

# Welfare Scheme for Backward Castes in Jaipur, A Comparative Assessment

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## **Abstract**

This project examines the relative effectiveness of traditional and emerging channels for Welfare Scheme in Jaipur. This shows that backward castes in many villages remain in utter poverty, illiteracy and ignorant of various government programs launched for their development. The study adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. A comprehensive literature review use to examine existing research, reports, and government documents related to welfare scheme for backward castes and its implementation in Jaipur District.

Many of them are under employed and economically dependent on the caste Hindus. Finally, it be would focus on certain success stories in welfare scheme as well as identify the factors that are related to the scheme.

The Central Government as well as State Governments are responsible for uplifting weaker sections according to the directions of the Indian Constitution.

The project is an effort to catalogue this emerging welfare scheme and compare these to the traditional ones. This could offer valuable pointers for future policy.

**Keywords**— illiteracy, ANOVAs, Standard Deviation, scholarship scheme, mid-day meal etc

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## **1. Introduction**

There is not much literature available to analyze the impact of various development programs under taken on backward castes, yet in recent years numerous studies have been conducted to evaluate individual programs being executed on backward castes and to highlight constraints to the development of backward caste economy in different parts of the state.

The study adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. A comprehensive literature review use to examine existing research, reports, and government documents related to welfare scheme for backward castes and its implementation in Jaipur District.

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The Central Government as well as State Governments are responsible for uplifting weaker sections according to the directions of the Indian Constitution.

The Social Justice & Empowerment Department in Rajasthan has mainly concentrated its programs towards the educational and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Castes along with welfare of handicapped, destitute and needy children, women and aged persons.

The main activities of the Department are:-

- i. Educational, Economical and Social Development of weaker section of the society.
- ii. Children Welfare Programs
- iii. Women Welfare Programs
- iv. Disabled Welfare Programs
- v. Programs for providing social security to old, disabled and destitute etc.
- vi. Programs to control drug addiction.

The project is an effort to catalogue this emerging welfare scheme and compare these to the traditional ones. This could offer valuable pointers for future policy.

## **2. Literature Review of status of Research and Development in the subject**

Even though there is not much literature available to analyze the impact of various development programs under taken on backward castes, here we are discussing some authors reviews which are as following:

**Santosh Mehrotras** argues that for nearly two decades Uttar Pradesh has had a movement to mobilize the Dalits and the other backward castes of the state. However, UP's lower castes had, before the mobilization began, and still have, the worst social indicators in the state and in the country. Earlier in the last century Tamil Nadu also experienced a mobilization of the dalits and backwards, but managed to transform the social indicators in health, nutrition, fertility and education after independence.

**Arnab Sen**, Esther lalhriotpuri argues that the value of forests in the lives of local communities has been widely discussed in academic literature, yet forest use is a domain of contestation. The new Scheduled Tribes (recognition of forest rights) bill needs to be contextualised in the ground reality of conflicting interests and claims.

**Gyanendra Pandey** says that more than a reference to the mass conversions of dalits to Buddhism in 1956 and to other religions in subsequent years, "dalit conversion", in this article, also denotes their conversion to full citizenship that followed with the abolition of untouchability institutions of universal adult franchise, extension of legal and political rights to all sections of the population with special safe guards for disadvantaged groups. It could also denote a conversion to the "Modern"- signified by a certain sensibility and particular kinds of dress and comportment and particular rules of social and political engagement.

**Mahendra Kumar Seth and B. Parida** argues that the information literacy rates among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are very poor in Orissa. In order to improve the situation and made the student capable to face challenges of fast changing higher education system, the following suggestion may be imp

### **3. Objectives**

- i. To study the socio-economic factors which have been responsible for differences in the level of benefits accruing to different categories of Backward Castes?
- ii. To study the present bottlenecks and limitations of Backward Castes development and corrective measure.
- iii. To discuss some related scheme to the Backward Castes (educational, economic and social).

