

Study on Transformations to Sustainable Development in Tamil Nadu in the Effect of Implementing Socio-economic Development Schemes by Government of Tamil Nadu

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Abstract : The present study is mainly focused on the Socio Economic Development schemes implementing by the Government of Tami Nadu through various schemes namely Freebies Schemes through different channels namely Non-merit Freebie Schemes and Freebie Schemes and Social Reforms, Democratize the accessibilities of uplifting schemes for Survival growth, Education, Opportunities, Financial assistance, Women empowerment Schemes, Improving standard of living, strengthening economic stability for sustainable development by various socio-economic development oriented Tamilnadu Freebie Schemes, Policy Formulation based on the Social Justice Values and Equity in Society. Therefore, an attempt is made in the present study to highlight various supports as well as efforts of Government of Tamilnadu state's unique and inevitable initiatives for socio-economic development through freebie schemes. Transport for women, Pudumaippen, Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam, Kalaingar Urimai Thohai Thittam, Seed money for Higher education, Illamthedikalvi, NaanMuthalvan, and other infrastructure facilities,

Key words : Freebie, Schemes, Socio-economic, Society, Subsidize, Welfare, Development, Empowerment

INTRODUCTION

Tamil Nadu is still one of the few socialist-democratic states in India, Welfare schemes have long influenced Tamil Nadu politics. In 1967, when hunger was a major issue, Perarignar C.N. Annadurai became Chief Minister riding on his promise of 'One rupee for one padi (litre) rice'. The government soon found out that the promise was even expensive and unsustainable, but the welfarism continued which has, in the post-liberalisation period, managed to significantly increase its per capita income and Gross Domestic State Product (GSDP), while also maintaining a steady trend of interventions into welfare. Not only as 'freebies' – Tamil Nadu has given India a market-friendly Dravidian welfare model. This is the story of Tamil Nadu – the state that has given India a unique template. One, by pursuing targeted welfare schemes, often exonerate as 'freebies', and two, by pursuing economic growth through market forces. The state shows that the twin track is

possible. Interestingly, despite spending high on freebies and populist schemes, Tamil Nadu has maintained inclusive growth over the decades.

Review of Literature

Nipun (2020) in his report “Freebies Culture In Indian Politics”, had concluded that freebie schemes must be used for individuals who are in desperate need of basic necessities. It must not be used by political parties in a way that lowers election competition between them. Elections must be held in a free and fair manner in order to benefit society and to assist the needy. **Saksham Vashishtha (2023)**, in his article entitled “The Role of Freebies in Indian Politics”, had pointed out that freebie schemes are the social welfare regimes whereby material goods are distributed to the poor and vulnerable populations of the country and helping their uplift their socio-economic condition.

Importance of the Study

Tamilnadu Government Freebie schemes is an important aspect to study about progressive growth of Socio-economic development initiatives to make society towards Self-actualized socially potential and as well as sustainable society. Eradicating the factors behind the day to day hungry of the people only not a problem alone but for a state of Tamilnadu Government and to the a response to various elite and popular mobilizations the Indian state, despite its departure from any socialist tendency, maintains a number of welfare schemes, programmes and subsidies, upon which the poor depend heavily for sustenance that would be behind the successive endeavour of Tamilnadu to become Richest State of India & achieve TN's Trillion Dollar Goal towards Self-actualized socially potential society .

It is therefore necessary to study and document the wholesomeness of the Socio-Economic Development model of Dravida Model Government of Tamilnadu, hence the interest of researcher to undertake a study in this area. The researcher thus carried out this study to explore the various aspects and suggest measures. This study would help to refer mainly public utility services namely Planning and execution system of Social welfare departments which connected with where ever the Freebie schemes applicable departments, welfare initiatives, revenue administration, future researcher, public software in different ways. It would also be of help and provide a fund of knowledge to the students about of Socio-economic Development, make exact in-depth understanding, clarity, awareness about of freebie system among public for that reasons pointless criticism get flatten with it. In recent trend socio-economic development initiatives, welfare scheme, The subsidies, Freebie schemes are getting challenges due to anti-social elements even the schemes are greatly having efficient track records for that a good initiatives requires documentation about its processes.

Statement Of The Problem

We are Living in an “information society”, But bombarded with the beliefs and inequality practices imposing on people since earlier era to till date by the dominance of unfair narratives and fictional code which divides the human survival rights, natural talents and abilities into four divisions/class by the heredity caste system, Still, which is not allow people to live as per the avilable sources and opportunities to avail education in all the platform and earning capacity based on their learning abilities and efforts taken for dignified survival without any restrictions and limitation.

In recent days, widely we may possibly hearing *unpleasant* debate and voices against inequality, Socio-Economic Development initiatives to sustainable development, Freebie schemes and various welfare Programme which successfully executing by Government of Tamilnadu with great track record in State growth as “Tamilnadu is second richest state in India”. -

Objectives

- To understand the awareness of people on the various welfare schemes provided at free of cost
- To understand the impact of freebies welfare schemes on socio-Economic Development of people in Tamilnadu

How 'freebies' boosted Tamil Nadu's economy – Transformations to Sustainable Development in Tamil Nadu

The scheme has “profoundly changed” the lives of employed and college-going women, who make up 40 per cent of bus passengers in the state. “It empowers them to travel without asking anyone’s permission,. Women’s participation in the economy and social activities outside their homes has profoundly improved. It has had a bigger impact than expected

Welfare schemes and doles have long influenced Tamil Nadu politics. In 1967, when hunger was a major issue, C.N. Annadurai became chief minister riding on his promise of ‘One rupee for one padi (litre) rice’. His government soon found out that the promise was expensive and unsustainable, but the welfarism continued.

