



Impact Factor: 4.081

Research Guru

Online Journal of Multidisciplinary Subjects (ISSN : 2349-266X)

UGC Approved Journal No. 63726

Volume-12, Issue-3, December-2018 www.researchguru.net

Dalits of Jammu Division Through the lens of Education, Health and Employment

Abdul Hafiz & Dr. H.C. Joshi

¹Research scholar Department of Economics Kumaun University, S.S.J Campus Almora 263601. ²Professor Department of Economics Kumaun University, S.S.J Campus Almora 263601

Abstract

In the current investigation, the researcher attempted to study some of the welfare policies for Scheduled Castes and their implementation at the grassroots levels in the Jammu Division of Jammu and Kashmir. From 1989 the state came under the flames of the violence that results that all the state energy were used to curb this violence, and other vital dimensions were almost out of the priority. Among the issues, the development of the scheduled castes is one of grave concern in the state of Jammu and Kashmir as these people suffer a lot in the various walks of the life.

The three districts viz. Jammu, Udhampur and Doda of the Jammu Division were selected purposely as these districts have significant concentration of Scheduled caste households.

The sample for the study was 367 respondents selected by the proportionate sampling technique. The study reported that most of the respondents are linked with the labor, followed by the Agriculture and Government service. The study also showed that there is a vast unawareness about the welfare programmes among the respondents. The study further reported that at the grassroots level the plans especially for the welfare of scheduled caste are not as much implemented and also found the enormous negligence of the government agencies.

Keywords: - Development of Scheduled Caste, Reservations, Dalit of Jammu and Kashmir and Government welfare programmes.

Introduction:-

We know it; the Indian society is very diverse society there are multiple groups with different religious and caste living in the country. However, their standard of living also varies from groups to groups among these groups the Scheduled caste is one of the Group, which is very oppressed as they are very venerable groups and have faced heap number of impediments. The consequence of which the chairman of the Indian constitutions raised his voice against this exploitation against this groups and forwarded the provisions of constitutional justice for this particular group which we witness today in the form of reservation for these weaker sections of the society.

The primary origin of exploitation against these groups lies in the Hindu methodology, which treated them as impure and born from the feet. According to the Hindu sacred textbook Manusmiriti, Ram Charitramanas and others "The fourth Verna had only right to work without asking for any compensation."

Therefore as Indian culture is one of the religious cultures and the people of this country clutch on their religious fundamentals, it is the core rationale that these groups are facing encumbrances in the path of development and are lagging as compared to the other groups. The positions of these subaltern groups are very pathetic as highlighted by the various governmental reports and multiple studies of the country. To cite the example of the recent report of the fifth Parliamentary committee report on the welfare of SC/ST 2015 -16. The report revealed that the representations of SC and ST in the elite higher education institutions like Delhi University are very pitiable, as from the total approved strength of 264 Professors as on April 2015 only 3 SCS category persons are occupying the respective post of the professor in the University of Delhi.

The same report showed that the SC and ST students faced a lot of obstructions and discrimination at the beginning of the admission process in the respective institution.

To perceive the situation of these groups the progressive governments in the post-independent period has taken a cluster of measures for their advancement. Among these measures, the focal is the constitutional safeguards for these SC S and STs. There is also the National Commission for SCS, STS, and a special Parliamentary standing committee, which prepares the reports on their different problems and gives the report to the government for their progress. In addition, there are some policies for the advancement of these fragile sections. Nevertheless, it is reported from the different studies there is a lack of the execution, which obstructs the upshot of these schemes for these subaltern groups particularly the SC.

It is seen that among these weaker groups some of the groups have taken entirely gain of these policies and are living a happy life in the country however at the same time the bulk are still away from the rooms of the mainstream and are struggling for the survival. The reason, which this present study also reported from the field, is that poor cognizance among these people about the different programs, which are executed by the respective government in the country or the state.

In the milieu of the state of the Jammu and Kashmir that is one of the Himalayan, state positioned in the Indian Himalayan region and this geographic location naturally intensifies its complications as due to the severe terrain, which somehow deters the way of development. According to Census 2011 whole population of Jammu and Kashmir State is 1,25,48,926 out of which Scheduled Castes population is 9,24,991 that is 7.6% of entire population. Out of 22 districts of Jammu and Kashmir, district Jammu has a maximum population of Scheduled Castes which is 3,77,991 followed by Kathua having 1,41,224 Udhampur 1,38,569 Doda 53,408 and Rajouri 48,157.

Similar as in the other states of the country, the Jammu and Kashmir Government have also taken the measures for the improvement of the SCS in the state in this route the state Government has taken some of the steps. As we know, the state comes in the Gulf of violence since 1989, which thwarts the welfare programmers in the state which results the state Government did not pay as much attention towards these groups as other states have spent in this way.

Despite the 7.6% population in the state, the state has not yet established the state Commission for the advancement of these groups as highlighted by the study of National Commission for SCS and STS. If we compare the developments of the state Government concerning this community with the other states, the state Jammu and Kashmir are a little bit behind in this way at the National level.