**4. RESEARCH GAP** --There have been many previous studies to understand and analyse on welfare caste the same time but this study is unique in nature because it is emphasis on welfare scheme especially in the Jaipur Region. The study adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. This approach allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the benefits and impacts of welfare scheme in Jaipur District. It combines statistical analysis of survey data with in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, providing a holistic view of the scheme's outcomes and beneficiary perspectives.

**Localized Analysis:** By focusing specifically on Jaipur District, the study provides a localized analysis of the benefits and impacts of welfare scheme for backward castes. This approach recognizes the unique socio-economic and geographical characteristics of the district and allows for a more targeted assessment of the scheme's effectiveness. The findings can be used to inform local policy decisions and implementation strategies.

**Socio-Economic Impact Assessment:** The study goes beyond evaluating the provision of scheme and includes an analysis of the socio-economic impacts of welfare scheme on beneficiaries. This innovative aspect explores the improvements in their quality of life, income levels, and overall well-being resulting from access to welfare scheme.

**Identification of Implementation Challenges** of the study aims to identify the challenges and constraints faced during the implementation of welfare scheme in Jaipur District. This aspect highlights the potential bottlenecks and issues that hinder the effective execution of the scheme. By identifying these challenges, the study offers insights into areas that require improvement and can inform strategies to overcome implementation barriers.

### **5. Methodology**

This section describes the procedure used for Collection of Data, Analytical Framework and Coverage of the Study.

#### **a. Collection of data**

There are two type of Data collection:

- (i) Primary Data,
- (ii) Secondary Data

Primary data as well as Secondary data is used. Here we use of 5000no of person data in Jaipur district and also use ANOVA, t-test, correlation, slandered deviation and other related statistical tool.

**b. Hypothesis:**

H0: There has been no impact of these scheme on welfare of Backward Castes.

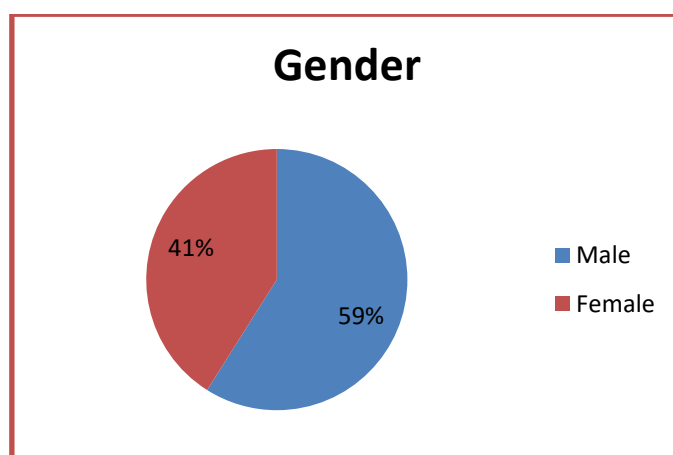
H1: There has been significant impact of the scheme on the welfare of the backward castes.

