, 2005.

ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR

The Additional Director is the Head of the Office of State Headquarters and responsible for general administration of the Department looking after the establishment matters for both gazetted and non-gazetted at his level under the overall control and guidance of the Commissioner of Social Welfare. The Additional Director performs the following functions. ⁹

i) He scrutinizes and processes the files submitted by the subordinate officers to him and submits them to the Commissioner for final orders. All routine files can be disposed of by him except important and policy issues, which may be put up by him to the Commissioner.

ii) He also reviews the pending files in all the sections of the Head Office and submits reports to the Commissioner and Government.

iii) He submits reports to the Government on monthly expenditures of Plan, Non Plan and CSS schemes.

iv) Whenever Commissioner is on tour, for all important meetings he will represent on behalf of the Commissioner.
B) FIELD FUNCTIONS

i) He is designated as vigilance officer of the Department.

ii) The Additional Director undertakes field inspections and tours on the instructions of the Commissioner.

iii) While on tours he inspects the Social Welfare Institutions and offices of Deputy Directors and Assistant Social Welfare Officers.

C) STATUTORY FUNCTIONS

i) Being administrative head of the Commissionerate, he will exercise the functions of disciplinary authority and officiating authority for all class IV staff as per the powers conferred on him under the last grade service rules.

ii) As a Head of Office, he has the administrative and financial powers of a unit office.

iii) He is the Treasurer of Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Fund.

At the Directorate level, the Director of Social Welfare is the head of the executive department. The Director is assisted by number of officials namely Joint Director who is assisted by Deputy Director (Administration). He is incharge of office and district administration, disciplinary cases, records, stationery etc. Another Deputy Director (Land Acquisition) is incharge of Land Acquisition for house sites, rehabilitation of bonded labour, civic amenities etc. The third Deputy
Director (Hostels) is responsible for supply of Note books, Dresses to the boarders, caste verification, post-metric scholarships, boarding homes and orphanages etc. Joint Director II, is again assisted by three officers namely Deputy Director (Inspection) who is responsible for inspection of District Offices, follow-up action of Inspection Notes, Flying Squads, field inspection etc. Deputy Directors (Hostels) look after training programmes. There is a publicity and cultural officer who looks after publicity of the schemes of Social Welfare Department, propaganda for the eradication of untouchability, A.P. Study Circle, protection of Civil Rights Act, Removal of untouchability, inter-caste Marriage, Legal Aid, Publicity and exhibitions, Libraries, Committees and Meetings, miscellaneous subjects etc.

The Joint Director III is assisted by three Deputy Directors and the Accounts Officers; Deputy Director (Hostels) is responsible for maintenance of Hostels, opening of new hostels, construction of hostel buildings etc., and the Deputy Director (Scholarship), deals with pre-matric scholarships, incentive grants for first and second class students and other allied matters; the Deputy Director (Evaluation) is incharge for planning, special component plans, special employment schemes, evaluation, statistics, periodical review of progress of schemes, data for reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. In addition to these officers, two accounts officers look after financial matters. They are responsible for budget, account matters
concerned public accounts committee, claiming of central assistance, pension, and overall control of an accounts branch etc., whereas the Assistant Accounts Officer is the Drawing Officer of the Directorate responsible for clearance of audit objections etc.\textsuperscript{11}

**District Level Organisation**

The implementation of all social welfare schemes is under the supervision of District Collectors in the districts with the assistance of the Deputy Directory (SW), District Social Welfare Officer and Assistant Accounts Officers. In the districts of Guntur, Krishna and Prakasam, 3 posts of Joint Collectors (Welfare & Protection) are sanctioned for implementation of schemes, for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and monitoring the cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF DISTRICT OFFICERS**

1. **DEPUTY DIRECTOR**

   The Deputy Director performs the following important functions.\textsuperscript{12}

1) He is declared as District Vigilance Officer for Social Welfare Department. Whereas Zonal Joint Director shall be the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Zone.

2) He shall inspect Government Offices / Public Undertakings to verify the implementation of Rules of Reservation in services and maintenance of rosters.
3) He shall review and monitor Special Component Plan once in a month with all departmental officers under the chairmanship of the District Collector and submit report to the Commissioner.

4) He shall visit the scene of occurrence of any atrocity on SCs and apprise of the District Collector regarding the steps to be taken for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities.