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR THE SCs IN THE STATE OF J&K:-

The state of the Jammu and Kashmir is also culturally diverse as the three regions of the state Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh represent the different configuration of the population regarding religion as well in culture with uneven-development. To overcome from the uneven development in the state the state Government time to time made some of the welfare programs for the weaker sections of the state to attain inclusive growth. Among these programs, the successive state Government made different schemes for the various dimensions of life like education, employment, health, financial and social security.

Education:-

Education plays a lot of role in conquering the development of the society; it is this education because of which different developing nations of the world have achieved the gems of the progress. However in the current situation completing education has now become expensive. Therefore, the poor sections mostly remain out of the classrooms, hence to bring the students of these groups in the circles of education the Government of the centre and states are working for this which result various programs have been formulated among these programs the Pre –Matric and post scholarship which is the centrally sponsored scheme under this Scheme the scholarships are allocated among the students of the weaker sections in the country. Under these schemes, there is no income bar the students associated with the secluded castes. According to 2016-17 data that shows that 3096 students in the division of Jammu belonging to SCs category have taken the scholarship for the study purposes (Social welfare director Jammu).

However the situation at the grassroots level is very different as a significant number of people in the study areas are mostly unaware of these schemes, and it is also noticed from the study that a considerable amount of the people are fed up by the procedure of the documentation of these schemes and corruption in the different levels. From the narrations of the respondents of the study area which mostly highlighted the loopholes of these welfare measures

(Table 1): Pre-Matric Scholarship for S.C Students from 2005-06 up to 2013-14.

| S.No. | Year/District | Total No. of S.C Students | S.C Students Share % |
|-------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | 2005-06 | 136456 | 72018 52.7 |
| 2. | 2006-07 | 161578 | 82990 51.3 |
| 3. | 2007-08 | 164245 | 80047 48.7 |
| 4. | 2008-09 | 198314 | 81929 41.3 |
| 5. | 2009-10 | 121987 | 59983 49.1 |
| 6. | 2010-11 | 137909 | 75181 54.5 |

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 7. | 2011-12 | 137312 | 76868 | 55.9 |
| 8. | 2012-13 | 140957 | 80633 | 57.2 |
| 9. | Total | 1198758 | 609649 | 50.8 |
| 10. | 2013-14 | | | |
| 11. | Jammu | 23924 | 20498 | 85.6 |
| 12. | Udhampur | 22003 | 19824 | 90.0 |
| 13. | Doda | 14989 | 9196 | 61.3 |
| 14. | Division Jammu | 60916 | 49518 | 81.2 |

Source: - <http://ecostatjk.nic.in/publications/publications.htm>

As per the (Table 1) right from 2005-06 up to 2012-13, the total number of students that availed the pre-matric scholarship were 1198758 out of which 609649 were the students belongs to Scheduled Caste, the percentage of which counts as 50.8 %.

In year 2013-14, the total numbers of students of the Jammu Division who get benefits of pre-matric scholarship were 60916 and out of this total figure 49518 were S.C students, it counts 81.2 %.

(Table 2): Post-Matric Scholarship for S.C Students from 2005-06 up to 2013-14.

| S.No. | Year/District | Total No. of Students | No. of S.C Students | S.C Students Share % |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | 2005-06 | 15107 | 7412 | 49.0 |
| 2. | 2006-07 | 16807 | 6979 | 41.5 |
| 3. | 2007-08 | 13980 | 4619 | 33.0 |
| 4. | 2008-09 | 17028 | 10956 | 64.3 |
| 5. | 2009-10 | 12017 | 6742 | 56.1 |
| 6. | 2010-11 | 17756 | 4760 | 26.8 |
| 7. | 2011-12 | 23068 | 7779 | 33.7 |
| 8. | 2012-13 | 22988 | 9133 | 39.7 |
| 9. | Total | 138751 | 58380 | 42.0 |
| 10. | 2013-14 | | | |
| 11. | Jammu | 8259 | 6673 | 80.7 |
| 12. | Udhampur | 568 | 529 | 93.1 |
| 13. | Doda | 537 | 309 | 57.5 |
| 14. | Division Jammu | 9364 | 7511 | 80.2 |

Source: - <http://ecostatjk.nic.in/publications/publications.htm>

As per the (Table 2) right from 2005-06 up to 2012-13, the total number of students that availed the post-matric scholarship were 138751 out of which 58380 were the students belongs to Scheduled Caste, the percentage of which counts as 42.0 %.

In year 2013-14, the total numbers of students of the Jammu Division who get benefits of post-matric scholarship were 9364 and out of this total figure 7511 were S.C students, it counts 80.2 %.

(Table 3): Number of Scheduled Caste Students provided with special coaching from 9th to 12th classes.

| S.No. | Year/District | S.C Students |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. | 2005-06 | 138 |
| 2. | 2006-07 | 322 |
| 3. | 2007-08 | 92 |
| 4. | 2008-09 | 0 |
| 5. | 2009-10 | 218 |
| 6. | 2011-12 | 995 |
| 7. | 2012-13 | 1563 |
| 8. | Total | 3328 |
| 8. | 2013-14 | |
| 9. | Jammu | 0 |
| 10. | Udhampur | 654 |
| 11. | Doda | 0 |
| 12. | Division | 654 |
| | Jammu | |

Source: - <http://ecostatjk.nic.in/publications/publications>.

