

Agriculture is the main occupation of Indian society. The participation of males in non agricultural sector is also low. The highest proportion of males in non agricultural sector is recorded in Bagalkot taluk with 59.7 percent. The lowest proportion of males in non agricultural sector is found in Bilagi taluk with 29.05 percent. In this taluk agriculture is the main occupation and three rivers mainly Krishna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha flow in the district prompt the people to depend more on agriculture rather than non agricultural sector.

Gender disparity in wage rates is persisting in Bagalkot district. As compared to male wage rates the

female wage rate is lesser by Rs 100/- in Bagalkot district. It means the female wage rate is Rs.125 per day but male wage rate is Rs.275. In Bilagi, Jamakhandi and Mudhol taluks the agricultural wage rate for women is Rs. 200 where as it is only Rs. 150/- for female agricultural laborers in the taluks of Badami, Bagalkot and Hunagund. On the contrary the male agricultural wage rate is as high as Rs 350 per day in Bilagi, Jamakhandi, and Mudhol taluks. It is rupees 300 in Bagalkot taluk and Rs 250/- in Badami and Hunagund taluks. Over all there seems to be significant differences in the wage rates of male and female agricultural labourers.

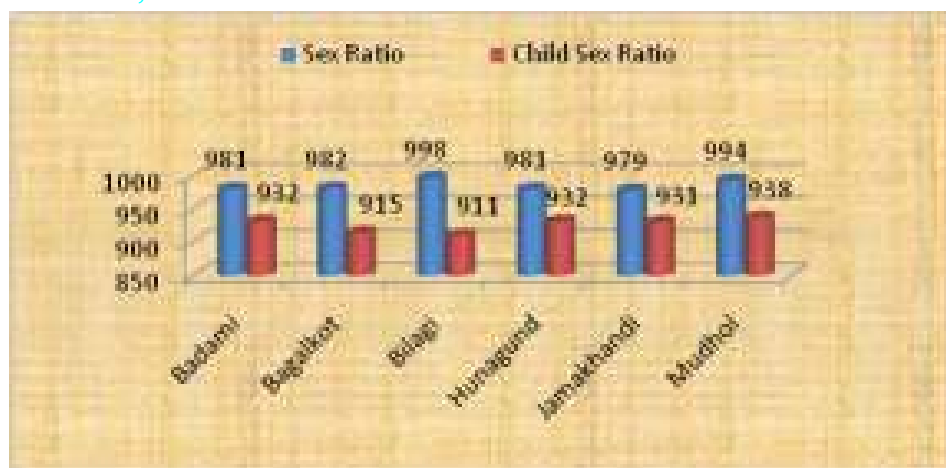
There seems to be significant differences in the wage rates of male and female agricultural labourers.

Table 8.3: Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio of Bagalkot District, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	Sex Ratio		Child Sex Ratio in the age group 0-6	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Badami	991	981	953	932
Bagalkot	971	982	923	915
Bilagi	990	998	948	911
Hunagund	984	981	937	932
Jamakhandi	962	979	931	931
Mudhol	976	994	952	938
District	980	989	940	935
State	965	973	946	948

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig: 8.2: Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio of Bagalkot District, 2011



The gender disparity starts in family with the birth of a child. The gender based socialization increases gender inequality in various stages as the child grows. This inequality is presented in the form of sex ratio, which is not favorable for women. Population experts applying standard formulas for sex ratios at birth and across the life course have discovered that there are at least 100 million fewer females than there would be, if boys and girls received similar nutrition and health care (Sen, 1990, United Nations, 1993).

The highest sex ratio in 2001 was recorded by Badami taluk with 991. In 2011 the highest sex ratio in the district increased to 998 which is recorded by Bilagi taluk. The lowest sex ratio in 2001 was 962 and in 2011 it is 979, both were recorded by Jamakhandi taluk. This indicates that the sex ratio has not improved significantly in Jamakhandi taluk. However the increase is marginal. It is disheartening to note that the sex ratio of Badami taluk which was highest in 2001 has decreased by 10 per thousand males in 2011.