After the demise of C.N. Annadurai at 1969 as a CM, Dr. Kalaingar. M. Karunanithi, continued the same government as chief minister with revolutionary socio-economic development initiatives & Executions, At 1977, M.G. Ramachandran modified an existing mid-day meal scheme to attract children to school. His successors such as J. Jayalalithaa further polished the scheme, The current DMK government, under Chief Minister M.K. Stalin, has now Introduced various Socio-Economic development initiatives schemes to include breakfast for primary school children as well first in India.

Interestingly, despite spending high on freebies and populist schemes, Tamil Nadu has maintained inclusive growth over the decades. Per capita income has gone up from less than Rs20,000 in the late 1960s to Rs60,000 in 2012

The Freebies can be identified that through two ways for better understanding, Merit Freebies schemes and Non-Merit freebie schemes.

Merit Freebies : Pudhumai Penn, Seed money for Higher education, Illamthedikalvi, Rs.7500/per month for aspirants those who preparing for UPSC priliminari Exam and Rs.15000/per month for aspirants who cleared preliminary exam and going to appear UPSC Main Exams, Cost-free Bus pass for Students, schoolbag, cycle, laptop, food-already continuing as mid-day meals since 1957 and in recently with nutrient, Recently in Govt. of Tamilnadu extended the phases as Chief Minister's Morning-Breakfast for school students childrenetc.,

Non-Merit Freebies : Cost-free Bus travel for woman in Tamilnadu, Cost-free Electricity supply for Agriculture, waived loans of Formers cost worth 6000Cr at year of 2006. Colour television(2006), Kalaingar mahalir urimai Thohai Scheme, Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam, Innuyir kappom 48, Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme, Periyar Samaththuva Puram, The non-merit Freebies scheme is not only helps to poors and also further it expands to industrial growth by offering various facilities to establish Industrial Parks through that creating employment opportunities it indirectly leads to establish ancillary units namely MSMEs and many more and other infrastructure facilities.

Women Empowerment Through Freebie Schemes

Objective of the Schemes towards Women Empowerment

- Recognition of the work of women who work tirelessly throughout their lives for the family is paramount.
- Next, the entitlement amount of 12 thousand rupees per annum is meant to improve the livelihood of women, raise the standard of living and lead them to live with self-respect in the society.

Historical background

- A flip through the pages of history reveals the fact that the matriarchal social system has guided mankind in the first place.
- Even with the invention of tillage tools and the transition to an agrarian society, women's labor was equal to that of men.
- But over time, in the name of religion and age-old traditions, women were confined inside the home.
- They were denied education. Women's labor is rejected. As a result of many social reformers working to open the door of the locked iron cage, demolish women's slavery and restore social and economic freedom for them, today girls are studying more in school and college courses and women are excelling in education.
- The fact that more women are passing civil service exams also shows the maturity of the Tamil society.
- It is an undeniable fact that even today women are the economic backbone of many families.

Economic Value for Women's Labour

This women's rights project has been introduced in the name of the "Kalaingar" to celebrate women's rights by giving property rights to women, reservation in education, employment and local government bodies, while duly recognizing the work of women who are not counted in this way.

Hence, the scheme has been carefully named as 'Women's Entitlement Fund' rather than 'Women's Grant'.

Though the Tamil Nadu government in its budget for 2023-24 stated that a sum of ₹7,000 crore has been allocated for this scheme, it is believed that the scheme will cost more. The CM said that a total sum of ₹12,000 crore would be allocated for this scheme annually.

Global Gender Gap Report

- In the Global Gender Gap Report (2023), India ranks 127 out of 146 countries ranked.
- In terms of purchasing power, the global average annual income of women is estimated to be around \$11,000, while the average annual income of men is estimated at \$21,000.
- That is, women earn almost half of what men earn. Globally, the study also found large gender differences in annual income.
- The Government of Tamil Nadu is launching this mega scheme to recognize the economic value of undervalued women's labor and provide economic independence to women from poor families engaged in low-paid jobs such as agriculture and domestic work.

Female Labor-force Participation Rate

- According to International Labor Organization data for 2022, the female labor force participation rate in India is **23.97%**. The female labor force participation rate in Tamil Nadu is **28.5%**. This is higher than the national average.
- According to the Economic Survey report released for the year 2022-23, the female labor force participation rate in Tamil Nadu has increased by **12%** percent.
- Women's opportunities for employment and economic advancement are increasing due to exemplary state government schemes like free bus travel for women, innovation girl.

Global studies

- In the name of Universal Basic Income, such a scheme has been implemented in many countries in the world in an experimental manner, in certain areas, only in a few sections.
- Economists are of the opinion that many significant changes have taken place through the program implemented on such an experimental basis.
- Studies have shown that through this program, there is a chance of reducing poverty by half, women prioritize the funds available for their children's education, nutrition and medical expenses, and come forward to start small businesses.
- Above all these, women have gained self-confidence. If a program that has been implemented sporadically in some countries of the world as an experimental effort is getting so much benefit, then this huge initiative to be implemented in Tamil Nadu will create huge economic benefits in the Tamil community in the future.

CONCLUSION

The study is mainly focused on Transformations to Sustainable Development in Tamil Nadu in the Effect of Implementing Socio-economic Development Schemes by Government of Tamil Nadu. It explores and examines factors influencing Tamilnadu which formulating the policies, taking initiatives and execute the Freebies schemes & its objective behind the state policy and at the same time the factors influence the people & their circumstances to avail Freebies schemes towards socio-economic development, equity in Education & Employment Opportunity and future perspective state growth with the development of standard of living and also aims at uplifting the people from the below poverty line.

“These 'freebies' are really welfare schemes that are economic necessities to propel inclusive and sustainable growth,” said Prof J. Jeyaranjan, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission.