

Introduction :-

This intensity of problem of poverty is found more in developing nations comparing to developed countries. Due to which, united Nation Organization has taken a serious note of this problem United Nations Organization, as a part of its effort for the eradication of poverty, declared: "15th October " the days as "International Day" of poverty eradication. The Year 1996 was celebrated as "Poverty Eradication Year" A period of 50 Years is completed in the year 1995 to the formation of United Nations Organization. On this eve, the thoughts of social development of entire world is being made. About poverty eradication, government schemes, full employment, social & economical development, fulfillment of basic needs etc. 190 countries should observe some policies in a combined way and for this purpose, to set up funds. Was the main motive behind it. However in this context, as no consensus could be reached in various countries of the world in reference to eradication of poverty, so the problem of poverty is still observed in the development countries still today.

There has been an excellent progress in the world as well as in India in the science & technology, due to which, the living standard of all the citizens of the community was ought to go on top level however it could not be made possible. In the slavery slaves, in the Feudal system land workers and in today's capitalism, agricultural laborers, unorganized workers, landless, nomadic tribes, tribal people, the people living in huts and so many categories of people who are economically & socially backward and these people have remained to be poor. The country seems to have been partitioned between "India" and "Bharat. "

Our progress regarding eradication of poverty is dissatisfactory. Even after lapse of 50 Years of independence, our peoples' representative, officers, contractors become rich however general people remained needy ones only.

The government has implemented some special schemes for the eradication of poverty however these schemes did not reach to poorers till today. The benefits of these schemes were grabbed by corrupt political leaders. Officers, local leaders in the midst. Out of one rupee given for the poorers. Only 20 paise reaches to poorers, it was exclaimed by Rajiv Gandhi once. The mediator

politicians and officers cheats the poorers. They grab Money by creating hurdles and so such schemes proves non satisfactory for the eradication of poverty and the schemes are held a pure failure. The schemes for the poverty eradication are not used as desired. To know its reason, I am going to study beneficiary families of Suvarna Jayanti Rural Self Employment Scheme in a sociological attitude and I shall also see what can be done to give more benefits to the poorers of these schemes. As it shall help in making the objectives of the government schemes fulfilled. Its use shall be for establishing social & economic equality in the people at large.

RESEARCH Method

While undertaking research of Social Science, social system is given most vital importance. If the proper research system is followed by the Researcher, then only proper research could be done. That means, the viability of the research, materiality, reality, scientific aspect, depends on the research system used by the Researcher. This is a scientific process of doing study and collection. Many prominent constituents are involved in this process. It is briefly summarized as below :

Research Design :-

Before beginning for research, the Researcher have to finalize the structure of the research. By deciding the research structure, the Researcher gets the certain direction. The time, money, sequence of the Researcher is saved by it. The research work completes in the prescribed time period. The research is undertaken according to the objectives. Properly and collection can be made easily. An understanding of the probable problems is reached. For this purpose, it is of vital importance to prepare the research structure and to make collection accordingly.

According to the present research topic and the objectives of the research, I have taken basis of the Descriptive Research Structure and Diagnostic Research Design and have completed the Research work. To take the detailed particulars of person, group, age, sex, religion, sect, community etc. and then to give its description is done in the Descriptive Research Design and this is the aim of the

Descriptive Research Structure. This Design is useful for the earlier analysis. Accordingly in the Descriptive Design, the scientific technique is used and it is collected accordingly. In the Diagnostic Research Design, a real knowledge of any problem is achieved, by getting understood its reasons and conventions and to suggest remedies with a view to solve that problem, is the main aim of this Design. In short to define is that it is the main objective of the Descriptive Research Design to suggest remedies on any social problem. For this purpose, this type of Design proves useful.

Period of Research :-

The Researcher has to finalize the period of the research. As the period of the research is finalized so it helps in the working of collection. Accordingly, I have selected the time period of my research of 9 years of the period from 01.04.1999 to 31 March 2008.

Scope & Limitation of the Research :-

The Government has been implementing various welfare schemes with a view to eradicate poverty in the community at large after independence. Out of that, Suvarna Jayanti Gram Swa Rojgar Yojana is one of that scheme. Detailed study has been made about the changes incurred in the beneficiaries families of this scheme, savings in the family, loan trading occupation, problems that are faced by the vocational training beneficiaries, the evaluation of the scheme, etc. prominent aspects have been studied in the present research.

While undertaking research in every topic as well while making collection, the Researcher faces some of the limitations. It is also important to consider it in the beginning. In my research, as study of all of the Districts of Marathwada region can be done so I have selected Latur District located in Marathwada region for the study. Accordingly as I shall not be able to study all of the beneficiaries families of Suvarna Jayanti Gram Swa Rojgar Yojana of Latur District so I have made selection of 200 beneficiaries families of the District and have collected primary collection through List technique. The scientific and materialistic analysis of the information collected has been made in the present Research thesis.

Interdisciplinary Relevance :-

Prominently all social sciences are inter-related and inter-dependent. For the present research, the topic selected is “ Sociological Study of the Beneficiaries Families of Suvarna Jayanti Gram Swa Rojgar Yojana, Special Reference – Latur District. According to this subject, I have studied the role, contribution of the above scheme in the rural poverty eradication. I have studied the concerned subject and have presented some of the conclusions and its benefits shall be to the Studiers of Economic Science, Management Science, Political Science, Peoples Administration, Social Science as well as to the scholars, rulers, planners. Because in this research, the prominent aspects of scheme, objectives, fulfillment of objectives, administration, planning, govt. policy etc. aspects are studied. The benefit of all these factors is going to be made to the studiers of the above administration.