The picture of child sex ratio in district reveals different picture as compared to the overall sex ratio. The child sex ratio is considerably lower than overall sex ratio. The gap is 37 per thousand in 2001 and 49 in 2011. Similarly the child sex ratio in 2011 is decreasing substantially as compared to 2001. The child sex ratio of district is lower than state level sex ratio in 2001 as well as 2011. The Government is creating awareness regarding

eradicating female feticide through mass media, inspite of this child sex ratio is going down pushing the life of females into darker. The belief in male superiority maintained by gender socialization is still stronger in the society which is mainly responsible for this trend. It reduces the number of females and increases gender disparity.

8.3 Patterns of Literacy and Enrolment

Education is an important instrument for progress of the society. In Indian society from centuries women were not allowed to enter in to the schools and to take part in education process. It was only in modern India, women are taking education. The educational opportunities for women in India are limited as compared to men. However in modern days the literacy rate as well as number of women in various educational levels from primary to higher education is increasing significantly.

Literacy rate is a determining factor of women status in the society. In spite of considering education as fundamental right the disparity in literacy rate is noticing. Although there has been considerable progress in women education after independence in India, substantial gap between males and females from primary to higher level education is found. The main reasons for backwardness of women in education are domestic chores, taking care of siblings, child labor and negative attitude of the society etc.

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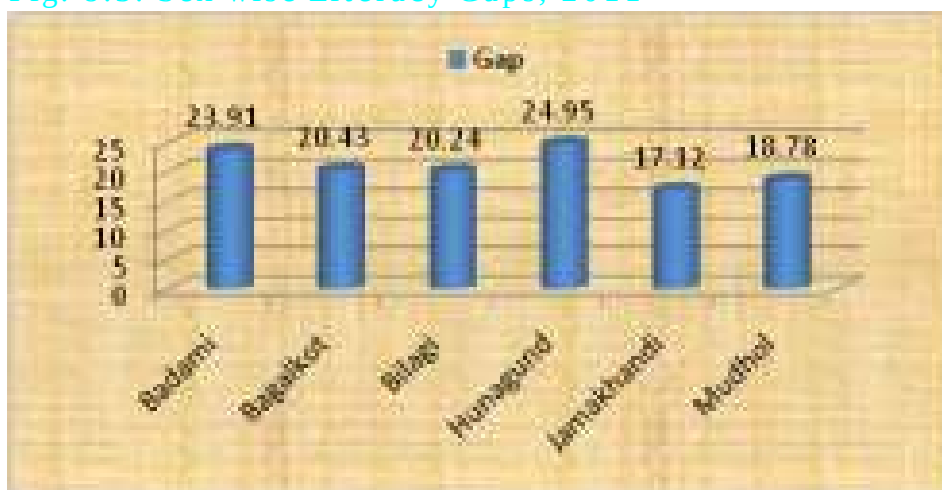
Although there has been considerable progress in women education after independence in India, substantial gap between males and females from primary to higher level education is found.

Table 8.4: Sex-wise Literacy Gaps, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap
Badami	72.14	41.06	30.54	80.34	56.43	23.91
Bagalkot	77.51	49.83	27.68	84.19	63.76	20.43
Bilagi	65.55	38.09	27.46	76.25	54.01	20.24
Hunagund	76.62	43.53	33.09	82.55	57.6	24.95
Jamakhandi	67.72	45.28	22.44	76.41	59.24	17.12
Mudhol	66.06	41.92	24.14	74.71	55.93	18.78
District	71.31	44.01	27.21	79.23	58.40	20.83
State	76.10	56.87	19.23	82.47	68.08	14.39

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig. 8.3: Sex wise Literacy Gaps, 2011



Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana (SSA) was launched in 2001 as a major flag ship programmes for universalization of elementary education in India.

Table 8.4 indicates sex wise literacy gaps for 2001 and 2011 of Bagalkot district. The gender gap in literacy remains almost similar in both censuses. The gender gap continues to be very high in the district. Hunagund taluk has recorded highest gender gap in the district with 25 percent. Badami has also recorded higher gender gap than the district level.

The comparative picture of state gender gap in literacy with district shows that the district has higher gender gaps than the state level. This gap is quite higher in 2011 which is 20.83 percent at district level and 14.39 percent at state level, showing 6.44 percent of literacy gap in gender.

In the recent decades significant changes occurred in the edu-

cation field. The Government is providing fellowships to women, offering bicycles and free education to girls. In spite of these, significant changes are not noticed in the district. The district has to go a long way to improve female education which is just little more than half of female population.