(Table 3) shows year wise and number of Scheduled Caste Students provided with special coaching from 9th to 12th classes from year 2005-06 up to 2012-13. 3328 S.C students were provided special coaching during these years. In the year 2013-14 alone in District Udhampur 654 S.C students were benefited which counts total figure for Jammu Division.

(Table 4): Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (Boys Hostel)

| Financial Year | J&K | | All India | | No. of Hostels |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | Amount released in Lakhs | No. of beneficiary | Amount released in Lakhs | No. of beneficiary | |
| 2013-14 | 00.00 | 00.0 | 794.42 | 1181 | 15 |
| 2014-15 | 00.0 | 00.0 | 441.34 | 329 | 04 |
| 2015-16 | 00.0 | 00.0 | 328.26 | 472 | 04 |
| 2016-17 | 00.0 | 00.0 | 209.34 | 100 | 01 |
| Total | 00.0 | 00.0 | 1773.36 | 2082 | 24 |

Source: - National Commission for Scheduled Caste.

(Table 4) provides information about the expenditure, number of Scheduled Caste (Boys) and number of Hostels from the year 2013-14 up to 2016-17. In the context of Jammu and Kashmir there was no single boys hostel opened as per the Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana A total amount of rupees 1773.36 lac were released during these years for 24 boys hostels in the country counting 2082 beneficiaries.

(Table 5): Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (Girls Hostel)

| Financial Year | J&K | | No. of Hostels | All India | | No. of Hostels |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | Amount released in Lakhs | No. of beneficiary | | Amount released in Lakhs | No. of beneficiary | |
| 2013-14 | 100 | 100 | 01 | 4151.71 | 2919 | 33 |
| 2014-15 | 00.0 | 00.0 | 00 | 1872.66 | 1272 | 14 |
| 2015-16 | 00.0 | 00.0 | 00 | 4569 | 1755 | 23 |
| 2016-17 | 00.0 | 00.0 | 00 | 2267.88 | 500 | 05 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 01 | 12861.25 | 6446 | 75 |

Source: - National Commission for Scheduled Caste.

(Table 5) shows that from year 2013-14 up to 2016-17, only a single girl’s hostel in district Udhampur was opened under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana by releasing rupees 100 lac in the year 2013-14 and by which 100 girls took benefit. In rest of India 75 girls hostels were established from year 2013-14 up to 2016-17 by releasing rupees 12861.25 lac which give benefit to 6446 S.C girls students

According to the National commission for the SC’s data there was no beneficiary under the up- gradation of merit scheme for the SC in the Jammu and Kashmir. As data shows below

| All India level | F.Y.2013-14 | F.Y. 2014-15 | F.Y.2015-16 | F.Y. 2016-17 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Amount released (in lakhs). | 437.83 | 285.84 | 274.91 | 21.5 |
| No of Beneficiaries | 1968 | 1554 | 1283 | 104 |

Source:- National commission for the SC’s.

The position of the welfare policies related to Education for Scheduled Caste at the grassroots level:-

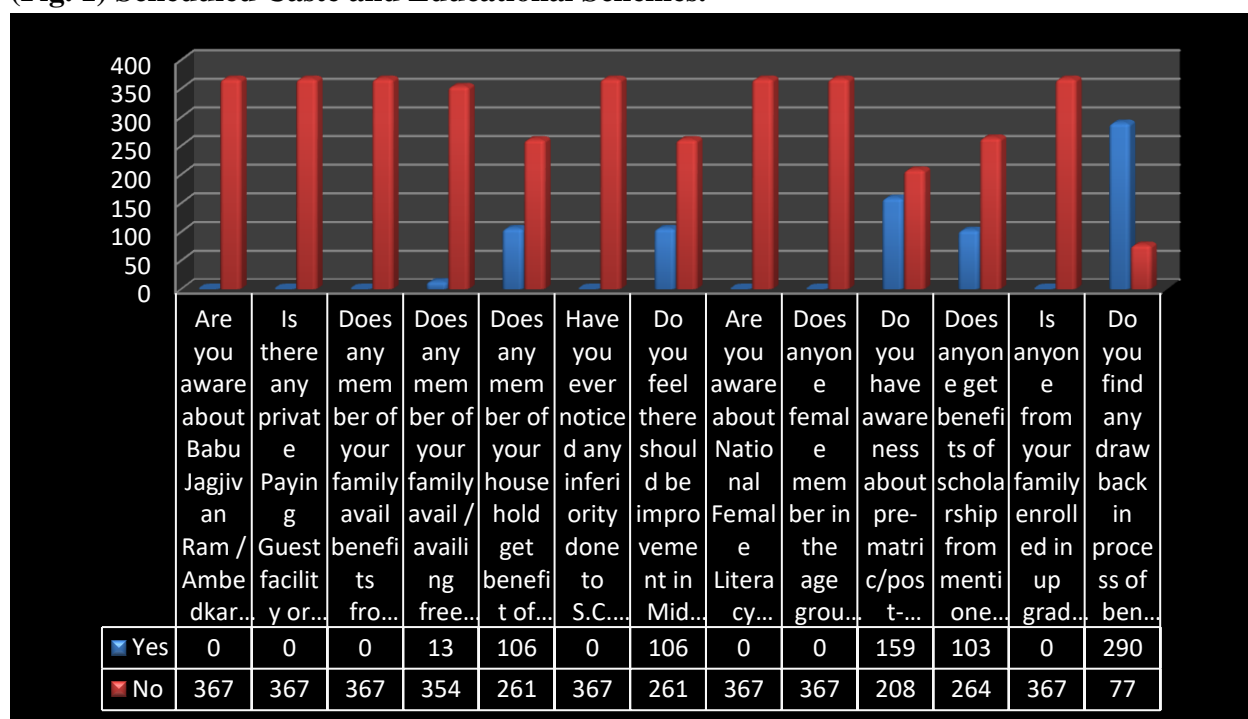
As for the present study, the researcher has done the fieldwork of the three districts of the Jammu division of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The region Jammu has a sufficient number of inhabitant helmets belonging to the scheduled caste community. Most of the respondents of the area have their land and are working as agricultural labors (30.2 % labors and 22.6 % are associated with agricultural activities while as 15.3% are working as employees and 7.4% of respondents are linked with their traditional work (field survey).

