

# Social Welfare Schemes Implemented By Government Of Tamilnadu For Scheduled Caste Persons In Coimbatore District - A Review Of Related Literature

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**Abstract**—The Tamil Nadu Government plays a crucial role in developing social welfare schemes and the socioeconomic upliftment of marginalized communities. This study evaluates the impact of these schemes on the Scheduled Castes (SC) in Coimbatore district. This scheme mainly focuses on key parameters such as employment, education, healthcare, housing, and finances. The study adopts a method by integrating quantitative data reports from the government and qualitative insights via interviews. Initial findings show significant advancements in the education and skill development process, which have led to employability among SC youth. Anyhow, the challenge is equal access to healthcare and housing. Further, the research examines the roles of community awareness in increasing the benefits of welfare program initiatives and identifies areas for policy improvements. This research explores the development of more inclusive and effective social welfare policies.

**Keywords:** Social Welfare schemes, Scheduled Caste, employment, Healthcare, Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore District, Policy Improvement, Financial Inclusion, Education, Housing.

## I. INTRODUCTION

A scheme like Social Welfare serves as an important mechanism for promoting equality of social and economic, particularly disadvantaged populations. The Tamil Nadu government has initiated many welfare initiatives that aim to improve the lives of marginalized groups, including the Scheduled Castes. This scheme identifies a variety of needs, including education, healthcare, employment, housing and financial status. Nowadays, the Coimbatore district is popular for its industrial growth and urbanization. Without being affected by substantial investments, the question arises of which of these schemes has addressed inequities and improved the socioeconomic status of SC communities. This study investigates the interchange among ground-level realities and policy initiatives, which provide the success and limitations of the welfare framework.

In Tamil Nadu, the SC community has faced many challenges that limit their access and opportunities. So, the government has introduced a welfare scheme that focuses on overcoming these gaps and continuing differences, especially in urban regions in Coimbatore. This district has both rural and urban areas, which provides a sample assessment of the reach and impact of welfare schemes. The schemes identify socioeconomic imbalances such as scholarships, skill development programs, housing allowances, and healthcare offers. However, the efficacious depends on government commitments, administrative efficiency, community awareness and policy alignment. The extent of this study explores the factors affecting the success or failure of welfare programs in the Coimbatore district.

This study has a great opportunity to inform policy changes and develop welfare programs. This research integrates quantitative data analysis and a qualitative insights approach, which provides a clear understanding of the impact of welfare schemes. This integrated approach is called the 'Mixed method Approach'. The study aims to showcase the practical challenges faced in accessing benefits provided by the government by conducting interviews with stakeholders and beneficiaries. It also examines the outcome of socioeconomic initiative programs, such as developments in educational attainment, employment opportunities, and healthcare. All these findings are more effective and sustainable welfare policies. It ensures that Scheduled Caste communities can achieve greater socioeconomic mobility and empowerment in Coimbatore district.

## II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Amaladoss A. and Reena P. George (2024) A severe socioeconomic challenge faced by Dalit women in Tamil Nadu due to centuries of systemic oppression. This research evaluates the success of economic and educational schemes implemented for Dalit women by the Tamil Nadu government. This study aims to examine how these schemes have affected their educational attainment, social mobility, and economic independence. Even though prominent improvements have been noticed in areas like education access and skill development, this study also investigates the continuous gap in achieving full financial independence and gender equality. The author uses descriptive and analytical methods to highlight regional imbalances that block the development of Dalit women. The finding's goal is to make policy changes and develop community awareness to increase the benefits of social welfare initiatives.

Subramanian, Lalithaa (2024) This study aimed to investigate the socio-cultural challenges faced by SC in Tamil Nadu. It explores how rural youth traverse systemic barriers in forming their ideas by employing qualitative methods, case studies, and group discussions. The research focuses on the impact of caste-based inequity, financial insecurity and limited education access on the personal and social life of Scheduled Caste youth. The paper shows away the impact of sub-cultural circumstances, social rejection, and lack of presentation of political life in shaping youth viewpoints by focusing on two rural villages. The key findings

highlight the importance of public participation, policy interventions and skill enhancement programs customized to empower SC youth and promote moving into adulthood with small changes.

