

Vol 7 Issue 3 Dec 2017

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

Chief Editors

Ashok Yakkaldevi
A R Burla College, India

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Kamani Perera
Regional Centre For Strategic Studies,
Sri Lanka

Welcome to Review Of Research

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2249-894X

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

Sanjeev Kumar Mishra

Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Mabel Miao Center for China and Globalization, China
Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Xiaohua Yang University of San Francisco, San Francisco	Ruth Wolf University Walla, Israel
Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Karina Xavier Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA	Jie Hao University of Sydney, Australia
Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania	May Hongmei Gao Kennesaw State University, USA	Pei-Shan Kao Andrea University of Essex, United Kingdom
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Marc Fetscherin Rollins College, USA	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania
	Liu Chen Beijing Foreign Studies University, China	Ilie Pinte Spiru Haret University, Romania
Mahdi Moharrampour Islamic Azad University buinzahra Branch, Qazvin, Iran	Nimita Khanna Director, Isara Institute of Management, New Delhi	Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai
Titus Pop PhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania	Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain
J. K. VIJAYAKUMAR King Abdullah University of Science & Technology, Saudi Arabia.	P. Malyadri Government Degree College, Tandur, A.P.	Jayashree Patil-Dake MBA Department of Badruka College Commerce and Arts Post Graduate Centre (BCCAPGC), Kachiguda, Hyderabad
George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi	S. D. Sindkhedkar PSGVP Mandal's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shahada [M.S.]	Maj. Dr. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.
REZA KAFIPOUR Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Shiraz, Iran	Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	AR. SARAVANAKUMARALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI, TN
Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur	C. D. Balaji Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai	V.MAHALAKSHMI Dean, Panimalar Engineering College
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya	Bhavana vivek patole PhD, Elphinstone college mumbai-32	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University
	Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust), Meerut (U.P.)	Kanwar Dinesh Singh Dept.English, Government Postgraduate College , solan

More.....



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DALIT WOMEN IN TELANGANA STATE - A STUDY

Dr. Surasi Krishna

UGC PDF, Fellow, Dept, of Public Administration, Kakatiya University,
Warangal, Telangana.

ABSTRACT: -

The development alone cannot bring peace and prosperity unless social justice and gender equality are ensured. It has been well accepted that, various development programmes have by passed women who constitute about half of the population of the country. The Dalit people are suffering discrimination of the society even today. Particularly, dalit women those are residing rural and urban areas are as true today as it was 70 years ago, when India was freed from the alien rule. The majority of dalit population still depending government schemes and programmes of the country.

KEYWORDS: Status of dalits women and socio-economic development of dalit women .

INTRODUCTION :

A significant proportion of dalit population lives under poverty, which is a complex phenomenon and manifests itself, in a myriad ways. The Dalit women not only suffer from low income and high unemployment, but also low life expectancy, low levels of literacy and poor health. In a vast country like India, social and economic factors operate differently in different regions. It is not surprising. Therefore, that many studies are witnessed with Dalit women, its incidence and its response to various policy initiatives reveals sharp regional disparities. This makes the task of poverty alleviation more challenging as no single model or policy frame work can be suggested that works in all situations. In this manner the Telangana State government initiates to development of dalit women in constructive manner, the government as implemented to some schemes for a specially Dalit

women to develop socio-economically, i.e. Special loans for SC women, Kalyana Lakshmi, Land Distribution for Dalit Women, apart from these Asara Pension, Arogya Lakshmi etc. The state has born 1st, July, 2014, and 29th state of the country, done by the tremendous achievement for women development in the state. This is the time to discuss the present status of Dalit women in Telangana State.



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The present study confined to these objectives. 1. To study the Status of Dalit women. 2. To examine the Inclusive development of dalit women in Telangana State. 3. To review the Programmes and Scheme of dalit women in Telangana State. 4. To analyze

the Socio-economic development of Dalit Women in Telangana.

METHODOLOGY:

The present study is confined to Telangana state only. However, review of literature and secondary data has been presented in the national perspective. Again, analysis of a few lines based on secondary data and pertinent literature is given in the national perspective along with state analysis. The study is limited due to limited use of statistical tools and techniques. Moreover, the newly formed programmes and schemes of the Telangana state.