Even the community of the scheduled are there are intercommunity frictions on multiple matters as there are 13 castes which are listed in the schedule caste list by the state Government among theses 13 castes the Megh, Chamar and Mahasha are mostly politically dominant the other caste is less in the number and are primarily in the deprived condition in the state (Verma 2011). While interacting with the respondents belonging to the Dalit community, it was noticed that they are neglected by the State Government and if there is any policy for them that are not reached to their doors. The funds provided to the J&K Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe and other backwards classes’ development cooperation stated to have been either unutilized or sidetracked to other plans (Verma 2011).

Their schemes which are in the state for the development of fragile sections (both central and state) however ironically a significant figure of the respondents are not cognizant about these policies which upshots they are not able to yield the advantage from these welfare measures of the government. If any time the state Government organises the awareness programs it is seen that most of these programs are held at the urban areas of the region, and in this-this a majority portion of these people who are living in the villages’ remains in the vial of ignorance. During the field visit in the study area, it was perceived that the condition of the significant households associated with the scheduled caste community is in the pitiable condition and they have the gigantic amount of encounters which they are facing every novel rising Sun of the day.

Perceptions of Respondents on different educational schemes.

(Fig. 1) Scheduled Caste and Educational Schemes.



Source: - Field Survey.

From the above (figure 1) it is apparent that all of respondents are unaware about the programmes like Babu Jagjivan Ram / Ambedkar Chhatravas Yojana, National Overseas Scholarship for S.C. students, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for S.C, National Female Literacy Mission.

According to data highlighted in the figure, there is no paying guest or hostel facility for Scheduled Caste students found in the study area.

The 3.5 % of respondents are yielding the benefits of free coaching programmes run by government agencies for S.C in the study area.

The 28.8 % of respondents avail the benefits of mid-day meal, and none of the respondents claims any inferiority complex while dealing with the members outside their caste.

According to the above figure out of 367 respondents 159 which accounts 43.3% are aware of the pre-matric and post-matric scholarship scheme. While as 103 respondents out of 367 are availed benefits of respective schemes.

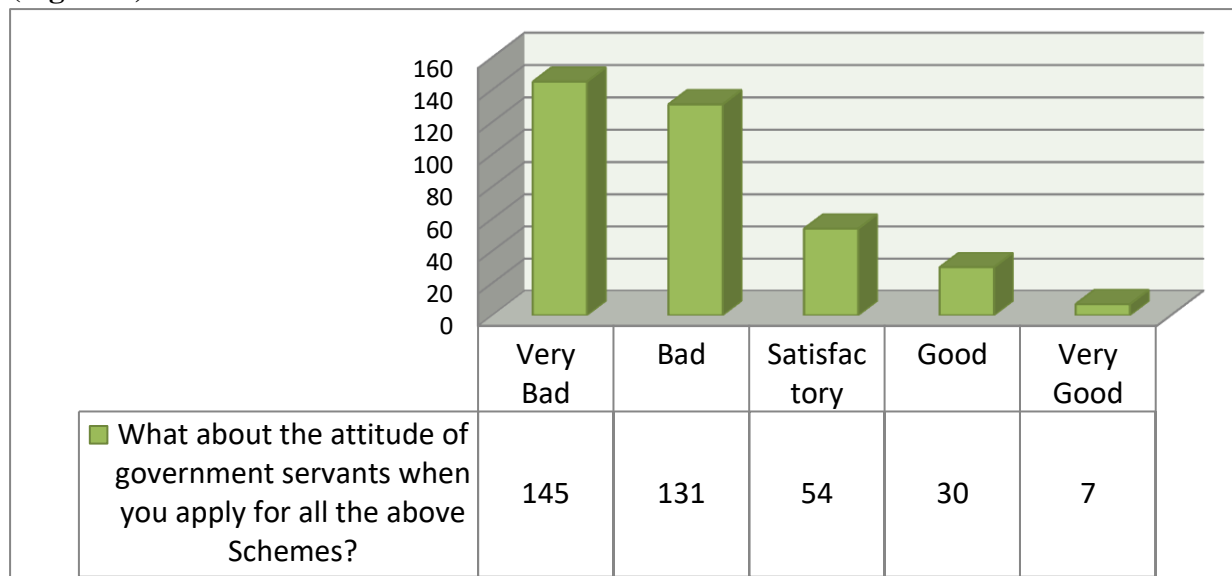
A significant number (79.0%) of respondents highlighted the loops holes in the selection of the beneficiaries about the above mentioned educational schemes in the figure.