Muthuramalingam M.R. (2023) This research investigates wealth-based disparities in cervix cancer screening among many women in Tamil Nadu. The research assesses prevalence and recognizes demographic factors impacting access to healthcare by using data from the National Family Health Survey. As a result, Scheduled Caste women face significant challenges due to financial inequality, lack of awareness and limited healthcare infrastructure. The study shows that wealthy women can undergo screening and point out inequality in access to marginalized groups. To address inequality and develop healthcare services for Scheduled Caste women, the authors promote participation in subsidized healthcare services and community awareness programs.

Sahoo, Priyabrata et al. (2023) conducted research that examines the multilayered deficiency between social groups in rural areas of India, particularly focusing on Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). Data from the National Sample Survey (NSS), the research builds the multidimensional Deprivation Index (MDI) to calculate the inequality in education, housing and economic status. This research results show that the SC and ST community peoples households experience higher levels of deprivation when compared to other community groups peoples, particularly in the areas of northeastern and central India. This study points out the necessity of targeted interventions like improvements in getting their basic amenities and rural area infrastructures to equalize the structural unbalance faced by the borderline community peoples.

Majhi, S. (2023) seriously analyzed the welfare schemes related to education for the Scheduled Castes (SC) in West Bengal, particularly in the Birbhum district. This study underscores the social and economic barriers faced by these community peoples. This research combines the primary data that received through interviews and the secondary data that received from the governmental organizations to find the effect of the central and state government schemes. The findings of the study tell the important point regarding the Scheduled Caste people not knowing about the welfare schemes that were available to them, with the major disappointment being the insufficient scholarships. Even though the scheme named Kanyashree is widespread, in that scheme, educational improvement for girls was given. This research highlights the necessity for awareness camps, implementation methods, and financial support to satisfy the educational needs of the borderline community.

Vinay Damodar (2023) illustrates the effect of welfare schemes mainly based on education on Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Scheduled Tribes (ST) in rural areas of Tamil Nadu. This study mainly aims at Scholarship programs such as after-schooling and abroad scholarships. Analyzing their roles in improving the school and college registration rates in borderline community peoples. This research finds delays in administration and not enough funding are the major obstacles to the schemes' efficiency. Even though these challenges are there, the programs are important to decreasing the discontinuity rates and increasing the rates of literacy.

Bango, Madhumita (2022) explores the social and regional differences in the usage of health care related to child and maternal services, particularly in Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in Tamil Nadu. The report from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) exposed the important difference between SC and ST in accessing health care. The main blockages for these differences are low literacy levels, economic differences, and not having enough knowledge about the healthcare infrastructures in rural areas. The author findings points out the emergency need for policy improvements focusing on giving better public health services, especially for borderline community people.

Arokkiaraj H. (2022) conducted research to find the link between international migration and caste dynamics, especially in Tamil Nadu. It underscores that the Backward Classes have enjoyed the chances of international migration, whereas the Scheduled Castes are slowly participating in this international migration. This research discusses how migration improves the economic levels of particular community groups. Women who are left behind are migrants for procedures to point out the inequality and confirm that they enjoy the benefits of international migration.

Sankaran (2022) seriously examined the evolution of legal framework and state policies aimed at safeguarding the welfare programs of Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes in India. Constitutional values such as equality, social justice, and human dignity, these values have significantly contributed to the development process in spite of the various natures of Indian society. However, the study highlights these initiatives remain insufficient in addressing inequalities and comprehensive substantive social justice. The paper plays an important role in collective efforts by the state and other agencies. They maintain an official order and further request for an order of equality. Sankaran highlights the need to bypass gaps in the stage of policy implementation to achieve long-lasting development for marginalized communities by recommending more inclusive and aimed policies.

Kumar, P.S. (2022) This research proposes welfare and development schemes for Scheduled Castes in India. That highlights the economic allocations and their impact on socioeconomic improvements. The study investigates educational funds decreased and social enhancements remained lifeless while funds for economic developments increased in multiple between 2018-2021. Pradhan Mantri Aarh Gram Yojana program showed the progress that rose in villages, but challenges like equitable implementation continue. This research aimed to find a more balanced and long-lasting financial solution to address gaps in education, infrastructure, and the healing of Scheduled Castes in India.