STATUS OF DALITS IN INDIA:

The Dalit is a term for a group of people traditionally regarded as Untouchable in the Indian caste system. That in turn influenced the government of India Act, 1935, which introduced the reservation of seats for the depressed classes, now re-named as (SC) Scheduled Castes. There are over 400 communities as scheduled castes as per the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes lists. The census data shows that there are some dominant scheduled castes (SC) in the country, each numbering over one million. These castes constitute 56 per cent of the scheduled castes population, the remaining 44 per cent accounting for more than 1000 other small castes. The total population of SCs in India as per the 2011 census was 201.4 million. They constitute 16.6 per cent of the total population of the country. The major large states of India has been population of more than 10 million, together contain about 97 per cent of India's population. Among these states, the highest percentage of SCs population was in Punjab 31.94 per cent and lowest in Assam 6.9 per cent. Apart from Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana are the four other state in which the SCs constitute more than 20 per cent of the total population.

The major States/UT in terms of this proportion in descending order are, Punjab (31.94 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (25.19 per cent), West Bengal (23.51 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (20.70 per cent), Haryana (20.17 per cent), Tamil Nadu (20.01 per cent), Chandigarh (18.86 per cent), Uttarakhand (18.76 per cent), Rajasthan (17.83 per cent), Tripura (17.83 per cent), Karnataka (17.15 per cent), Odisha (17.13 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (17.10 per cent), Delhi (16.75 per cent), Bihar (15.91 per cent), Puducherry (15.73 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (15.62 per cent), Telangana (15.45 per cent) Chhattisgarh (12.82 per cent), Jharkhand (12.08 per cent) Maharashtra (11.81 per cent) and Kerala (9.10 per cent), apart from these Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Sikkim and Mizoram are below 9 per cent of the total SC population of the country. (See table-1).

STATUS OF DALIT WOMEN IN INDIA:

The total population of SC (Dalits) in India, 20.13 corers, i.e.16.63 per cent of the total population of India, among these SC (Dalit) women population in the country 9.78 corers, i.e.48.58 per cent, among these total SC women population the highest percentage in Kerala (51.38 per cent), and second highest percentage in Telangana (50.20 per cent). Apart from these Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry are the other states/UTs in which the Dalit women constitute more than 50 per cent of the total SC population. The Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Jharkhand, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra states/UTs in which the Dalit women constitute more than 49 per cent of the total SC population. The Tripura, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jharkand, Assam, Daman&Diu, Gujarat and Bihar states/UT in which the Dalit women constitute more than 48 per cent of the total SC population, and The Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Delhi and Haryana states/UT are more than 47 per cent, lastly, Chandigarh and D&N Haveli UT in which the SC women constitute more than 46 per cent of the total SC population of the country. (See table-1).

Table- 1: State/UT Wise Population of SC (Dalit Women) in India – (Census of 2011)