International Status :-

Poverty is found in almost all countries in less or more proportion. However in comparison with the developed nations, the proportion of poverty is more in the developing and the countries situated in South Asia. In the time period of last 10 years, the economy of the South Asia has been changing rapidly. The speed of economical growth is increased. The proportion of the people below poverty line of the nations of Asia continent is decreasing, however the momentum of reduction of poverty is low. It is estimated by majority of the Social Scientists and the Economists that, if the same speed of economical growth is maintained, various artistic schemes are implemented then in the coming 15 – 20 years, the regional imbalance, poverty has been increasing in most of the parts of the nations of South Asia. Almost all nations in the South Asia have planned various schemes and they are making efforts for improving the social and economical condition of the people below poverty line. These nations are adopting independent policies for the eradication of poverty and social economical inequality.

National Status :-

India has given special emphasis on poverty eradication, self reliance, removal of inequality since the First Five Year Plan 1951-56 scheme. However since Sixth Five Year Scheme (1980-85), the rural developmental programme has been undertaken in India. Thereafter in the five year plan, programmes viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Scheme, Employment Guarantee Scheme, 20 – Points Programme, Remove Poverty programme (Garibi Hatao) etc. programmes were implemented for the eradication of poverty. Thereafter the Central Government closed all the schemes viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme, Tricem, Women and Children Development, Ten Lacs Well Scheme, and started Suvarna Jayanti Gram Swa Rojgar Yojana newly since 01.04.1999. By way of this scheme, an objective was decided to bring all families under poverty line on poverty line within three years. By way of this scheme, despite efforts of poverty eradication, yet in the year 2004-05, there were 11.25% people under line of poverty in Maharashtra State. In India, 232.16 ten lacs people were living the life in poverty in the year 2004-05.

The era of economical improvement started in India since 1991. Various social problems viz. illiteracy, ignorance, mal-nutrition, child death, bad health, blind faith, crimes, unemployment, inequality were formed due to the poverty. However for the eradication of these problems, Central and State Government has planned various welfare schemes and made implementation of the same, however the real benefits of these schemes did not reach the needy beneficiaries. Majority of the people who do not have help took the benefit of the same. As a result, in our nation, the positive effect of various welfare schemes are not found to a great extent, and it is the main aim of this research to find out its reasons.

Significance of the Study :-

As on today, Central and State Government has been implementing various Five Year Plans, Annual Schemes, Welfare Schemes, Socio-useful Agricultural and Industrial policy with a view to eradicate poverty in India. However today also, not more satisfactory success is received to this effort. The objectives finalized by the Government are not achieved. The needy and eligible

beneficiary families of the community did not get the real benefits of the various schemes. The social and economical condition of the beneficiary poor family is not improved. Many times, the schemes are shown to be implemented in documentary level only. The figures of the beneficiary families are stated wrongly. Various obstructions are put forth from the administrative level. The reasoning of all of these aspects have been done by me in the said research. Accordingly due to the present research, some of the following important aspects and problems shall come to attention.

1. After taking benefit of the Suvarna Jayanti Gram Swa Rojgar Yojana, it shall come to attention about what results were found on the beneficiary families.
2. The aspects are clarified as to – whether the beneficiary families of this scheme have started business, which vocational training, whether they started business after taking vocational training ? Whether they borrowed loan for starting the business ? How did they made the repayment of the loan borrowed? All of these aspects have been clarified.
3. It is going to understood by way of this study as to which revolutions were made in the beneficiary families of this scheme.
4. The success of any scheme depends on the administrative machinery who makes the implementation. The role of Local Self Institutions, Banks, District Rural Development Agency in the implementation of this scheme shall come to attention.

Objectives of Research :-

As the objectives of the research is finalized, so the Researcher gets the certain direction. Accordingly it helps in completing the research work in limitation and the research becomes viable. Accordingly it checks the contents that is out of the topic and the collection. Adhering to the subject matter of my research, I have presented following some prominent objectives as below :

1. The anticipated benefits was not reached to the beneficiary families of Suvarna Jayanti Gram Swa Rojgar Yojana.
2. While taking benefits by the beneficiary families, they are subjected to number of problems.
3. Majority of beneficiary families are not taking proper use of the vocational training and the loan.
4. In the implementation of the scheme, there is no positive involvement of D. R. D. A. (Local Self Institutions)
5. The administrative efforts proves short for achieving the objective of the Suvarna Jayanti Gram Swa Rojgar Yojana.
6. Due to self assistance group, there has been some positive amendments in the beneficiary families.

Introduction of Research Sector :-

The earlier Osmanabad District of Marathwada region was divided and Latur District was formed on dt. 16.08.1982. In Latur District, at the beginning, five talukas viz. Latur, Ahmedpur, Udgir, Nilanga, Ausa have been included. Thereafter on 15th August, 1992, two new talukas were formed named Renapur and Chakur. Thereafter 3 new talukas were formed named Deoni, Jalkot, Shirur Anantpal on dt. 23 June 1999. There are at present 10 talukas in Latur District.

SAMPLE SELECTION :-

While undertaking research in the Social Sciences, the Researcher has to select the sample from the material. Because it is not possible to study entire material and there is no such need at all too. Proper study can be undertaken by selecting the sample out of the material by proper scientific method. According to this, in the present research, 20 villages out of seven talukas were selected. In those 20 villages, every answerer was selected. For the selection of these answerer, the system of Sahenuk Sample Selection was used. Primary and other data is collected from those 200 answerers.

CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FACTS :-

After collecting the facts, the research has to undertake classification and analysis of the collected facts by proper and scientific method. As the classification and analysis of the facts is done, so it gives a meaning to the fact. In the present research, the Researcher has made use of various scientific base and have classified the collected facts. Due to which, the researcher has got the specific meaning. Accordingly after classification, for making analysis of the collected facts, at proper places, tables, graph have been taken as a base and the analysis is done.