**Primary Data analysis**

**Gender wise distribution\_Table no.1**

Gender		
	N	%
Male	3092	59.0
Female	2152	41.0
Total	5244	100.0

Source: Jaipur school Primary data collected  
By me and NSS students of VGU



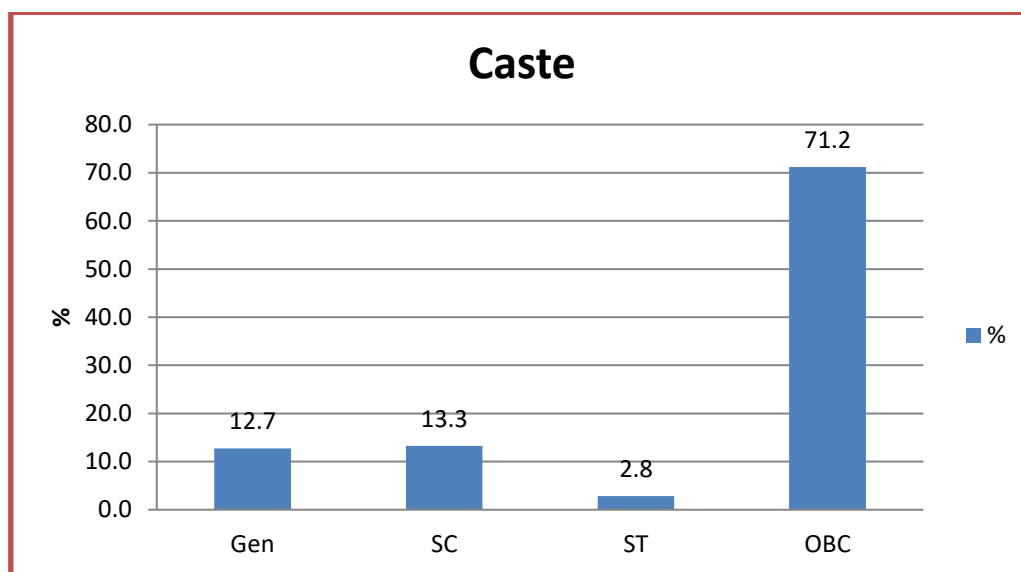
Source: based on **Table no.1**,  
Jaipur school Primary data collected By me and NSS students of VGU

This data presents the distribution of gender among a group of 5244 individuals. Out of the total population, 3092 individuals (59.0%) are male, while 2152 individuals (41.0%) are female.

**Caste wise distribution Table no.2**

Caste		
	N	%
Gen	667	12.7
SC	695	13.3
ST	148	2.8
OBC	3734	71.2
Total	5244	100.0

Source: Jaipur school Primary data collected By me and NSS students of VGU



Source: based on table no.2,

Jaipur school Primary data collected By me and NSS students of VGU

The data indicates the caste distribution in a group of 5244 individuals, where 12.7% are General, 13.3% are Scheduled Caste, 2.8% are Scheduled Tribe, and 71.2% are Other Backward Classes.

**Outreach to Scheme Table no.3**

Outreach to scheme				
Scheme	Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%
Pre matriculation scheme	1230	23.5%	4014	76.5%
Post matriculation scheme	920	17.5%	4324	82.5%
Nana ji Deshmukh scheme	928	17.7%	4316	82.3%
Health related scheme	4664	88.9%	580	11.1%
Aganbadikender scheme	4930	94.0%	314	6.0%
Social and Economic	4930	94.0%	314	6.0%

Production				
Resevation in panchayati raj institution	556	10.6%	4688	89.4%
Any Social dispute	360	6.9%	4884	93.1%
PDS	360	6.9%	4884	93.1%
Anupriti scheme	359	6.8%	4885	93.2%
Hostel facility	359	6.8%	4885	93.2%
Residential school	359	6.8%	4885	93.2%
Women self head scheme	461	8.8%	4783	91.2%
Ujjwala scheme	360	6.9%	4884	93.1%
Sawaadhargrah scheme	360	6.9%	4884	93.1%
Palanhar scheme	360	6.9%	4884	93.1%
Sambal gram vikassch	360	6.9%	4884	93.1%
Pradhanmantriadarsh gram scheme	657	12.5%	4587	87.5%
Subsidy to lohar	361	6.9%	4883	93.1%
Remaraige to widow	812	15.5%	4432	84.5%
Saksham scheme	812	15.5%	4432	84.5%
Shilpsampda scheme	812	15.5%	4432	84.5%
Girls scooty scheme	812	15.5%	4432	84.5%
free scooty distribution	812	15.5%	4432	84.5%
Devnarayan gurukul scheme	812	15.5%	4432	84.5%
Higher education scholarship	812	15.5%	4432	84.5%
Health related scheme	812	15.5%	4432	84.5%
Agricultural related scheme	3244	61.9%	2000	38.1%

Source: Jaipur school Primary data collected

By me and NSS students of VGU

The data illustrates the outreach to important schemes among a group of individuals. The percentage of respondents who have availed the following schemes are: Health-related scheme - 88.9%, Agricultural-related scheme - 61.9%, Pre matriculation scheme - 23.5%, Post matriculation scheme - 17.5%, Nana ji Deshmukh scheme - 17.7%, Reservation in Panchayati Raj Institution - 10.6%, and Women self-help scheme - 8.8%. The rest of the schemes had relatively lower percentages of participation.