K. Ravikumar et al. (2022) explore the social and economic impact of the welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu on borderline communities, especially focusing on the Schedules castes (SC). The authors investigate the traditional concept of caste-related imbalance and the efficiency of the government programs that point out the inequalities. This research underlines the important improvement in the field of education and employment. They attain these through reservation policies and welfare initiatives focused on them. The authors note the continuous problems like inefficiencies in administration, which limit the benefits of the schemes, and the challenges in accessing the resources. These findings stress the policy reforms that aim to fill the gap between the policy intent and the implementation results of the policies focused on them.

Pankaj. A. K (2022) this study investigates the caste-based discrimination and social rejection faced by Dalits in entering welfare programs in Uttar Pradesh. Despite approval measures and state-funded welfare initiatives aimed at poverty line elimination and employment generation, systemic discrimination endures. The research, based on exploration, emphasizes that partiality, corruption and the socio-political structure underscore the influence of the identification of beneficiaries and the distribution of welfare services. By employing the contact of social exclusion, the paper explores the challenges in the obtainability, accessibility and affordability of welfare programs for Dalits. The findings highlight that caste discrimination is profoundly confirmed in the mechanism of welfare distribution, aggravating inequalities and marginalization. Pankaj is a promoter of policy reforms that

prioritize justice, transparency, and accountability in welfare delivery, as well as to disconnect discriminatory practices and promote inclusive development. This study provides a crucial understanding of the socio-political dimensions of welfare discrimination in India.

Kumar S.P.M. (2020) This paper explores the welfare schemes of socioeconomic impact on Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, it specifically focuses on the effectiveness of Special Component Plans. Also highlights the improvements in the level of literacy and employment opportunities and identifies the gaps in their implementation. Key challenges include administrative inefficiencies, lack of community awareness, and insufficient monitoring mechanisms. The author emphasizes the importance of addressing economic inequality by analyzing government reports and beneficiary feedback, which also ensures equal access to resources. The findings require a powerful policy framework to develop the continuous impact of welfare initiatives on marginalized communities.

Geetha K.A. (2020) This study delves into the socio-cultural domination faced by Devadasis. And focusing on their old and modern challenges in Tamil Nadu. In spite of breaking in policy-making like the Madras Anti-Devadasi Act of (1947), The study shows that caste-based practices continue to maintain systemic discrimination and financial marginalization. The paper explores the crossing of caste, gender and religion in shaping their life in Devadasi. The author discusses that adopting societal norms and lack of education check their freedom, involvement in community-driven initiatives and government steps to enable their social and economic life integration.

Kumar S.P.M. (2020) The study highlights welfare schemes designed to enhance the Socioeconomic standard of Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu. It emphasizes the role of government mediation in enhancing literacy rates, skill enhancement and access to healthcare. However, the paper also identifies ineffectiveness in implementation, including delays in fund disbursement and lack of regional surveillance. The researcher highlights the demand for decentralized governance and data-driven policy adjustments to address these barriers effectively. The results improve the significance of nurtured political commitment to ensure equitable access to resources for marginalized communities.

Thangamayan S., Chandrachud., and Sugumar S.N. (2019) This study explores the evaluation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Madurai district, Tamil Nadu. It focuses on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. The author analyzes the important role of the program in decreasing rural poverty by ensuring employment and developing long-lasting infrastructure. Key findings show that the SC/ST community start nearly half of the staff employed in MGNREGA, which gives significant support during low agricultural, peak seasons and natural disasters. Anyhow, challenges like delays in employee payment and limited awareness about the program's benefits are highlighted. This study points out that there is a need for better implementation strategies and increased community.

