



Original Article

Analysis of the Social Justice Policy of the Government of Maharashtra for Constitutional Social Justice and Scheduled Castes: - (Period-2024-25)

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In democratic systems, the welfare and interest of all the people is the aim and the center of democracy. It is the duty of the state to develop all castes, religions, languages, all societies, all sections, men and women. It is the duty of the state to create a welfare state. The state has an important role in developing the Scheduled Castes, a group that has been backward in education and society for generations, and in achieving social justice. The state and the government work in accordance with the economic, social and political justice of the constitution. Especially bringing the backward sections into the flow of development. It is also the duty of the state to implement constitutional rights. The Justice and Welfare Department of the state of Maharashtra has devised many plans and policies for economic, social justice and welfare for the Scheduled Castes. For example, efforts have been made to achieve the development of these sections through economic, social, educational, agricultural, special assistance schemes, etc. It is seen that hostels, scholarships, residential schools, special assistance, and Gharkul schemes have been implemented.

Key words: - Constitutional justice, economic justice, social justice, Scheduled Castes, Maharashtra Government, social justice policies.

Introduction: -

India is a large democratic country and people of different castes, religions and sects live in India. India has adopted the parliamentary democracy system with constitutional priority to achieve the welfare of all the people. Before 1947, India was a part of India. After 15 August 1947, India became independent. Since 26 January 1950, when the Indian Constitution came into force, the democratic system has been adopted in India. The main purpose of this system is to achieve the welfare of all the people, to create justice, and the Constitution has created such constitutional institutions. The government plays an important role in the work of creating justice. Like the central government, legislature, state government, legislature, etc. play an important role. The Constitution seems to have given a role to the state in the creation of welfare state and social justice, economic justice. Over time, the state works according to the constitution and this role of giving justice to the people is fulfilled. Scheduled Castes are included in all the castes that have been socially, educationally and economically backward for generations. This caste is mentioned in the Constitution. 366 (24). and 341 are in the article and it seems that relevant provisions have been made to bring them into the flow of development. The government works completely for that. They work for the development of the Scheduled Castes under the Social Justice and Social Welfare Department. The important purpose is to study the government's policy for the development of the Scheduled Castes, as well as to study their economic and social condition. Also, in today's situation, it is important to analyze the government's schemes in accordance with constitutional justice and it is a related study.

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The present research paper has analyzed the welfare schemes of the Social Justice Department of the Government of Maharashtra for the development of the Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra as follows

Objective of the research: -

- 1) To study the social justice policy of the Government of Maharashtra in accordance with social justice.
- 2) To study the condition of the Scheduled Castes in accordance with constitutional justice.
- 3) To study the policy and implementation of the Government of Maharashtra.
- 4) To study the social justice schemes for the Scheduled Castes.

Importance of the research. :-

India has a democratic system and the Constitution has placed the responsibility on the government to achieve the development of all citizens in a democracy and to create justice. The Constitution has created government institutions, legislatures, and courts to create economic justice, social justice and political justice in the Constitution and has given them powers. It has also determined the jurisdiction. It is the duty of the state to create justice and to create a welfare state. All the elements adopt and implement the government justice policy for the development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. It is important to study this related matter. From the present research paper, it is important to study the social justice policy of the Maharashtra Government for the development of Scheduled Castes. It is important to analyze the work and policy of the Maharashtra Government in accordance with constitutional justice. The importance of the relevant study is research.

Hypothesis: -

- 1) The development and social justice of the Scheduled Castes is inadequate.
- 2) The policies of the Social Justice Department of the Government are aimed at creating constitutional justice.
- 3) There are no plans for effective economic development.
- 4) The Constitution has entrusted the responsibility of creating welfare state policies in line with the creation of justice.