### Age - Gender wise comparison

**H0: The mean ages of male and female respondents do not significantly differ.**

**Ha: The mean ages of male and female respondents significantly differ.**

**Table no.4**

Age - Gender wise comparison							
Gender	N	Mean	SD	Std. Error Mean	T test T value	DF	P value
Male	3092	16.00	1.420	.026	.454	5242	.650
Female	2152	16.02	1.431	.031			

Source: Jaipur school Primary data collected By me and NSS students of VGU

Based on the p-value provided in the hypothesis test, which is 0.650, we fail to reject the null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>). Therefore, the data does not provide sufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant age difference between male and female respondents.

#### Age - Caste wise comparison

**H<sub>0</sub>: The mean ages of respondents from different castes do not significantly differ.**

**Ha: The mean ages of respondents from different castes significantly differ.**

**Table no.5**

Age - Caste wise comparison								
Caste	N	Mean	SD	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		ANOVA	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound	F value	P value
Gen	667	15.76	1.619	.063	15.64	15.89	15.657	0.000
SC	695	15.91	1.559	.059	15.79	16.02		
ST	148	15.62	1.601	.132	15.36	15.88		
OBC	3734	16.09	1.343	.022	16.05	16.13		
Total	5244	16.01	1.425	.020	15.97	16.05		

Source: Jaipur school Primary data collected By me and NSS students of VGU

Based on the provided data, the ANOVA test was conducted to compare the mean ages of individuals from different castes. The p-value for the ANOVA test is 0.000, which is less than the significance level (typically set at 0.05). This indicates that there is a significant difference in the mean ages of individuals belonging to different castes.

#### **Cross Tabulation Analysis to investigate the significance of association between gender of the sample respondents and selected schemes**

**H<sub>0</sub>: Outreach of Pre matriculation scheme and gender of beneficiary are not significantly associated.**

**Ha: Outreach of Pre matriculation scheme and gender of beneficiary are significantly associated.**

**Table no.6**

Pre matriculation scheme * Gender					
Crosstab					
			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Pre matriculation scheme	No	Count	2410	1604	4014
		% within Gender	77.9%	74.5%	76.5%
	Yes	Count	682	548	1230
		% within Gender	22.1%	25.5%	23.5%
Total		Count	3092	2152	5244
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Jaipur school Primary data collected By me and NSS students of VGU

**Table no.7**

<b>Chi-Square Tests</b>					
	Value	df	P value	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.207 <sup>a</sup>	1	.004		
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	8.019	1	.005		
Likelihood Ratio	8.164	1	.004		
Fisher's Exact Test				.004	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.206	1	.004		
N of Valid Cases	5244				
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 504.76.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

Source: Jaipur school Primary data collected By me and NSS students of VGU



The cross-tabulation analysis with Chi-Square tests indicates a significant association between the outreach of the Pre matriculation scheme and the gender of the beneficiaries. The p-value obtained from the Chi-Square test is 0.004, which is less than the significance level (typically set at 0.05). Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) and conclude that there is a significant relationship between the Pre matriculation scheme outreach and the gender of the beneficiaries. The data shows that the outreach of the scheme is higher among females (25.5%) compared to males (22.1%). This indicates that a higher percentage of female beneficiaries have availed the Pre matriculation scheme compared to male beneficiaries.