Sl. No	State/UT	State wise total Population	State wise total SC Population	Per cent	State wise SC Female	Per cent
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,93,86,799	84,45,398	17.10	42,37,283	50.17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13,83,727	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Assam	3,12,05,576	22,31,321	7.15	10,86,007	48.67
4	Bihar	10,40,99,452	1,65,67,325	15.91	7,96,10,72	48.05
5	Chhattisgarh	2,55,45,198	32,74,269	12.82	16,32,531	49.85
6	Goa	14,58,545	25,449	1.74	12,822	50.38
7	Gujarat	6,04,39,692	40,74,447	6.74	19,64,116	48.20
8	Haryana	2,53,51,462	51,13,675	20.17	24,03,959	47.01
9	Himachal Pradesh	68,64,602	17,29,252	25.19	8,52,952	49.32
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,25,41,302	9,24,991	7.38	4,38,759	47.43
11	Jharkhand	3,29,88,134	39,85,644	12.08	19,42,186	48.73
12	Karnataka	6,10,95,297	1,04,74,992	17.15	52,10,447	49.74
13	Kerala	3,34,06,061	30,39,573	9.10	15,61,765	51.38
14	Madhya Pradesh	7,26,26,809	1,13,42,320	15.62	54,33,682	47.90
15	Maharashtra	11,23,74,333	1,32,75,898	11.81	65,08,139	49.02
16	Manipur	25,70,390	97,042	3.78	48,328	49.80
17	Meghalaya	29,66,889	17,355	0.58	8,198	47.23
18	Mizoram	10,97,206	1,218	0.11	411	33.74
19	Nagaland	19,78,502	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	Odisha	4,19,74,218	71,88,463	17.13	35,70,655	49.67
21	Punjab	2,77,43,338	88,60,179	31.94	42,20,304	47.63
22	Rajasthan	6,85,48,437	1,22,21,593	17.83	58,66,029	47.99
23	Sikkim	6,10,577	28,275	4.63	1,3821	48.88
24	Tamil Nadu	7,21,47,030	1,44,38,445	20.01	72,33,758	50.10
25	Telangana	3,50,03,674	54,08,800	15.45	27,15,673	50.20
26	Tripura	36,73,917	6,54,918	17.83	3,20,548	48.94
27	Uttar Pradesh	19,98,12,341	4,13,57,608	20.70	1,96,80,633	47.58
28	Uttarakhand	1,00,86,292	18,92,516	18.76	9,23,930	48.82
29	West Bengal	9,12,76,115	2,14,63,270	23.51	1,04,59,966	48.73
30	A & N Islands	3,80,581	0	0.00	0	0.00
31	Chandigarh	10,55,450	1,99,086	18.86	92,730	46.57
32	D & N Haveli	3,43,709	6,186	1.80	2,847	46.02
33	Daman & Diu	2,43,247	6,124	2.52	2,973	48.54
34	NCT of Delhi	16,78,941	28,12,309	16.75	13,23,509	47.06
35	Lakshadweep	64,473	0	0.00	0	0.00
36	Puducherry	12,47,953	1,96,325	15.73	1,00,813	51.35
		121,03,79,269	20,13,54,206	16.63	9,78,30,846	48.58

Source: Census of India, 2011 & Hand Book on Social Welfare Statistics -2016.

PROFILE OF TELANGANA STATE:

Telangana is the 29th state of India, formed on the 2nd of June, 2014. The state has an area of 1, 12,007 Sq. Km and has a population of 3, 52, 86,757. The Telangana region was part of the Hyderabad state from September 17th 1948 to November 1st 1956, until it was merged with Andhra state to form the Andhra Pradesh state. After decades of movement for a separate state, Telangana was created by passing the AP state reorganization bill in both the houses of the parliament. Telangana is surrounded by Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh in the north, Karnataka in the west and Andhra Pradesh in the south and east directions. Major cities of the state include Hyderabad, Warangal, Nizambad and Karimnagar. Recently, in 2016 delimitation of Districts in Telangana state has made 31 Districts, 116 towns, 6 Municipal Corporations and 42 Municipalities, Gram panchayats 8684 and 584 Revenue mandals.

STATUS OF DALIT WOMEN IN TELANGANA STATE:

The social composition of population of the state consists of Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and others. Out of the total population of the state, Scheduled castes constitute 15.45 per cent, the detailed SC women population in Urban and Rural areas of the state. (See table-2).

Table-2: Scheduled Caste Women (Dalit) Population in Telangana State

Sl. No	District	Total SCs Population	SC Women Population			Per cent
			Urban	Rural	Total	
1	Adilabad	4,88,596	59,713	1,86,039	2,45,752	50.29
2	Hyderabad	2,47,927	1,23,614	-	1,23,614	49.85
3	Karimnagar	7,09,757	61,223	2,96,053	3,57,276	50.33
4	Khammam	4,39,016	49,434	1,71,482	2,20,916	50.32
5	Mahabubnagar	7,08,954	29,171	3,23,684	3,52,855	49.77
6	Medak	5,37,947	38,692	2,32,842	2,71,534	50.47
7	Nalgonda	6,37,385	44,688	2,74,338	3,19,026	50.05
8	Nizambad	3,71,074	24,667	1,67,609	1,92,276	51.81
9	Rangareddy	6,52,042	1,62,090	1,61,941	3,24,031	49.69
10	Warangal	6,16,102	77,655	2,30,738	3,08,393	50.05
Grand Total		54,08,800	6,70,947	20,44,726	27,15,673	50.20

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Hyderabad, 2015-16.

The above table reveals that the total SC population 54, 08,800 Lakhs, in the state. Among these the SC male population is 26, 93,127, i.e. 49.79 per cent, and 50.20 per cent of women population, i.e. 27, 15,673 Lakhs, apart from these 6, 70,947 (24.70 per cent) women's are living in urban areas and 20, 44,726 Lakhs (75.29 per cent) living in rural areas.

Therefore, the 7 districts are above 50 per cent, remaining 3 districts are below 50 per cent, the highest percentage of women was in Nizambad District (51.81) and lowest in Rangareddy District (49.69). Apart from Nizambad, Medak and Karimnagar districts are the two other districts in which the women population constitutes more than 50 per cent of the total SC population in the state.

Development and Welfare of Dalit Women in Telangana:

Telangana State has been in the fore front in successfully implementing various developmental and welfare programmes for women in the country. The department of women development and child welfare has undertaken various economic and developmental programmes and relief measures for the welfare of women through implementation of different schemes. These schemes are classified into welfare, developmental programmes and welfare cum developmental programmes with the collaboration of central government. The Telangana government implemented several major schemes. They are special loans for SC women, Kalyana Lakshmi, Land distribution for SC Women, Asara Pension, Arogya Lakshmi, Pregnant women and Pension for Single Women, the present study reveals that the particularly, implemented schemes of Dalit women in the state

1. Special Loans for SC (Dalit) Women:

The Telangana government has been providing Loans for SC women through SHGs in the state for their better life. These loans are giving some central coloration and state government, among the schemes the Dalit women to getting benefits, i.e. personal loans, srinidhi, DWACRA loans to empower the Dalit women in the state.

The given below table explains that the clear picture of the beneficiaries of the government schemes. In 31 districts of Telangana there are total 1, 44,714 SHGs are working among these 17, 848 SHGs are belongs to Dalit women groups and 1, 87,946 lakhs dalit women benefited by these government schemes and programmes of the state. In the state highest SC women SHGs in Hyderabad and lowest in Kama reddy, apart from Hyderabad, Warangal Urban, Bhadradi Kothagudem, Khammam and Peddapalli are four other districts in which SC women SHGs constitute more than 60 per cent of the total SC women SHGs in the state.(See table-3)

Table-3 District wise SHGs/District wise SC SHGs and SC Women Members in Telangana State on Sep, 2017.

Sl. No	Name of District	District wise Total SHGs	District wise SC SHGs	Total SC Women Members
1	Adilabad	1935	226	2278
2	Bhadradi Kothagudem	4059	784	7878
3	Bhupalapally, Acharya Jayashankar	772	140	1451
4	Gadwal-Jogulamba	1442	176	1941
5	Hyderabad	51612	5929	63718
6	Jagtial	3890	302	3562
7	Jangoan	865	134	1392
8	KamaReddy	1444	79	859
9	Karimnagar	4766	549	5774
10	Khammam	6251	702	6966
11	Kumuram Bheem (Asifabad)	925	194	1970
12	Mahabubabad	1016	101	961
13	Mahaboobnagar	4180	265	2821
14	Mancherial	3096	618	6260
15	Medak	778	103	1079
16	Medchal-Malkajgiri	2282	627	6511
17	Nagarkurnool	1584	104	1146
18	Nalgonda	4825	460	4613
19	Nirmal	1914	129	1418
20	Nizambad	8177	560	5680
21	Peddapalli	3949	661	6849
22	Rajanna Sirisilla	2381	116	1267
23	RangaReddy	2543	400	4194
24	Sangareddy	3103	354	3652
25	Siddipet	3532	372	4073
26	Suryapet	3529	491	4930
27	Vikarabad	1778	219	2214
28	Wanaparthy	1040	106	1175
29	Warangal Rural	1194	215	2306
30	Warangal Urban	14894	2615	27792
31	Yadadri Bhuvangiri	958	117	1216
	Grand Total	1,44,714	17,848	1,87,946