8.3.1 Enrolment

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana (SSA) was launched in 2001 as a major flag ship programmes for universalization of elementary education in India. One of the important aims of Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan is Enrolment. Along with Enrolment, encouraging students to attend the school is the intension of SSA.

Table 8.5: Taluk-wise Enrolment in Lower Primary School, 2011-12

Taluk	All			SC			ST		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Badami	17890	16566	34456	2882	2675	5557	450	422	872
Bagalkot	15540	14229	29769	2987	2760	5747	244	233	477
Bilagi	9347	8868	18215	2062	1941	5003	222	187	409
Hunagund	17626	16186	33812	3781	3310	7091	146	142	288
Jamakhandi	27728	25462	53190	5124	4743	9867	72	60	132
Mudhol	18296	17260	35556	3756	3610	7366	178	120	298
District	106427	98571	204998	20592	19039	39631	1312	1164	2476

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot, 2011-12.

Table 8.5 gives details of sex-wise Enrolment of children in lower primary schools in 2011-12. The Enrolment of females was lower than males in lower primary schools. The total Enrolment of the district from 1st to 5th standard is 2,04,998 in 2011. Among them 1,064,427 are boys and 98,571 are girls. This indicates that the girl's Enrolment is significantly lower than the boys.

The total Enrolment of children belonging to SC category at lower primary level is 39,631 in 2011. Out of them 20,592 are boys and 19,039 are girls. The gender differences are found in the Enrolment of children belonging to SC Category in lower primary level. Similarly the total Enrolment of children belonging to ST Category at lower primary

level is 2476. Among them 1312 are boys and 1164 are girls. The gender gap is significant in ST category also.

The details presented in table 8.6 regarding enrolment of children at higher primary level makes it clear that the females lag behind males. The higher primary enrolment rates for various taluks asserts that the total enrolment is 1,01,556 of which 52,731 are boys and 48,825 are girls. The figures show that boys enrolment at higher primary level outnumber the girls. The enrolment at higher primary level has gone down as compared to lower primary level. The taluk wise variation in enrolment is pronounced. The gender gap is substantially higher in Hunagund and Mudhol taluks.

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Table 8.6: Sex-wise Enrolment in Upper Primary School, 2011-12

Taluk	All			SC			ST		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Badami	8961	8392	17353	1415	1284	2699	971	861	1832
Bagalkot	8153	7330	15483	1527	1312	2839	576	475	1051
Bilagi	4468	4088	8556	908	753	1661	411	424	835
Hunagund	9201	8210	17411	1753	1469	3222	398	361	759
Jamakhandi	13396	12535	25931	2175	1964	4139	228	189	417
Mudhol	8552	8270	16822	1563	1482	3045	259	270	529
District	52731	48825	101556	9341	8264	17605	2843	2580	5423

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot, 2011-12.

Overall the social group wise enrolment depicts uneven distribution of students at district and taluk level. The enrolment of girls in higher primary level has fell down as compared to lower primary level.



Indian constitution has provided equal opportunities for employment without making any discrimination on the basis of sex. Article 30 provides Equal Remuneration for Equal Work.

The total enrolment of SC children at higher primary level in Bagalkot district is 17,605. Among them 9,341 are boys and 8,264 are girls. Jamakhandi taluk has recorded highest gender gap in enrolment of SC children at higher primary school. The data collected on higher primary enrolment of ST children depicts that the total enrolment among STs is 5423, of which 2843 are boys and 2580 are girls. The inter taluk enrolment of ST children shows remarkable variations in enrolment of ST's. The girls are lying far behind the boys. Overall the social group wise enrolment depicts uneven distribution of students at district and taluk level. The enrolment of girls in higher primary level has fell down as compared to lower primary level.

From the inception of SSA various programmes have been implemented to encourage the student's enrolment. Chinnara Angala, Baa Bale Shalege, Setubandha, Mid day meals are some of the important programmes implemented in the state. The Government is also providing free text books and fellowships to the students. In spite of these female children are not utilizing the benefits of the programmes.

8.4 Female Work Participation Trends

The household works as well as salaried jobs are both essential to full fill the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter. The works such as cooking food, washing clothes and cleaning vessels, bringing up children are the household works. Women are performing these works from centuries, however it is not considered as work, because household work is not a paid job.