Dr Radhika Kapur (2018), in this paper the author analyzed the obstacles faced by certain community peoples, particularly Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), in getting welfare schemes. It points out the significance of including beneficiaries' responses during the policy formulation and the implementation of the policies. This research mainly focuses on housing schemes such as Ramani Aawas Yojana (RAY) and finds some common issues, such as lack of awareness among the mentioned community people and the delays in administration departments. These findings help to point out the need for a rights-based method of social work that supports more transparency and the participation of community people. The author finds that to improve the borderline community, people need not only financial assistance but also the effort to point out systemic obstacles. Dr. Lakhvir Singh (2018) investigates the impact of welfare schemes on the educational standards of Scheduled Castes in rural Punjab, emphasizing the historical evolution of welfare programs aimed at providing corrective and rejuvenating services. The research accounts for the substantial financial subsidy made by successive governments and the establishment of a special factor plan to improve the socioeconomic conditions of Scheduled Castes. Despite the positive aim and efforts, the results in terms of touchable social and economic transformation have been discouraging. The study highlights the demand for targeted, beneficiary-oriented programs that directly improve the economic and educational standards of Scheduled Castes. By understanding available data, the study examines the effectiveness of welfare schemes and identifies gaps in implementation. The findings pressure the significance of integrated and comprehensive approaches to address the confirmed economic backwardness of marginalized communities; this research provides a critical understanding of the barriers to achieving equal development through welfare initiatives.

Banurekha Velayutham et al. (2017) conducted research based on the prevalence of disabilities among borderline people in Tamil Nadu, with a special focus on Scheduled castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). By utilizing the census data and the health survey reports, the author finds the importance of disabilities in rural areas higher than in urban areas. This paper refers to the differences in efficient healthcare accessibility, low literacy levels, and poor living conditions. Suggestions include upgrading the infrastructure of health care, conducting awareness campaigns and providing financial support.

Dilip Diwakar G. (2017) investigates the usage of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program, especially in Tamil Nadu, and focuses on caste and class differences. The research findings exposed that the Poor Scheduled Castes face the most notable barriers to accessing nutritional and childcare benefits when compared to the other social groups. By using the logistic regression analysis, the author identifies the economic status and the social rejection.

Bhagavatheswaran et al. (2016) this study explore a qualitative study to examine the challenges and facilitators to education among Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) teenage girls in northern Karnataka in India. However, in an inquiry with 22 girls, their parents and 11 teachers, the investigation discovered multi-level challenges to education. At a large scale, societal faith around puberty, panic about a girl's reputation, unsupportive school environments and positive peer role models were also emphasized. The survey highlights the significance of appealing to multiple stakeholders to address gender rules, enhance school infrastructure and create community support systems to enable SC/ST girls to complete higher secondary education. This study provides a valuable understanding of the complicated socio-cultural and systemic barriers impacting marginalized girls and their education in India.

Dr C. Paramasivan and S. Rajesh (2016) This paper explores the sub-scheme for scheduled castes in Tamil Nadu, focusing on its impact on economic and educational enhancement. The researchers analyze financial subsidies and the role of organizations like TAHDCO in implementing welfare efforts. Findings reveal important advancements in enhancing access to education and residence but identify gaps in inclusive finance and entrepreneurship support. The paper indicates increasing funding transparency and incorporating community feedback into policy plans to ensure better results. The researchers transfer targeted interventions to address the insistent poverty line among Scheduled Caste communities.



Geetha K.A. (2014) examines the challenges in caste identification in Dalit communities in Tamil Nadu. It investigates the traditional beginning of a unified Dalit identity and the internal differences that challenges their sustainability. From the ancient literary works, the research exposed how different caste beliefs affect the political and social movements within the Dalit Community groups. The author debate that point out the internal issues is more promoting and to achieve the collective socio-political participation.

Kumar J. Vignesh et al. (2014) This study mainly focuses on the socioeconomic conditions of the Scheduled Caste (SC) people who are working in leather tanneries in Tamil Nadu. This paper exposes the major health risks faced by workers due to long exposure to dangerous chemicals and insufficient safety measures. Despite their major contribution to the economy, those workers always live in poverty due to the low wages and poor working conditions. This paper suggests high-quality workplace structures to improve the socioeconomic condition of the tannery workers; some more policies have to be implemented to improve healthcare access for the Scheduled Caste people. These suggestions can be implemented by providing skill development programs, increasing people's awareness, and finally, enforcing labour laws.

Saravanan, V. (2012) examines the workforce changes between the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu after the economic reforms. This result finds that with the overall increase in the workforce, SC and ST groups face a decrease in employment situations. Although the women in the workforce involved, especially in SC and ST communities, showed the growth positively. This study points out the gender-based dimensions of the workforce within the borderline communities.

