

STUDY ON GOVERNMENT SCHEMES OF TELANGANA STATE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OBC

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Abstract

The rise of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the political arena since the mid-1980s has been heralded as India's "silent revolution". This political ascendancy has also been viewed as representing a large enough flux in the traditional hierarchies of the caste system, such that we now have "a plethora of assertive caste identities articulate alternative hierarchies" leading to a scenario where "there is hardly any unanimity on ranking between jatis". Indeed, there is no doubt, especially since the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments in the early 1990s, that the so-called lower castes have become an important force in Indian politics at all levels - local, state and national. Employing a difference-in-differences strategy and analyzing individuals born between 1926-1985, we find convergence in primary and secondary education, but continued divergence in higher education. Younger cohorts of OBCs converge with upper castes in wages and white-collar jobs. The extension of affirmative action increases the share of OBCs with government jobs and secondary education, though increased political representation does not seem to be correlated with better outcomes.

Keywords: OBC, Schemes, Government, Development

Introduction

The New Telangana State

A Perspective for Inclusive and Sustainable Development

A new social framework which is participatory and accountable to stakeholders is a prerequisite for inclusive and sustainable development of the new state of Telangana which is to be created soon. The socio-economic challenges are in providing land security to the tribals, expanding surface irrigation, creating power-generating capacity and in providing better state provision of health and education services.

The imminent formation of the new state of Telangana promises to address and fulfil the long cherished hopes and aspirations of over 35 million people. The merger of the former Hyderabad state with the Indian union in 1948 marked the end of feudalism and opened up a vista of opportunities for development for the people of Telangana. But not much time was allowed for social change and transformation in Telangana before it was merged with the Andhra region to constitute the state of Andhra Pradesh in 1956. Telangana's merger with the more resourceful, educated, skilled and politically dominant Seemandhra, far from releasing local initiative and enterprise, gave rise to new tensions and universal discontent among the people of Telangana consisting largely of weaker or disadvantaged sections, e.g., scheduled castes (SCs), scheduled tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and minorities, who constitute nearly 90% of the total population.

With the creation of Telangana, there would be high expectations from the common people for their economic betterment and for opportunities to participate in shaping their destinies.

Nothing short of a new social framework that allows inclusive and participatory development would be able to meet these aspirations. This is desirable as well as workable. A sociopolitical arrangement that allows the common people to share political power and responsibilities at various levels would enable them to articulate their real problems and explore workable solutions in keeping with local resource endowments. Such an arrangement would also enable them to see the possibilities and limitations of development with the available resources and can elicit constructive effort from them, ensuring stability and social harmony.

Others Backward Classes (OBC)

OBC is a general term used to describe the Government of India. It also refers to castes that are marginalized academically or socially. OBCs can receive 27 percent of the government sector work reservation, as well higher education. The Indian Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment maintains an OBC list. This list is constantly changing with new communities and castes being added or removed in accordance with educational, economic, and social concerns. The Lok Sabha asked the Union Minister Jitendra Sing if the OBC percentage in central government agencies was 21.57 % as of January. This also showed an increase in OBCs working in central government agencies in September 1993. Similar to 2015, schools that were solely focused on OBC students were found. These schools violated the reserve policy 49 on faculty recruitment for OBCs.

It is Telangana: BC groups A B C D A E And. Communities are recognized as part of the Telangana State government that are members of Communities Castes/Backward Classes.

Present caste System in Telagana

For purposes of politics or government the castes are generally divided into

Upper Castes (23 percent from people)

Other Backward Classes (OBC) (about around 48 percent (or 48%)

Scheduled Castes (about 17 percent in the entire population)

Scheduled Tribe (about 11 percent from the total population)

Caste	population
OBC	48%
SCs (DALIT)	17%
STs (TRIBALS)	11
GENERAL	23

Telangana Govt will add 17 new castes on the OBC List. This will benefit more than 10,000 families

- The cabinet has included 17 of the total castes in the OBC group A. Four of these castes are included in group D to ensure that they can receive benefits from the government as per the reservations contingent.