**$H_0$ : Outreach of Post matriculation scheme and gender of beneficiary are not significantly associated.**

**$H_a$ : Outreach of Post matriculation scheme and gender of beneficiary are significantly associated.**

**Table no.8**

Post matriculation scheme *	Gender				
Crosstab					
			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Post matriculation scheme	No	Count	2608	1716	4324
		% within Gender	84.3%	79.7%	82.5%
	Yes	Count	484	436	920
		% within Gender	15.7%	20.3%	17.5%
Total		Count	3092	2152	5244
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Jaipur school Primary data collected By me and NSS students of VGU

**Table no.9**

<b>Chi-Square Tests</b>					
	Value	df	P value	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.616 <sup>a</sup>	1	.000		
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	18.299	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	18.433	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	18.613	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	5244				
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 377.54.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

Source: Jaipur school Primary data collected By me and NSS students of VGU

Based on the provided cross-tabulation analysis with Chi-Square tests, there is a significant association between the outreach of the Post matriculation scheme and the gender of the beneficiaries. The p-value obtained from the Chi-Square test is 0.000, which is less than the significance level (typically set at 0.05). Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) and conclude that there is a significant relationship between the Post matriculation scheme outreach and the gender of the beneficiaries. To clarify further, the outreach of the Post matriculation scheme is significantly different for male and female beneficiaries. The data shows that a higher percentage of female beneficiaries (20.3%) have availed the Post matriculation scheme compared to male beneficiaries (15.7%).

## 6. Conclusion

- This detailed study on the benefits of Welfare scheme for backward castes in Jaipur District aims to contribute to the understanding of the scheme's effectiveness and socio-economic impact. The study's findings and recommendations will inform policy decisions, improve implementation, and further research on welfare scheme initiatives, promoting inclusive and sustainable development in Jaipur District and beyond.

- Policy Recommendations for the study goes beyond assessing the benefits and impacts of welfare and provides practical recommendations for improving the scheme's effectiveness and efficiency in Jaipur District. These recommendations are evidence-based and tailored to address the specific challenges identified during the study. They have the potential to influence policy decisions and drive improvements in the implementation of welfare scheme at the district level.
- Overall, the proposed study combines innovative research methods, localized analysis, and a comprehensive assessment of socio-economic impacts to provide valuable insights and recommendations for enhancing the benefits and effectiveness of welfare scheme in Jaipur District. It fills existing knowledge gaps, offers a nuanced understanding of the scheme's outcomes, and supports evidence-based decision-making in the context of affordable housing initiatives.

## 7. Suggestion

- There is a need of Budget Management for Backward castes so that mismanagement at high and low level of government organization is restricted.
  - The state needs to make concerted efforts to improve the social and economic conditions of the weaker section by increasing the level of literacy among them, giving alternative job opportunities and making improved farm technologies accessible to those primarily engaged in agrarian occupation.
  - While poor Dalits need state support in various ways to improve standard of living, there is need to push them into the market economy.
  - State Government should evaluate the working of public health care system in Backward Castes areas and take necessary measures to improve the smooth functioning of public health facilities.
  - The government should take immediate steps to fill up all the vacancies of medical staff within a period of six months positively
  - Steps should be taken by the Rajasthan Government to evaluate the impact of the Ashram Schools in spreading education among the Backward Castes so that prompt corrective action can be taken in this regard.
  - There is a need to change certain prevailing socio-cultural norms that have hampered women's development. These pertain to early marriage and childbearing which deny women their right to education and literacy and which are also known to have harmful health effects on their own lives as well as on that of their children.
- Effective leadership and Management
  - Motivation
  - Monitoring
  - Evaluation.

- Special effects should be made in remote and backward areas under “Area Projects”.
- Financial Support:
  - Central government should give to priority for timely releasing of funds and assistance for different welfare programs.
  - Additional budget should be provided for welfare of backward castes.
  - Generating additional funds through donors and other social and religious institution.
- Modernization
  - Latest information Technology (IT) should be developed in the backward areas.
  - Information bank should be established in the state. All information and data related to the welfare scheme should be kept in a format which should be user friendly and accessible to researchers and regulators.

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