An attitude of Government employees towards the Scheduled Caste:-

It is a well-known fact which we hear and see in every day that the weaker sections of Indian society are facing discrimination by the Government employees in different ways and different degree. This concern has also highlighted by the Parliamentary committee that the students associated with the SC community are facing discrimination and challenges in the admission in the elite educational institutions like Delhi University.

The respondents of the study area felt that the altitude of the Government servants in the educational sector is not so friendly towards them. Most of the respondents are agree with them that the altitude of the Government employees are negative towards them as shown in the below Figure

(Figure 2): Government servants and Scheduled Castes



Source: - Field Survey.

According to the above (Figure 2) that the most number (39.5%) of the respondents stated that the attitudes of Government servants are horrible towards them.

Only seven respondents out of 367 (1.9%) stated that the attitudes of the Government servants are excellent towards them while applying for educational schemes.

Employment:-

In every country, the work of the citizens is considered as the indicator of the progress of that country. However, in every nation, some social groups are lagging in terms of education, employment and other development indicators.

In the context of India, the social group like the Dalits is one of the Marginalized group in which are lagging in every parameter of the development. Among these

Dalits, few are taking advantage of the Government steps, and most of them are still out of the row of growth.

(Table 6): S.C government employees All India vs. Jammu and Kashmir.

| Name | Total Households | Total SC Households | % of SC Households | No. of Households with salaried jobs in Govt. | % of Households with salaried jobs in Govt. |
|-----------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| All India | 179787454 | 33164085 | 18.45% | 1310256 | 0.73% |
| J&K | 1601606 | 156382 | 9.76% | 28917 | 1.81% |
| Jammu | 170917 | 60162 | 35.20% | 12503 | 7.32% |
| Udhampur | 79845 | 21706 | 27.19% | 2638 | 3.30% |
| Doda | 74110 | 10456 | 14.11% | 1913 | 2.58% |

Source:

<http://secc.gov.in/categorywiseSalariedJobReport?reportType=ST%20Category>

According from the above (Table 6) there are (0.73%) households in the National Level of the SCs who are in the Government Jobs. However, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir (1.81%) is better than national percentage.

(Table 7): Income Source of S.C Households All India Vs. Jammu and Kashmir

| Name | No. of Households with income source from Cultivation | No. of Households with income source from Manual Casual Labor | No. of Households with income source from Part-time or Full-Time Domestic Service | No. of Households with income source from Foraging Rag Picking | No. of Households with income source from Non-agricultural Own Account Enterprise | No. of Households with income source from Begging/Charity/ Alms collection | No. of Households with income source from Others |
|-----------|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| All India | 6089826 | 22308739 | 725073 | 90551 | 349432 | 133498 | 34547890 |
| J&K | 36971 | 71490 | 4727 | 76 | 916 | 291 | 41911 |
| Jammu | 7650 | 30388 | 2099 | 36 | 375 | 92 | 19522 |
| Udhampur | 9674 | 8277 | 470 | 1 | 132 | 20 | 3132 |
| Doda | 3883 | 4125 | 249 | 7 | 28 | 12 | 2152 |

Source:

<http://secc.gov.in/categorywiseSalariedJobReport?reportType=ST%20Category>

The above (table 7) provides information about the income source of S.C households at National Level and of Jammu and Kashmir. At National Level 12.41% of S.C households earn their income engaging in manual labor.

However, in Jammu and Kashmir 4.46% S.C households are engaged in manual labor. This is followed by agriculture activities (cultivation) from where 3.39 % at All India level and 2.31% at State level S.C households draw their income.

While a mere 0.19% at All India Level and 0.06% at State Level are engaged in non-agricultural own account enterprises.

(Table 8): Total and S.C person days generated in MGNREGA during 2014-15 to 2018-19.

| Person Days | 2018-19 | 2017-18 | 2016-17 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Person days generated so far (in lac) | 126.87 | 379.05 | 315.59 | 316.32 | 121.09 |
| S.C person days % of total Person days | 4.21 | 5.07 | 5.69 | 5.83 | 4.69 |

Source: - http://nregarep2.nic.in/netnrega/dynamic2/ReportGenerated_MPR.aspx

According to the data presented in the (table 8) , the year 2017-18 counts for highest person days generated which are 379.05 and in this year the share percentage of SC is 5.07%.

| Name of District | Total Person days(in lac) | S.C Person days(in Lac) |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Doda | 15.72 | 1.63 (10.4) |
| Udhampur | 9.39 | 2.49 (26.53) |
| Jammu | 14.53 | 4.39 (30.55) |
| Jammu Division | 39.64 | 8.51 (21.46) |

Source: - http://nregarep2.nic.in/netnrega/dynamic2/ReportGenerated_MPR.aspx

From above data presented in the above are clear from the district wise data of MNREGA 2018 of study area, district Jammu has highest share of SC person days(30.55 %) generated during the year 2018 followed by Udhampur 26.53 %.

