

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND FEASIBILITY OF VARIOUS POLICIES PROGRAMMES AND APPROACHES MEANT FOR OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF WEAKER SECTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The need for safeguarding the interests of economically lagging sections of society was felt by various social reformers and political leaders even before Indian independence. Our constitution has a special provision for saving and lagging socio-economic groups of Indian society against injustice and neglect. Article 17 abolished untouchability. Article 23 abolished traffic on human being and “Begar” and bonded labour. Article 24 abolished child labor employment. Articles: 330, 332, 334 provided reservation of seats for SC, ST in Parliament, Assemblies and Panchayat’s. Article 16(4) provided reservation in official posts. Article 338 related to constitutional provisions to see the protection of these sections well enforced. This paper tries to examine how these specials provisions have led to actual upliftment and equal participation of weaker section in the main stream of national life. Uttarakhand is a newly (2000AD) created state and has some specials problems which act as hindrance in development of really weaker and neglected social groups. The down trodden groups make a vast-population, of course divided in several sub-groups of society at different levels of education, income and land holding, varying extent of command on income yielding assets. Disparities among the weaker section of society are multiplying fast by official policy approaches, is the hypothesis, often raised, these days. The paper examines truth behind this.

KEYWORDS: *Specials Provisions, Education, Income, Land Holding, Poverty, Residential Amenities.*