Research Methodology and Limitations (Area). :-

The present research paper uses sociological analytical study method to analyze the social justice policy of the Maharashtra Government for the Scheduled Castes and sociological analytical study method to analyze the social justice policy of the Maharashtra Government for the Scheduled Castes, and secondary sources have been used to collect facts in order to prove the hypotheses. Such research texts, books, government reports, government publications and other tools such as magazines, newspapers, etc. have been used to collect information in the research. The limitations of the present research paper are related to constitutional social justice, economic justice. Also, the Maharashtra Government's Justice and Social Welfare Development Policy for Scheduled Castes - Work related chapters are limited - The study period is 2024- 25 years. The analysis of the presented research paper is as follows

Social Justice and Scheduled Castes: -

In India, the democratic system is adopted according to the Indian Constitution. In the democratic system, participation of all people and development of all people is achieved. All-round development of people is the centerpiece of the democratic system. The Constitution has adopted objectives for the development of all castes, religions, sects - linguistics - all elements. In the preamble of the Constitution (objectives), the creation of economic, social, political justice is the constitutional objective. Accordingly, the Constitution has made constitutional provisions for the creation of justice to the people of India. It is seen that the provisions of constitutional rights have been made for the purpose of justice to all. All citizens of the society have been given rights in Articles 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 etc. to raise the standard of social life and live a life. Similarly, fundamental rights have been provided to citizens in Articles 12 to 35. Provisions have also been made in the guiding principles for the welfare and benefit of all elements. It seems that the government and the state have been guided to create a welfare state and to provide justice. According to Articles 15, 16, social status and opportunities have been created. Indian citizens are given equal opportunities to obtain power and live life without any discrimination. In order to achieve the development of the society, as well as according to Article 17, untouchability will be abolished, untouchability will not be observed. It will not be observed in public places. It is prohibited by law. Also, according to Article 18, no special title will be given to anyone. That is, titles that will exploit other people due to that title have been abolished. According to Articles 19, 20, and 21, the citizens have been given the right to freedom of life and the right to freedom. That is, all Scheduled Castes, exploited, victims, victims, poor and rich, it seems that social justice has been created by providing justice to all.

Scheduled Caste: -

In India, the Scheduled Caste category is educationally, socially, economically, politically backward. In the British Gazette before independence, the Scheduled Caste was mentioned and the Simon Commission also used this word. Provisions are found in the First Schedule of the 1935 Acts related to Scheduled Caste. Provisions related to Scheduled Caste are found in Articles 338, 341, 366(24) of the Constitution. It is also mentioned in the Guideline 46 of the Constitution. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar (post-Dalit) mentions it as Scheduled Caste. Many castes were included in SC in the Gazetteer of the Government of India. 59 castes are mainly mentioned in the Gazetteer of the Maharashtra Government. Matang, Chambhar, Mahar, Bhangi, Madiga are included in the Scheduled Caste. After 1956, 59 castes are included in the Dixit, Neo-Buddhist etc. According to the 1961 census, the number of Scheduled Castes was



14.64%. They had low income. In 1951, more than 90% of the families were agricultural laborers. According to the 2011 census, there are 16.6% Scheduled Castes in India. According to the 2011 census, there are 11.45% in Maharashtra. This component was not in the flow of development, it was extremely exploited, oppressed, backward, this component was deprived of education, finance, wealth, economic rights, social rights, religious rights, political rights, etc. During the British rule, education and the company army, there was little opportunity. From 26 January 1950, the Indian Constitution granted full rights. It provided economic rights, social rights, political rights. It granted independence and the Constitution has also given guidance to the government to prepare a policy for the all-round development of this component and to plan and implement it effectively.