District Doda counts for least share percent of SC person days which is 10.4%.

The Jammu Division shows 21.46% of SC share in person days generated during the year.

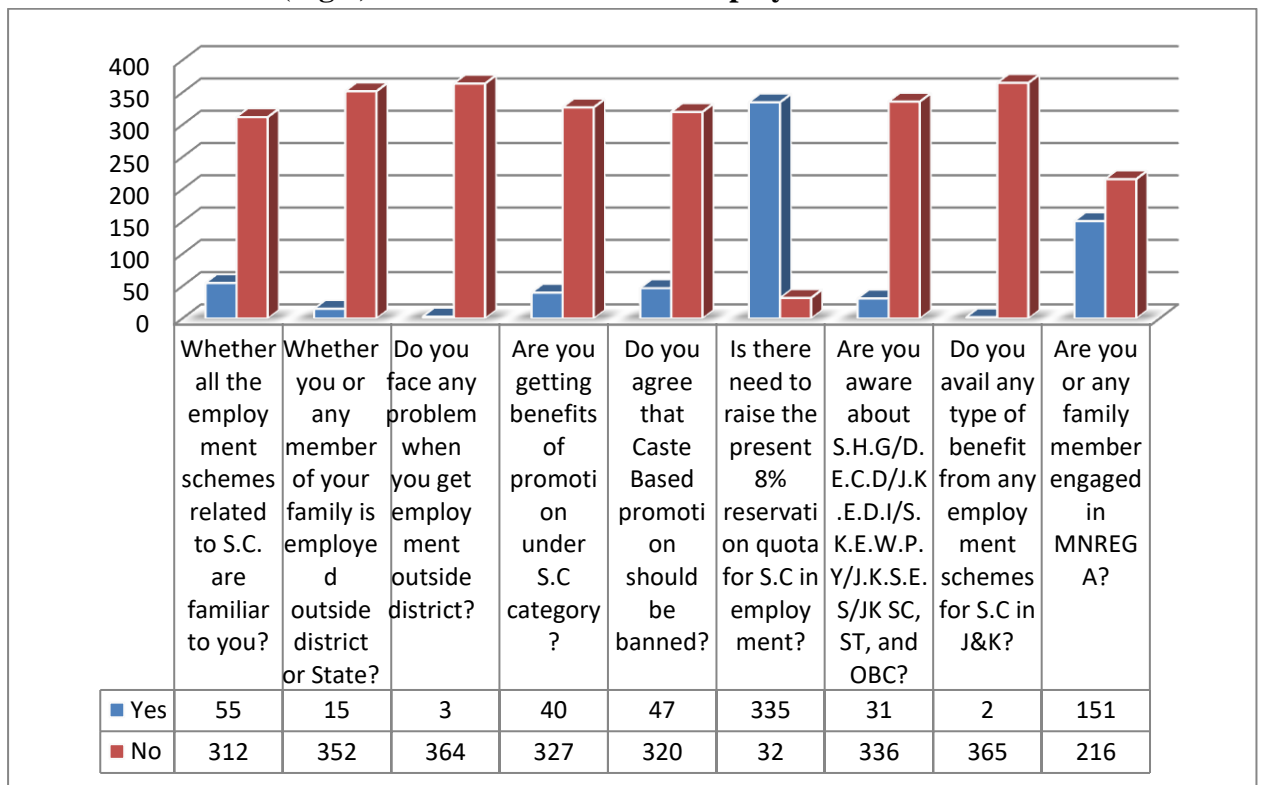
In the very next year 2006-07 of MNREGA implementation a total number of 8212 SC persons were issued job cards.

In year 2016-17 the numbers of SC persons possessing job cards are 80,108. This shows 10.2% increase in job card generation among SC workers (Official website of MNREGA).

Total number of MGNREGA active worker as on 29-10-2018 were 15.04 lac and S.C active worker against total active workers percentage is 5.02 %.(official website of MNREGA).

Glimpses of Employment of Scheduled Caste at grassroots level:-

(Fig 3): Scheduled Caste and Employment.



Source:- Field Survey.

The (fig 3) is about the various dimensions of employment for Scheduled Caste. This figure mainly tells about the awareness of Scheduled caste towards various income generating schemes.

55 respondents out of 367, which counts (15%) only were aware of all the employment schemes framed by the government just for the welfare of Scheduled Caste.

A low percentage of respondents (8.4%) were well aware of the particular employment generating institutions and schemes framed by them for a specific group (SC). These institution and schemes are Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI), Sher-e-Kashmir Employment & Welfare programme for the Youth (SKEWPY), Jammu and Kashmir State Self Employment Scheme (JKSES), District Employment and Counseling Department (DECD), Self Help Groups (SHGs) and JK SC,ST,OBC Corporation.

A small percentage (0.5%) of respondents availed the benefits of employment mentioned above schemes and institutions.

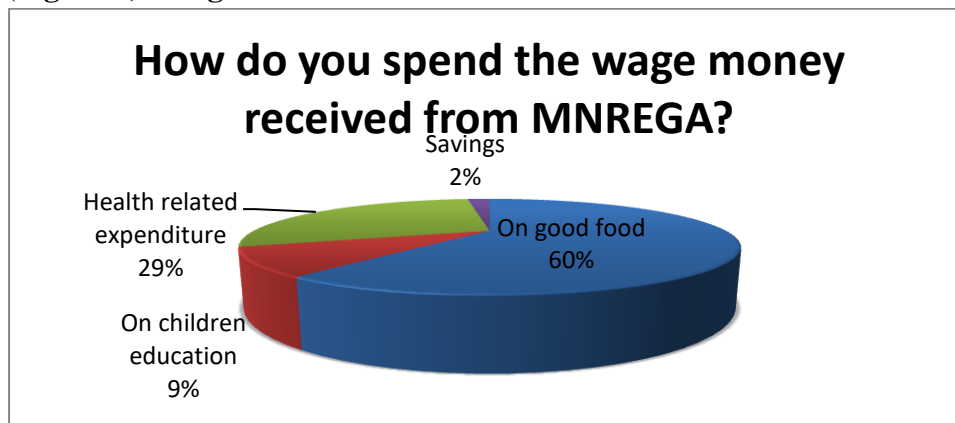
Meanwhile, a good number of respondents 151 (41.1%) were engaged in MNREGA works in the study area for earning a livelihood.

10.8% of respondents who were serving in various government departments were enjoying the benefits of promotion under Scheduled Caste quota.

Almost all the respondents 335 out of 367 (91.2%) raised their voice to increase the present 8% reservation in employment for Scheduled Caste in State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Out of the total number of respondents, only 15 respondents get employment under the inter-district recruitment policy for Scheduled Caste and out of these 15 only three respondents faced single or multi problems while performing their duties outside the home district.

(Figure 4): Wages Received From MNREGA



The (Fig. 4) shows that most of the respondents (60%) spend the wage money earned from MNREGA on accessing the good food.

This is followed by 29% of respondents; they use the wages to meet health-related expenditures

whereas 9% spend the wages on children education.

A small portion of respondents (2%) save their earnings, from MNREGA to encounter the future expenses and risks.

Health

Health is wealth- is a famous notion heard and spoken all over the world. Every individual and every citizen of each country has basic rights to access the health opportunities. “As citizens of India, the Dalits became eligible for a number of rights, including economic rights, as guaranteed in the Indian Constitution; they continue to constitute the majority among those with poor health indicators. Studies reveal that individuals’ poorer health status, including higher morbidity, lower life expectancy and higher rates of infant mortality, is linked to her race, ethnicity and caste, and in certain cases, nationality. Studies also reveal that any kind of discrimination rooted in social, including caste, or racial origin affects people’s health in at least three distinct ways: (a) health status, (b) access to healthcare, and (c) in quality of health services. For instance, racism and discrimination directly impede equal access to health services by excluding groups from healthcare systems, by limiting their access by law, or by discouraging their participation”.(Ramaiah, A.2015). The position of Dalits in Jammu and Kashmir regarding features of health is same as rest of India.

(Table 9): Utilization of ICDS services by Scheduled Caste women during Pregnancy and while Breast Feeding.

| Services received during Pregnancy. | | | | | | Services received while Breast Feeding. | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Year | Any Benefit | Supplementary Food | Health Check ups | Health & Nutrition education | No. of Children | Any Benefit | Supplementary Food | Health Check ups | Health & Nutrition education | No. of Children |
| 2005-06 | N.A | 18.0 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 151 | N.A | 10.2 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 151 |
| 2015-16 | 37.5 | 37.1 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 793 | 26.9 | 25.9 | 17.1 | 16.0 | 792 |

Source: - <http://rchiips.org/NFHS/NFHS-4Report.shtml>

The (table 9) delivers evidence about the various services provided to Scheduled Caste women during pregnancy and while breast feeding in the year 2005-06 and 2015-16. The data was presented by National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3 & 4) reported in the year 2005-06 and 2015-16.

In the year 2005-06, 18.0 % pregnant women were given supplementary food while the percentage increased in the year 2015-16 (37.1).

Only 4.0% pregnant women were checked up by health authorities in the year 2005-06 and in the year 2015-16 20.7% were recorded.

Another important service of ICDS, health & nutrition education was utilized by 5.5% in the year 2005-06 and 21.2% in 2015-16.

As per report the percentage of services provided by ICDS to breast feeding mothers were 10.2% in the year 2005-06 and 25.9% in 2015-16 for supplementary food.

