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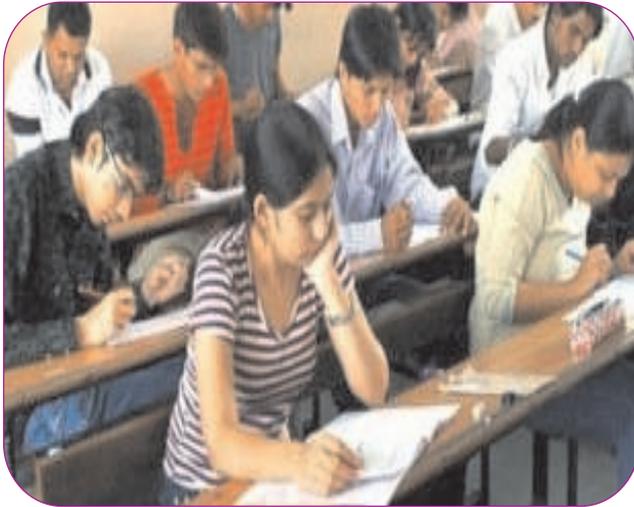
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## AWARENESS AND WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SC/ST RESEARCH SCHOLARS



### ABSTRACT: -

**E**ducation is recognized as one of the critical elements of the national development effort and higher education in particular, is of vital importance for the nation, as it is a powerful tool to build knowledge-based society of the 21 century. The conflict over reservations in India is not simply a conflict about the reservation policy meant for higher education itself. socio-economic and cultural conditions of weaker sections like SCs/STs of the society make it imperative that they should be helped to acquire new knowledge, skills, values, attitudes, active participation in higher educational programmes not only for their own betterment but for the good of the country as a whole.

**KEYWORDS:** critical elements ,national development ,higher education ,cultural conditions .

### INTRODUCTION :

Scheduled castes are those castes/races in the country that suffer from extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of age-old practice of untouchability and certain others on account of lack of infrastructure facilities and geographical isolation, and who need special consideration for safeguarding their interests and for

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their accelerated socio-economic development. These communities were notified as Scheduled Castes as per provisions contained in Clause 1 of Article 341 of the Constitution.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mrs. V. Lalitha (2001) has examined that Dalit women suffer from more harassment, operation and exploitation than their counter parts. Literacy rate is very low, infant mortality and malnutrition is equally high. Some of the Dalit women are inducted into prostitution through the vehicle of education a new life should be opened in their lives. Dalit women educate and organize themselves and agitate untiringly for their birth right. Educated women can protect herself to the harassment by "Scheduled castes and Schedule tribes 15 (prevention of atrocities) act 1989 "which includes provision for adequate facilities in economic and social sector.

Anand, Mily Roy and Yadav, Mona (2006) has analyzed the situation of Mahar women in society , in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra. His study has shown that mahar women have loose moral and more freedom to go outside their home than upper caste women. Educated Dalit adopted the value and living styles of upper caste. By the spread of education the cross causin marriage break up. The dowry depend on the education of girl. Dowry is higher for dark skin girl and low educated girl. Dowry is lower for fair skin and job girl. Joint family disintegrated and education couples have two or three children's. Educated young women openly talk with Doctor and take the necessary decision herself than uneducated women. Educated women is comparatively free than uneducated, could choose their husband, do work together with her

manfolk and move freely.

Khan, M.A. (1980) studied the occupational mobility among Scheduled castes through education in Mangalore of South India. He found that educated Scheduled castes employed in Government department through reservation because they could not have got the job under the normal circumstance of caste discrimination. They gave up the menial job such as clearing the streets, Transporting city waste. Their economic status more improved than the social status because they have the low position than own colleagues at employed place. Some people helped by the educated people.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

**The objectives of the present study are:**

1. To study the socio-economic and demographic conditions of SC/ST research scholars in the study area.
2. To access the awareness and examine the social welfare schemes by the SC/ST research scholars.

**HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:**

1. There would be significant differences between the socio-economic Status of SC/ST research scholars.
2. There would have significant differences between the SC/ST research scholars in educational background.