5) He shall inspect hostels in the presence of Asst. Social Welfare Officers especially during study hours and during prime time (Between 7.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M) and take all preventive and curative steps, if need and initiate disciplinary action against the concerned.

6) He shall make night halts in some Hostels and SC locations every month.

7) He shall review expenditure every month and rationalize release of funds under various schemes.

8) He shall visit professional and other colleges and verify withdrawal and disbursement of post-matric scholarships and watch receipt of acquittances for previous payments.

9) He shall review withdrawal and disbursement of pre-matric scholarships once in a quarter.

10) He is the Head of Office at district level.

11) He is the budget controlling officer.
12) He has to arrange orientation training programme for Hostel Welfare Officers, Cooks etc.

13) He shall conduct career guidance and motivation programmes to Hostel boarders as per the instructions of the Commissioner.

14) He shall review the inspection reports of the Assistant Social Welfare Officers every month and submit minutes to the Commissioner.

15) He shall sanction incentive awards to inter-caste married couples.

16) He shall discharge all other administrative functions as per service rules and orders earlier issued as head of the office.

17) He shall review the monthly tour Diaries of District Social Welfare Officers/Assistant Social Welfare Officers and furnish the same to the Commissioner of Social Welfare.

18) He is responsible to furnish monthly progress reports/periodicals for review towards implementation of various Social Welfare Schemes in the Districts.

2. DISTRICT SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER

The District Social Welfare Officer performs the following functions.

1. He will work under over all control of Deputy Director of Social Welfare.
2. He will be the touring officer in the District. He will tour at least 15 days in a month, after getting the programmes approved by the Deputy Director (SW).

3. He will inspect all Government Orphanages, Beggar Homes and other institutions functioning under the Department. He is responsible for the proper maintenance of these institutions. He submits his inspection reports to Deputy Director (SW) immediately on return from tour for appropriate action.

4. He is in-charge of the scheme for the welfare of handicapped, wherever there is no Assistant Director for the Welfare of Physically Handicapped.

5. He will enquire into Social status certificates and send reports to the Director of Social Welfare, through Collectors.

6. He will watch the progress of construction as well as the maintenance of hostel buildings and other institutions and give a report to the Deputy Director from time to time for follow up action.

7. He is also in-charge of PCR and will extend all cooperation to the concerned authority in identifying bonded labourers.

8. He will supervise and test-check the distribution of Nationalised Text Books, Note Books, Dresses and Scholarships. He is responsible for proper distribution of these items.
9. As a member of Advisory Committee, he will attend the Advisory Committee meeting and take follow-up action.

10. He will attend to the work relating to the renewal of scholarships and fresh cases will be scrutinized by him for placing before the Deputy Director (SW) for sanction.

11. He should ensure that all periodical returns are sent to the Directorate/Collectorate punctually and regularly.

12. Scrutiny of inter-caste marriage applications.


In addition, there are 165 Assistant Social Welfare Officers who are assisting the Deputy Directors in the executive functions at the field level. The Deputy Director (SW) is also assisted by a Deputy Tahsildar, Revenue Inspector and ministerial staff in Land Acquisition work for allotment of house sites to weaker sections. The Table 2.1 gives a clear picture of the staffing pattern of social welfare department in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
TABLE – 2.1
Strength & Staff-pattern of Social Welfare Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Strength of Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Commission of Social Welfare</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Additional Commissioner</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Additional Director</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Zonal Joint Directors</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Deputy Directors (Including Deputy Director, Research in the Commissionerate)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Assistant Directors</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Research Officers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Accounts Officers (Head Office)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Joint Collectors (Welfare &amp; Protection)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Deputy Directors (in districts)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>District Social Welfare Officers</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Assistant Accounts Officers</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Assistant Social Welfare Officers</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Junior Accounts Officers</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Non-Gazetted Staff, Ministerial Staff and the staff of institutions</td>
<td>3086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Attenders, Drivers, Record Assistants, Cooks, Kamatis, Watchmen etc.</td>
<td>6724</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of A.P.

To conclude, the concept of Social Welfare has assumed a top position in all agendas of the political parties in the country. The Central and State agencies are strictly hard to meet the demands of the people erupting from time to time. Hence it is not possible to discuss all the problems and demands of the people, so in my study understand the social welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh which are being discussed in the coming chapter.
REFERENCES


2. Ibid, p.56.


7. Ibid, p.221.