Whereas for health checkups percentage was 1.4% (2005-06) and 17.1% (2015-16).

3.5% of breast feeding mothers in the year 2005-06 were given education about health and nutrition, while it counts 16.0% in the year 2015-16.

(Table 10): Scheduled Caste Percentage registration and mother & child protection card in year 2015.

| Percentage of Pregnancies that were registered. | No. of pregnancies. | Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card. | No. of registered pregnancies. |
|---|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 86.7 | 527 | 91.3 | 457 |

Source: - <http://rchiips.org/NFHS/NFHS-4Reports/Jammu&Kashmir.pdf>

(Table 10) is about the scheduled caste women registered and given mother & child protection card by state health authorities during the year 2015. This data is given by NFHS-4 reported in 2015.

The percentage of pregnant women that were registered in state health institutions was 86.7 which count 527 women.

And 91.3 % of mothers were given Mother Child Protection Card which counts 457 women.

(Table 11): Health Insurance Coverage among Scheduled Caste women and men in year 2015.

| Percentage of women covered by any health schemes or health insurance. | No. of women | Percentage of men covered by any health schemes or health insurance. | No. of men |
|--|--------------|--|------------|
| 2.2 | 2152 | 0.9 | 524 |

Source: - <http://rchiips.org/NFHS/NFHS-4Reports/Jammu&Kashmir.pdf>

(Table 11) shows the number of scheduled caste men and women and their percentage given health insurance coverage under various health schemes in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the year 2015-16. This data was presented by NFHS-4 report.

The percentage of women covered by any health schemes or health insurance either given by state authorities or private sector was 2.2 and the number of women was 2152.

Percentage of men covered by any health schemes or health insurance was 0.9 and 524 was the digit.

Conclusion:-

In this paper the researcher made an attempt to study the implementation of welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes of the three districts namely Jammu, Udhampur and Doda of the Jammu division of the Jammu and Kashmir at the grassroots level. in the state of Jammu and Kashmir the concentration of the scheduled castes are found in this Jammu division as it is inferred from the secondary and survey that the majority of the respondents are engaging in the labor followed by the agriculture and very few are in the Government sector. Out of the 13 castes which are listed in the list of Scheduled caste by the state Government among these very few are dominant in the socio political arena thee people are significantly lived in the Jammu district and attains the urban facilities very well.

The position of the welfare schemes first the state government are not grave towards the development for these weaker sections of the state. There is a cooperation called Jammu and Kashmir Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and other backward Classes development. The cooperation also failed to address the graveness of the weaker sections of the state as it was reported by the P.S (Verma 2011) that the cooperation does not using the funds properly or diverted to other projects.

The respondents are not well cognizant about the schemes even the same respondents are not well versed about this. Jammu and Kashmir Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and other backward Classes development the cooperation. The other grassroots institutions like the Panchayats and other originations also did not organizing (like

school and NGOS) the awareness camps for these people even the Jammu and Kashmir Scheduled caste/ tribe and other backward classes development cooperation provides RS 30000 for the awareness purposes . The upshot of these programs are attained by the people who are lived in the urban areas as most of the cognizance camps remains urban centric.

Apart from this it was found that there is a gigantic variance in the level of the execution of the government welfare programs in these three districts. The respondents highlight that they did not like the attitude of the government employees while going in their offices for the work.

References:-

- Avatthi Ramaiah. (2015) Health Status of Dalits in India, Economic and Politically weekly (43) pp 70.
- <http://ncsc.nic.in/pages/display/47> retrieved on 18-9-2018.
- <http://ecostatjk.nic.in/publications/publications> retrieved on 12- 9-2018.
- <http://ecostatjk.nic.in/publications/publications.htm> retrieved on 12- 9-2018.
- <http://ecostatjk.nic.in/publications/publications.htm> retrieved on 12- 9-2018.
- http://nregarep2.nic.in/netnrega/dynamic2/ReportGenerated_MPR.aspx retrieved on 28-9-2018.
- http://nregarep2.nic.in/netnrega/dynamic2/ReportGenerated_MPR.aspx retrieved on 28-9- 2018.
- <http://rchiips.org/NFHS/NFHS-4Report.shtml> retrieved on 5-10-2018.
- <http://rchiips.org/NFHS/NFHS-4Reports/Jammu&Kashmir.pdf> retrieved on 5-10-2018.
- <http://rchiips.org/NFHS/NFHS-4Reports/Jammu&Kashmir.pdf> retrieved on 5-10-2018.
- <http://secc.gov.in/categorywiseSalariedJobReport?reportType=ST%20Category> retrieved on 01-11-2018.
- <http://secc.gov.in/categorywiseSalariedJobReport?reportType=ST%20Category> retrieved on 01-11-2018.
- P.S .Verma (2011) Dalits in Jammu and Kashmir Rekha Chowdhary *Identity Politics In Jammu and Kashmir* pp 363-380.
- Fifth, report on Ministry of Human resource development Lok Shaba on 18-12-2015.
Role of Educational Institutions including University, Technical, Medical and Engineering in Socio economic development of SCs and STs- Implementation of reservation Policy In university of Delhi retrieved on 15-9-2018.