- According to the recommendations of the Telangana government's backward class commission, the Telangana government decided to add 17 additional castes (OBC) to the Other Backward Classes category.
- Cabinet members of state endorsed the decision at Monday's meeting, which was held under the supervision of K Chandrasekhar Rao, chief secretary.
- There are currently 112 OBC castings in Telangana. They are divided into four groups: B C D based on their handicaps. All cast members are entitled to 25% in job and educational opportunities.
- Muslims can also be classified as distinct groups (Group E) by OBC, with a 4 per cent quota for education and employment.
- The latest Cabinet decision included 17 castes in the OBC group A. Four other castes are included in group D, which will ensure that those belonging to these castes will be able to receive the government's contingent on reservation.
- The new castes to be included in the Group A are: Addapuvaru, Bhagavatula, Bail Kammara/Chigadi/Gadia Lohar, Eenuti/Yenati, Ganjikoti/Ganjikooti, Goud Jetti, Kaki Pagadala, Patamvaru, /Masailhlu, OAD/OD/ODD, Sonnail/Sonnayollu, Sri Kashitriya Ramajogi/Ramajogi, Dheracheerali/Telsuri/Telsoori and Tolubommalata Varu/Boppla.
- And those falling under Group D are: Aheer/Aheeryalu, Govili/Govill/Gouli, Kullakadigi/Kullikadigi/Chitem and Taroullu/Soma Vamasa Kshatriya.
- A person who is familiar with the process said that all 17 castes are to be included in the OBC List. OBC includes "Most Backward Class" (MBC), which is the vast majority of nomadic and semi-nomadic communities that have not been granted any type of reservation in the past.
- Burra Ramulu, Telangana OBC commissioner, conducted an extensive study of the socio-economic situation of the most vulnerable communities over a period of two and a half years. Through the study, the commission clearly reduced 23 castes and subcastes. Later, 17 castes were selected for reservation. In July, the commission published their report.

Government schemes for the benefit of OBC

New swarnima-specific plan for women

The main goals of this scheme include the self-reliance spirit for women who are eligible to participate in the scheme. Class groups that are disadvantaged and who are living in poverty.

The little-known aspects of the new Swarnima are

The maximum loan limit is set at 100000 per beneficiary. Interest is charged at 5percent p.the beneficiary woman isn't obliged to invest any money of her own money in the projects.

Tom and being from the backward classes as per the notification issued to the state central government from time to time will be visible to be eligible for loans under this scheme. An annual income for the family of the the applicant must be less than 20000 the annual household revenue of the applicant has to be below 27500.

Pre-matric Scholarships available to OBC students

Even after fifty-one years of independence, and as a part of the numerous actions taken to increase the education level in the country, literacy rates for the backward classes, and especially among women are very low. A number of steps have been implemented by the government and the progress that has been made was announced for improvement of education and literacy over the last five years, but there's an extended way get to the level of spirituality of literacy, or the actual level use of it. the sun's education and economic aid for backward classes do not have this and there's a difference in between the two class segments of the population at each stage. In light of that same. It is believed that the anus results need to be introduced in a variety of information specifically for this growing backward classis in order to give an equal playing field for the compaction of the backward segments of the population.

It has been observed that children of OBCs from the most disadvantaged are not in the NGO schools, and they are often help of parents who work in the traditional way or other ways to supplement their family's income. It is thought that the pre-matric scholarship team could be beneficial in addressing education for these children, particularly among the girls' children of the weaker segment. A pre-matric scholarship for those children who belong to the those in the weaker sections of the OBC was designed with this goal in mind.

OBC who live below the double poverty lines, which is a huge portion of the population, and the disputes between these two OBC themselves. To begin with, it's proposed to award a border scholarship to students in school for OBC parents with a household income that is less than the poverty line by more than double.

The award of the scholarship is the sanction for students whose parents' guardianship's income for all soldiers does not exceed 44,500 per year. The scholarship can be awarded to students who are enrolled in classes 1 and 2 or any other substance pre-matric level class for those scholars. Class 3 in the following class of the pre-matric stage. Hostel scholarships will end at the conclusion of class of x.

post-matriculatory scholarships for OBC

The purpose for this program is to offer financial aid to OBC students enrolled in the post mat matriculation stage in order to help them finish their education. The award is open to Indian residents of OBC is being announced to authorities of Central Government State Government UT administration.

The Government of the India has implemented the program of post-matric scholarships to students from OBC in 1998. The goal is to provide the students with financial aid to OBCs who are enrolled in post-matriculation studies at recognized institutions.