Arlikatti.S & Andrew. S.A.'s (2012) research explores the after-disaster residence reconstruction, specifically in improving the quality of housing stock and facilities. The authors analyzed the housing recovery processes in Tamil Nadu after the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami disaster. Based on the research conducted in Nagapattinam, their investigation revealed that reconstructed core-housing units stick to stricter building standards, leading to a structural improvement. However, lower-income groups, Scheduled Castes and those searching incomplete living reported lower levels of noticed recovery. The findings emphasize the demand for housing recovery programs to align with sustainable development goals that address physiological, social and economic challenges.

Reyes-Garcia et al. (2011) explored how Scheduled castes and other marginal groups exploit water tanks differently from formers. Their findings indicate that marginalized communities depend on water tanks for a range of socioeconomic and ecological requirements. The research indicates that tank restoration initiatives should consider equitable management techniques that include all stakeholders, and alternatively, they should focus on irrigation.

Rogers, M. (2008). The research done by Rogers (2008) explores helper masculinities and the challenges faced by Scheduled Caste youth in a Chennai college. It examines the harassment in large socioeconomic transitions brought about by India's global economic integration. The study aims to identify ambiguity in the behavior of SC youth between evaluating Tamil cultural ideals and attacking globalization. Also, this research highlights the complex interchange of caste and modernity in structuring manliness and social interactions.

Kaliyamoorthy, R & Kanagaraj, E (2006), The paid employment program was designed by The JawaharRozgarYojana (JRY) to make the reduction of poverty and unemployment in the community. Kaliyamoorthy and Kanagaraj (2006) examine the performance of JRY in Tamil Nadu. A significant focus on its impact on scheduled Castes and other weaker sections of communities. The key findings were that the program successfully generated employment, and implementation faced challenges such as equal access to resources and the creation of sustainable infrastructure.

Muthuchidambaram, S (2005) Women construction workers, mainly from Scheduled Castes, face many socioeconomic challenges in Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu. Muthuchidambaram (2005) revealed that needy and ignored women take up difficulties yet to get their marginal employment. The key findings point out the emerging need or policies to develop employment conditions, provide skill development opportunities, and ensure financial security for women in marginalized communities.

Saravanan, V & Shanthakumar, R (2001) This research investigates the caste conflicts and social transformation in rural villages in Tamil Nadu. The study highlights Saranatham village on how Scheduled Castes initiated labour movements that led to significant social changes. This paper evaluates insights into the origin of caste-based conflicts and the changing of collective action in recognizing systemic inequality.

### III. RESEARCH GAP

The Study for the "Impact of Tamil Nadu Government Social Welfare Schemes on Scheduled Castes in Coimbatore District" is identified by the following research gaps from the review of the literature.

#### 1. Minimal focus on the native discrepancy

Many reviews focus on the common conclusion of welfare Schemes at the state or central level. There is an absence of from one region to another study, specifically on metropolitan and industrially evolved districts like Coimbatore. This confines the understanding of localized barriers and opportunities.

#### 2. Inability in execution

Many welfare programs face challenges in effective implementation. Delays in disbursement of funds, administrative inefficiencies, and lack of coordination between departments hampered their success. In Coimbatore, there is limited research on the specific implementation challenges affecting access to these benefits by scheduled castes.

#### 3. Insufficiency of distinct Welfare Schemes

Most studies focus on general welfare schemes but fail to analyze the effectiveness of specific schemes related to scheduled caste education, employment, housing and health care. There is a lack of research on how well these programs meet the actual needs of communities and whether they bring meaningful improvements to their lives.

#### 4. Lack of Successor Perspectives

Existing research relies heavily on government reports and secondary data, ignoring the real experiences of beneficiaries. The voices of scheduled caste individuals, the challenges they face in accessing welfare schemes and their satisfaction levels remain largely undocumented. In order to understand the true impact of these programs, a deeper investigation into their perspectives is necessary.

#### 5. **By Gender-specific perception irretrievable**

Many studies mention the struggles of Dalit women but do not analyze how welfare programs affect them differently than men. The intersection of caste and gender discrimination poses additional challenges, but there is little research on whether existing welfare policies are effective in addressing these gender-specific issues.