**SAMPLE AND STUDY AREA:**

The samples of 400 schedule caste and scheduled tribes research scholars have selected on random sampling method.the researcher selected 400 respondents selected in the study area. From Gulbarga University 100 S.C/S.T. research scholars including male and female, whereas Hampi University 100 S.C./S.T. research scholars of both male and female , followed by Sri Krishnadevaraya University 100 both male and female S.C/S.T. research scholars covered and from Agriculture University, Raichur 100 schedule caste and scheduled Tribes research scholars selected on random basis for the present study.

Methodology in social science research comprises selection of study area, selection of sample and collection of both primary and secondary data for the study. The topic related to a study on socio-economic status of women hawkers in Gulbarga city and the universe for data collection is restricted to the Gulbarga city only.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

**Primary sources during your Ph.D studies**

Research scholar can also get opportunities with Govt. or University funded research. In these cases, the duties and benefits of the graduate assistant are as described above, funded via the Govt. Or University research grant rather than the other funded society. Primary sources during your Ph.D studies the present study.

**Table No.1.1 Age structure of respondents**

Sl.No	Age groups	Total	Percentage
1.	23-26 years	130	32.5
2.	37-30 years	138	34.50
3.	31-34 years	68	17.00
4.	34 and Above. Years	64	16.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The Table-5.1 highlights age wise distribution of respondents in all the four universities of the present study area. It is clear from the above table that highest 34.50 percent respondents were belonging to age category of 37 –30 years constituting whereas number of respondents (32.50%) were following in the age category of 23 to 26 years. It is followed by 17% in the age category of 31-34years and 16% in the age category of

34 and Above Years. It is astonishing to note that measure position of the respondents fall in the adult category 34.50 percent in age category of 37-30years.

**Table no 1.2 RELIGION WISE RESPONDENTS**

Sl. No	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Hindu	213	53.25
3	Buddhism	169	42.25
4	Christan	18	4.5
5	Others	00	00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table 5.2 reveals the researcher absorbed that, the religion of the SC/ST research scholars 53.25% of respondents belong to Hindu religion followed by 42.25 % respondents belongs to Buddhism and lastly 4.5 % of the respondents are from Christian, and it is observed that most of the respondents belongs to Hindu religion

**Table no 1.3 CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Sl.No	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	SC	300	75
2	ST	100	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Sources: field survey

The discussion of the above table reveals that the maximum (75%) of respondents in the study belongs to the SC caste research scholars and From the above table 5.3 expressed that, 25 percent belongs to ST and it is observed that more of the respondents belongs to Schedule caste in the study area.

**TABLE. 1.4 Which are your primary sources during your Ph.Dstudies**

Sl.No	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Research assistant	04	01
2	Fellowship	382	95.5
3	Loans	00	00
4	Any other	14	03.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Sources: field survey

The above table presented the majority of respondent’s Which is your primary sources during you’re the Ph.D studies 95.5 percent respondents expressed their opinion about Fellowship where as 3.5 percent respondents expressed their opinion any other fellowship and 1 percent respondents said Research assistant .

**Any additional benefit from Govt./ university**

One of the premier Institutions of higher learning in the country and offers undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in a wide range of disciplines in addition to short and long-term certificate/diploma courses in several application-oriented subjects additional benefit from Govt./ University

**TABLE. No 1.5 Any additional benefit from Govt./ university**

Sl.No	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Printing charges of thesis	00	00
2	Typing charges of thesis	00	00
3	Computer facilities	276	69
4	Any other	124	31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100.00</b>

From the above table 1.5 reveals an interesting fact that, from over field survey is that Any additional benefit from Govt. / University and vice versa.69% respondents said we have working in agriculture 16 to 20 years whereas 16.25 percent respondents said we get Computer facilities and said 31 percent respondents said Any other facilities and it is observed that most of the respondents get Computer facilities and also presented in the Graph No.7.2.

**CONCLUSION:**

It was thought to analyses the study and performance of SC/ST research scholars in light of their socio-economic condition. Educational satisfaction and problem at the same time for a better probe in the study, it seemed necessary to have an undertake it seemed necessary to have an understanding regarding the some factors, under study of other research scholars studding in other university so that through compression a clear view may be had, since the comparison should be made among the groups falling nearly in equal, who are studying nearly in equal course to that of university have been take as the knowledge is considered to be the most important basis of learning. Thus, finally it was thought to study, educational satisfaction and socio-economic problem of University research scholars comparing them with those of other course research scholars in other University.

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