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The lion share of Indian working population is women. The women are working inside the house, doing unpaid work and outside the house with underpaid work. Over and above 3 C's, cooking, cleaning and caring are the works of women. Women also do activities such as collection of fuel, fodder and water, animal husbandry, poultry, kitchen gardening etc that augment family resource. If women would not do this, these works have to be purchased from the market.

According to census, work is an activity that brings remuneration, income, payment, salary, wages and honorarium. But women's work inside the home is unpaid and invisible. It is not recognized and remunerated as it is done inside the four walls and as such ignored in estimating national income.

Majority of women workers are found in agricultural sector. Women are also working as domestic servants. It is a very easily available job for the rural migrant poor women. Another important work where women found is construction sector. These women are exploited by middle men and sub contractors. They are denied of equal salary, maternity facilities, crèche and other health facilities.

A vast majority of women are found in unorganized sector. According to an estimation of self employed women, 94 percent of the total female work force operates within this highly exploited sector. This sector is characterized by low pay, long work, low productivity, low skills and lack of job security. Bidi workers, fruits and vegetable venders, construction workers, garment workers, hawkers, street venders, agricultural labourers, brick laborers, domestic servants are the main unorganized works women perform.

Table: 8.7: Female Work Participation Rate, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	Proportion of Female Workers to Total Workers (in percent)	
	2001	2011
Badami	29.39	42.75
Bagalkot	26.49	34.18
Bilagi	34.74	47.76
Hunagund	26.40	38.84
Jamakhundi	26.77	31.58
Mudhol	28.35	42.23
District	27.99	37.92

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

The comparison of total women work participation during 2001 and 2011 makes it clear that there is a significant increase in the proportion of women work participation rate in 2011 which is almost 10 percent in the district (Table-8.7). Bilagi taluk which is a small taluk stands in first place in women WPR with 34.74 percent in 2001 and 47.76 percent in 2011, followed by Mudhol and Badami taluks. The lowest work participation rate (WPR) among women is found in Jamakhundi taluk in both 2001 and 2011 which constitute 26.77 percent and 31.58 percent respectively. However women lag behind men in work participation

rate. According to Nirmal Banarji, women's work is family related. Patriarchy, restriction on mobility and denial of property rights are some of the important reasons for lower women Work Participation Rate (WPR) in the Country.

8.4.1 Female Main and Marginal Workers

The women workers are divided into main and marginal workers. According to census, those who work annually for 180 and more days are considered as main workers and those who are working less than 180 days in a year are marginal workers.

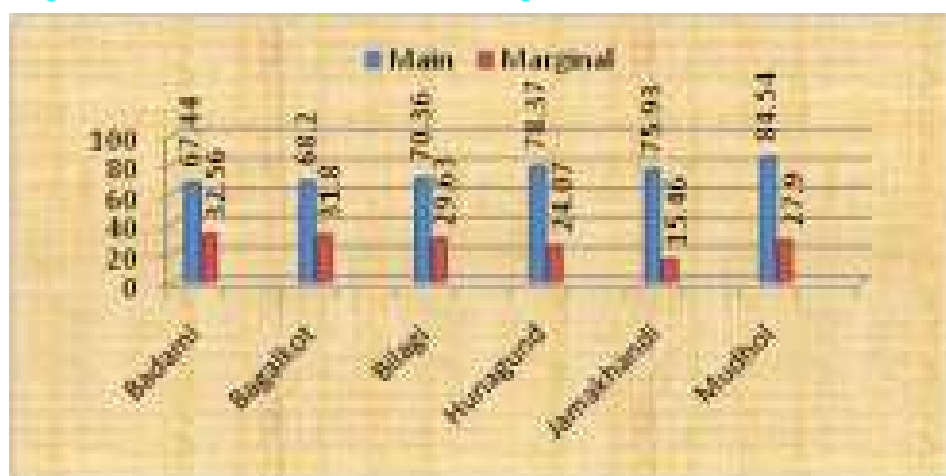
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Table: 8.8: Female-Main and Marginal Workers in 2001 and 2011

Taluk	Female Workers			
	2001		2011	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
Badami	51.81	48.19	67.44	32.56
Bagalkot	57.94	42.06	68.20	31.80
Bilagi	63.48	36.52	70.36	29.63
Hunagund	50.63	49.37	78.37	24.07
Jamakhundi	69.35	30.65	75.93	15.46
Mudhol	54.52	45.47	84.54	27.90
District	57.82	42.18	72.10	27.90

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig. 8.4: Female Main and Marginal Workers in 2011



The proportion of main women workers in 2001 and 2011 is higher than marginal workers. Women main workers have increased significantly by 15.43 percent in 2011.