#### 6. **Impact evaluation of profit-making Empowerment**

Although welfare programs are designed to reduce poverty and promote financial stability, there is insufficient research on whether they actually help recipients achieve permanent employment and economic independence. Studies rarely assess long-term economic progress, such as the transition of scheduled castes from poverty to middle-class lifestyles.

#### 7. **Limited Data on Community Attention**

Due to poor publicity campaigns and communication gaps, many beneficiaries remain unaware of the benefit schemes available to them. There is a lack of research on how knowledge of these programs affects their participation and success rates, particularly in Coimbatore. Understanding the level of awareness can help improve outreach efforts.

#### 8. **Comparable Analysis of Social Groups**

Few studies compare how Scheduled Castes benefit from welfare schemes in relation to other marginalized communities. Without this comparative analysis, it is unclear whether these schemes are truly inclusive or whether scheduled castes face disproportionate challenges in accessing benefits compared to other groups.

#### 9. **Accumulation of real-world circumstance**

The impacts of current socio-political incidents like the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic decline on the implementation and results of welfare schemes have not been sufficiently studied. This interval is particularly relevant in understanding their implications for Coimbatore.

#### 10. **Requirement for multi-method approach**

Multiple studies use either qualitative or quantitative methods, but few integrate both to provide a comprehensive understanding of the problems. A multi-method approach would improve the analysis by associating statistical trends with in-depth beneficiary narration.

### IV. KEY FINDINGS

**Regional Disparities in Welfare Access** - Rural beneficiaries face accessibility issues, while urban beneficiaries face socioeconomic inequalities and competition for resources.

**Limited Impact of Welfare Schemes** - A lack of effective implementation of education, employment, housing and health care programs reduces their real-world impact.

**Lack of Beneficiary Involvement** - Most studies rely on government reports rather than first-hand experience, lacking key insights from actual beneficiaries.

**Gender-Based Inequality** - Due to caste and gender discrimination, scheduled caste women face additional barriers that limit their access to benefits.

**Administrative and Implementation Challenges** - Fund allocation, bureaucratic hurdles and lack of awareness hinder the effective utilization of welfare schemes.

**Economic Upliftment Remains Uncertain** - Although these programs are designed to improve financial stability, there is limited evidence of long-term economic progress among beneficiaries.

**Low Awareness and Outreach** - Many eligible beneficiaries are unaware of their rights due to poor information dissemination and a lack of targeted awareness programs.

### V. CONCLUSION

The investigation on the impact of Tamil Nadu government social welfare schemes on Scheduled castes in the Coimbatore district emphasizes the critical part these programs play in promoting social integrity and economic enhancement among marginalized groups. Through the implementation of various initiatives targeting education, employment, residence and healthcare, the government has taken important steps to bridge the historical injustice faced by scheduled Caste. Though the findings emphasize that while these schemes have led to measurable improvements in literacy, skill development and access to essential services, barriers like administrative inability, regional inequity, and insufficient community awareness endure. These variables often weaken the intentional impact, highlighting the demand for a more vigorous and inclusive approach in the design and execution of welfare programs.

The study also focuses attention on the odd socioeconomic and cultural interplay of the Coimbatore district, a region characterized by its fast urban development and industrial growth. The interplay of urban and rural contexts creates unique constraints to the implementation of welfare programs. Beneficiaries in rural areas often face access issues; at the same time, those in urban centers struggle with socioeconomic stratification and resource constraints. Furthermore, the gender-based dimension remains an important concern as Scheduled Caste women continue to experience compounding barriers due to the nexus of caste and gender. Addressing these disparities through targeted, region-specific interventions is critical to achieving equitable development.

Finally, the research strengthens the significance of a mixed policy framework that combines data-driven planning, community involvement and effective surveillance mechanisms to improve the transfer and effectiveness of social welfare schemes. By incorporating beneficiary perspectives and addressing gaps in implementation, policymakers can ensure that these initiatives positively empower Scheduled Castes and accelerate their socioeconomic locomotion. The findings enhance the demand for sustained political commitment, capacity-development efforts and localized strategies to maximize the probability of welfare programs in the Coimbatore district. Primarily, the success of these schemes will not only enhance marginalized communities but also work toward the extensive goals of social integrity and inclusive development in Tamil Nadu.

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