Sources:<https://www.efms.serp.telangana.gov.in/MEPMATG/View/Reports/SHGCasteWiseReport.aspx>

2. Kalyana Lakshmi:

To alleviate financial distress of SC (Dalit) families, government decided to sanction a one-time financial assistance of Rs.51, 000 At the time of marriage for brides who are residents of Telangana State. Accordingly, kalyana Lakshmi Scheme have been introduced October 2, 2014 for unmarried Dalit girls, who have completed 18 years of age at the time of marriage and whose parental income does not exceed 2Lakh per annum. Nearly 54,614 couples have been benefited from Kalyana Lakshmi scheme in the state. As per the ratio of the SCs under Kalyana Lakshmi scheme benefiting in all 25,000 girls brides below the poverty line, on their marriage with a view to alleviate financial distress in the family. (See table-4).

Table-4: Beneficiaries of SCs, Kalyana Laxmin in Telangana State on Sep, 2016

Sl.NO	Year	Total Beneficiaries	Total SC Beneficiaries	Percentage
1	2014-15	13,699	5,376	39.24
2	2015-16	40,915	19,328	47.23
	Grand Total	54,614	24,704	45.23

Source:<http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Hyderabad/A-step-to-ensure-Kalyana-Lakshmi-Shaadi-Mubarak-benefit-bride%E2%80%99s-family/article14620358.ece>

The above table reveals that the remarkable achievement of the development of women in the Telangana State. Almost of this Kalyana Lakshmi are covered by Dalit women development and providing of financial assistances to Dait women in the state. Therefore, nearly 25,704 SC women's are benefitting these schemes in the State.

3. Land Distribution to Dalit Women:

The another significant welfare scheme of the government that provides 3 acres of agricultural land to landless SC women, along with the provision for creation of irrigation facilities, land development and other agricultural inputs for their sustained livelihood, for implementation of Land Purchase Scheme in the State for purchase and assigning of 3.00 acres of agricultural land to the women of "Bhoomileni Nirupeda Dalita Vyavasaya Aadharitha Kutumbalu". The Government of Telangana distributed 2,524 acres of land to 959 dalits spending Rs 94 crore in the first year.

A survey showed that only 38 per cent households have land up to 1 acre. Those possessing land between 1 to 2 acres are 28 per cent, 2 to 3 acres 14 per cent, 3 to 4 acres 7 per cent, 4 to 5 acres 4 per cent and more than 5 acres 5 per cent. the Chief Minister of Telangana state was keen on providing the balance extent of land to those who possessed small bits of land to make them owners of 3 acres. A major challenge was the steep rise in the prices of land even in most backward mandals. The prices had shot up from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakh per acre. Whether to provide best land, average or just any land was another problem. The number of landless sc households in Telangana are 34 per cent with 3, 30, 644 households not possessing any land. Among these highest per cent in Khammam 53 per cent, and Nalgonda 42 per cent, 38 per cent, Adilabad and Karimnagar, 36 per cent in Warangal, Mahboobnagar and Nizambad contains 31 per cent and lastly Medak and Rangareddy 19 per cent SCs are land less in the state. The year wise land distribution to dalit women in 31 Districts of Telangana State, (See table-5)

Table-5: Beneficiaries of Land Distribution of Dalit Women in Telangana on Sep, 2017.