Centrally-sponsored scheme for construction of hostels for OBC girls and boys

The plan AIMS to provide hostel facilities to students who belong to socially marginalized and students from backward classes is particularly targeted at rural areas in order to allow students to pursue for higher and secondary education. The centrally sponsored scheme for the construction of hostels for OBC girls and boys is huge and has been in operation since 1998 to 1999 in order to tackle the issue of education inequalities of OBC each of the 10 students in form to rural areas, particularly those from the less privileged sections were cut off because there is no secondary schools and colleges close by and the lack of comfortable hostel for a reasonable price in the area where these schools are located. This scheme was

introduced in order to allow the continuation of education for students from OBC particularly those from the ruler or removed area as well as of poor families. The scheme was made available w.e.f.2010-11. Students who have the eligibility requirements may be allocated places in hostels built in the scheme:

Students whose gas is included in the central/state listing of classes that are backward, and that do not belong to "the "creamy layer".

Hostels are vital for post-matriculant students, but when there are openings for pre-matric students in particular at secondary level would be eligible for accommodation.

Other factors, including the same performer is a benefit for OBC students who come been born into families with low incomes.

At least 5% of total seats must be designated for students who have disabilities.

Assistance to voluntary organisations for welfare of OBCs

The scheme of providing grants for aid to voluntary organizations within the backward classes sector was enacted by the Government of India during the 9th five-year plan. The primary purpose of the grant-in aid to non-profit organizations to carry out welfare programs for OBCs is improve the socio-economic and educational living conditions for these groups by volunteer efforts.

The purpose of the program is to engage the community sector in improving the educational and socio-economic conditions of the targeted OBC group OBC with the intention of improving their capabilities to allow them to establish income-generating venture by themselves. Getting fully employed in certain sectors or in other areas. The fact that the personal who may be part of a voluntary group could be involved in but also be developed was the primary motive that underlies the formulations of the scheme.

The universal selector is only searching for BC as specified below. The beneficiary must be part of OBC as per the list of notified classes within the Central List of Backward Classes.

The beneficiary whose parents' income for all sources, including official's does not exceed one lakh rupees annually is eligible to avail as a benefit in the plan.

The National Overseas Scholarship to other backward classes

The schemes offer financial aid to the selected candidates to complete master-level courses for PhD abroad in the specific area of study: Engineer Management, Management, Agricultural Science and Medicine

A maximum of one child from parents who is not qualified for this scholarship. Moreover, successful self substituted will be needed for applicants around the world will not be assessed for the award of an additional or following award. and one can only be awarded a single word the word is awarded only one time.

Summing up, our findings suggest that the gaps between the Others and OBCs and SC-ST remain large for a variety of important indicators. Average MPCE and wages of the OBCs and SC-ST are 57 and 69 per cent and 57 and 42 per cent, respectively, of the average of the Others. Their share of labor force employed in white-collar jobs is about one fourth and half the proportion of the Others. On the other hand, the share of the OBC and SC-ST labor force employed as casual labor is twice and thrice that of the Others, respectively. However, despite significant gaps in the above indicators, we find evidence of catch- up between OBCs and Others for the younger cohorts (especially in literacy, primary education and wages), but we find continued divergence in all education categories after the middle school level, regular

wage salaried jobs and in white-collar jobs except for the youngest cohort. This picture is different from the one that emerges after a similar analysis between SC-STs and Others, 28 where the divergence and dissimilarity in all indicators vis-à-vis the Others is much greater. In the case of intergenerational transmission of education we find the lowest mobility for SC-STs though there is an increase over time. Younger cohorts of OBCs are closer to the Others than to SC-STs in several indicators, whereas the older cohorts were closer to the SC-STs. Analysis of the affirmative action policies instituted for the OBCs since 1993 are seen to increase both their share of government jobs and the proportion finishing secondary schooling. We also carry out a preliminary exploration of the role of political representation in affecting socio-economic outcomes of the OBCs, and find little evidence in support of it.

Conclusion

Indian society is shifting towards a more open and inclusive society, and is now embracing changes and advancements that acknowledge the humanity of everyone regardless of caste or religion. Numerous movements have been initiated in India to fight against the injustices inherent in the casting system. This has prompted people to be more respectful with fellow caste members. The gradual elimination of caste systems has helped a lot of the castes that are lower as well as India deserves to be praised for its ongoing efforts to remove this practice from its culture. It is nevertheless important to think about how the status of a caste impacts the standard of living within India along with the level of social mobility for Indians currently. India is a democratic state. Caste is a crucial Indian institutional system of socialization, ranks individuals based on their birthplace. It is built on the concept of caste mobility can cause an obstacle to democratic processes. It is evident that caste plays an important factor in casting votes.

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