Analysis of the Social Justice Policy of the Government of Maharashtra for the Development of Scheduled Castes: -

Maharashtra state was formed on 1 May 1960. There are about 36 districts in Maharashtra. The geographical borders are with the states of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh -(Telangana) Karnataka and Goa. Maharashtra is blessed with historical and cultural heritage. The economy of Maharashtra is based on agriculture, industry, trade etc. People of many castes and religions live in Maharashtra. There are six administrative divisions in Maharashtra. There is also a Social Justice and Welfare Department of Maharashtra. This department was established in 1932 as Backward Class Welfare Department. A Start Committee was formed on 5 November 1928 to establish this department. In 1930, there were a total of 10 members. In this, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was actively involved. This Social Welfare and Justice Department was established in 1972 and it took full form. The purpose and function of the Social Welfare and Justice Department of the Government of Maharashtra is to promote the educational, economic, welfare of the Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections. To provide and protect economic and educational welfare. To achieve welfare and welfare through the work of hostels, residential schools, Gharkul schemes, special assistance schemes etc. The following are the economic policies and welfare schemes implemented for the development of the Scheduled Castes in the year 2024-25 through the Social Justice and Welfare Department of the State of Maharashtra. It is seen that the Maharashtra State Social Justice and Welfare Department has implemented economic, social, agricultural, employment training, educational and other assistance schemes for the development of the Scheduled Castes.

Educational schemes. :-

- 1) Grant Ashram Schools for Scheduled Caste Boys and Girls.
- 2) A government residential school in the taluka
- 3) Recognition grant to backward class hostels run by voluntary organizations
- 4) Backward class educational institutions and facilities for boys and girls of Scheduled Castes
- 5) Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana.
- 6) Government hostels for boys and girls of Backward Classes.
- 7) Rajshree Shahu Maharaj Merit Award for Scheduled Castes who have achieved special excellence in 10th-12th standard
- 8) Scholarship for children of children in unhygienic professions
- 9) Scholarship for boys and girls of 9th and 10th standard
- 10) Subsistence stipend for students in hostels affiliated to vocational courses
- 11) Savitribai Phule Scholarship Scheme
- 12) Matriculation and other scholarships
- 13) Scholarship for students of 5th to 10th standard of Backward Classes.

There are schemes etc.

Social schemes. :-

- 1) Tuition fee for students in industrial training institutes
- 2) Subsistence wage for students of Scheduled Castes in Sainik School
- 3) Development of settlements of Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhist groups
- 4) Ramai Awas Yojana Home Rural Urban
- 5) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Social Justice Proficiency Award
- 6) Shahu Phule Ambedkar Award
- 7) Padma Shri Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Award
- 8) Sahitya Ratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Award
- 9) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Samaj Bhushan Award
- 10) Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Social Development Scheme
- 11) Prohibition of manual labour of women (2013)
- 12) Kanyadan Scheme
- 13) Inter-caste marriage promotion and financial assistance
- 14) Development of cultural and historical sites of monuments of Scheduled Castes
- 15) Eradication of untouchability and assistance to victims of atrocities. It seems that there are social schemes.



Economic schemes.

- 1) Financial assistance to industrial city cooperatives of Scheduled Castes
- 2) Term loan sanctioned to spinning mills for Scheduled Castes
- 3) Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Empowerment-Swabhiman Scheme
- 4) Scheme for providing paper stalls to group workers
- 5) Scheme for providing mini tractors to self-help groups
- 6) Provision of Stand-Up India Margin Money of the Central Government.
- 7) Direct loan scheme
- 8) Sant Rohidas Leather Industries and Leather Workers Development Corporation. It seems that there are economic schemes.

Hypothesis Testing and Observations: -

Hypothesis serial number one two three four in the research paper are proven through the study.

Observations: -

- 1) The Justice and Welfare Department of the Government of Maharashtra implements the development plans and policies of the Scheduled Castes.
- 2) The state government's work role is being carried out in accordance with constitutional justice.
- 3) It appears that schemes for sustainable economic development for Scheduled Castes are poorly implemented.

Conclusion: -

It is necessary to take measures to ensure effective implementation of the relevant plans and policies of the state government for the creation of constitutional justice. The state and governments should make more efforts to ensure that the plans of the Social Welfare and Justice Department are of a permanent nature for the economic and social development and welfare of the Scheduled Castes. In accordance with constitutional justice, the role of the state (government) is very important. To provide welfare to the people, to achieve development. This is important in democratic systems. In this regard, the Social Justice and Welfare Department of Maharashtra is seen playing an important role.

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