Sl. No	Name of District	Year wise Beneficiaries				Cumulative Total
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1	Adilabad	24	177	249	199	649
2	Bhadradi Kothagudem	0	0	0	0	0
3	Hydrabad	0	0	0	0	0
4	Jagithyal	26	40	0	0	66
5	Jangaon	36	32	6	0	74
6	Jayashakar	10	96	20	01	127
7	Jogulamba- Gadwal	04	59	0	97	160
8	KamaReddy	40	221	124	29	414
9	Karimnagar	05	16	0	0	21
10	Khammam	22	29	40	09	100
11	Kumuram Bheem (Asifabad)	27	21	03	04	55
12	Mahabubabad	30	116	84	0	230
13	Mahaboobnagar	13	102	49	0	164
14	Mancherial	54	36	40	11	141
15	Medak	43	114	11	08	176
16	Medchal-Malkajgiri	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagarkurnool	05	49	0	0	54
18	Nalgonda	51	90	68	54	263
19	Nirmal	43	49	77	0	169
20	Nizambad	19	52	84	0	155
21	Peddapalli	34	36	0	0	70
22	Rajanna Sirisilla	36	139	0	0	175
23	RangaReddy	03	13	0	0	16
24	Sangareddy	81	72	17	0	170
25	Siddipet	110	129	31	37	307
26	Suryapet	15	0	0	31	46
27	Vikarabad	16	46	12	07	79
28	Wanaparthy	04	144	19	75	242
29	Warangal Rural	38	82	18	08	146
30	Warangal Urban	0	0	0	0	0
31	Yadadri Bhuvangiri	0	19	11	0	30
	Grand Total	789	1,979	963	570	4,301

Source: <http://lplds.cgg.gov.in/cumulativeDailyProgressReport.do>

Under the 'Dalitulaku Bhupampini' (land distribution to Dalits) scheme, nearly, 4,302 Dalit women families are benefited from all the districts in state and gated three acres of agriculture land to landless poor Dalit women in the state from August 15 2014 to 2017. The total beneficiaries come from 2014-15 to 2017-18 in the Adilabad district is in the first place (649 beneficiaries) followed by Kama reddy district (414 beneficiaries) and Siddipet district (307 beneficiaries). Lowest land distribution take place in (21 beneficiaries) Karimnagar district and yadadri Bhuvanagiri (30 beneficiaries). Pertaining to Bhadradi Kothagudem, Hyderabad, Medchal-Malkajgiri and Warangal Urban districts data is not available. (See table-5)

CONCLUSION:

The Telangana government initiatives several programmes for development of dalit women in the state, the welfare and development of the Scheduled Caste women have contributed to their advancement. But much remains to be done at the implementation level to ensure that the schemes produce desired results. Most important among the schemes that require focused attention is the special component plan (SCP) that was introduced to accelerate economic development of Dalits with the aim of raising them above the poverty line. Telangana is likely to take a historic decision on implementation of SC sub-plan funds in the state. The Act seeks to ensure, accelerated development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) with emphasis on achieving equality focusing on economic, educational and human development along with ensuring the security and social dignity and promoting equity among the Scheduled Castes peoples in the state.

REFERENCE:

1. S.K. Singh and S.P. Pandey (edited), Empowerment of Scheduled Caste Women through Self Help Groups, Serials Publication. New Delhi-2007.
2. Census of India, 2011 & Hand Book on Social Welfare Statistics -2016.
3. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana>
4. Directorate of Census Operations, Hyderabad, 2015-16.
5. <https://www.efms.serp.telangana.gov.in/MEPMATG/View/Reports/SHGCasteWiseReport.aspx>.
6. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Hyderabad/A-step-to-ensure-Kalyana-Lakshmi-Shaadi-Mubarak-benefit-bride%E2%80%99s-family/article14620358.ece>.
7. <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-andhrapradesh/land-distribution-for-dalits-priority-sought-for-households-headed-by-women/article6266038.ece> and Dr. A. Murali, CEO, Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty,
8. <http://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/030517/telangana-single-women-with-income-below-rs-2-lakh-to-get-pension.html>
9. <http://lplds.cgg.gov.in/cumulativeDailyProgressReport.do>.
10. www.aasara.telangana.gov.in/SSPTG/userinterface/portal/AasaraDashboradReport.aspx.



Dr. Surasi Krishna
UGC PDF, Fellow. Dept, of Public Administration, Kakatiya University,
Warangal, Telangana.

Publish Research Article

International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Books Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ Directory Of Research Journal Indexing
- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- DOAJ
- EBSCO
- Crossref DOI
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Review Of Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-
413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435

E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com