Mudhol taluk has highest percentage of women main workers in 2011 with 84.54 percent.

Table 8.8 visualizes main and marginal women workers according to 2001 and 2011 census in Bagalkot district. The proportion of main women workers in 2001 and 2011 is higher than marginal workers.

Women main workers have increased significantly by 15.43 percent in 2011. Jamakhandi taluk has stood first place which accounted for 69.39 percent of women main workers in 2001. Lowest participation of main women workers is found in Hunagund taluk with 50.63 percent. Mudhol taluk has highest percentage of women main workers in 2011 with 84.54 percent. The lowest proportion of women main workers is recorded in Badami taluk with 67.44 percent. Mudhol has experienced significant increase of women main workers with 30 percent in 2011 as compared to 2001, which is a significant development in the taluk.

As regards to marginal workers, compared to 2001 it is steadily decreasing in 2011 in all the taluks. The decrease is significantly higher in Hunagund and Mudhol taluks and lower in Jamkhandi taluk. This marks the positive development among women in the district.

8.4.2 Occupation Structure and Females

Table 8.9 presents the details of occupation wise female work participation in Bagalkot district during 2001 and 2011. The occupation wise distribution of females depicts that a large proportion of them are dependent on agriculture i.e. 78.98 percent in 2001 and 71.03 percent in 2011. Among them only 15.24 percent are cultivators and 56.08 percent are Agricultural labours. In a patriarchal society like India, women do not have property rights. Land is a valuable property which is not given to woman; instead they are paid dowry in marriage. It is only in the absence of male heirs women become land owners. Therefore there are very less number of cultivators in the district.

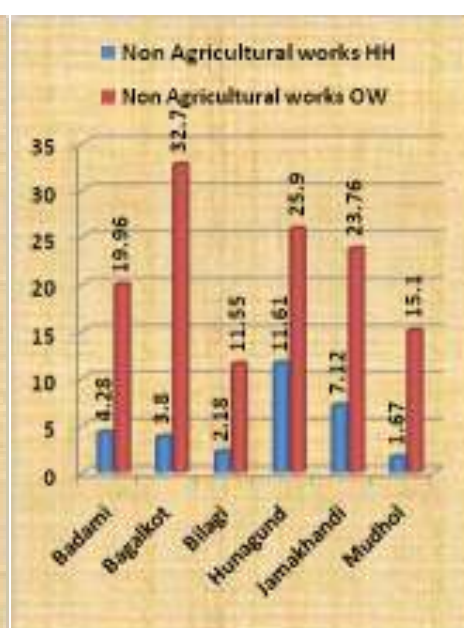
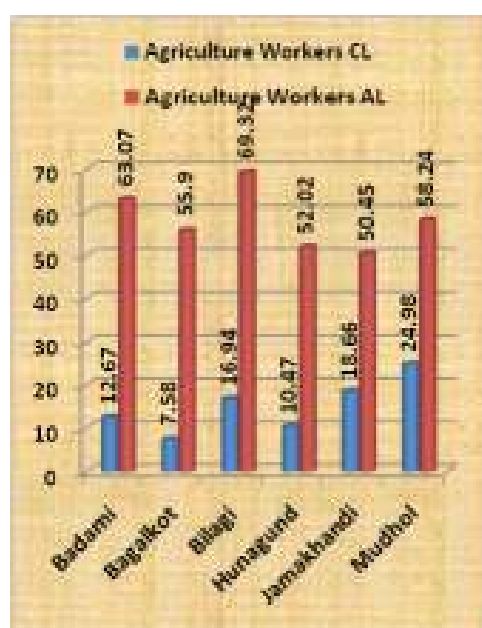
India is an agrobased country. Farmer is the backbone of the country. Hence most of the Indians are dependent on agriculture. Same is the case with women. Majority of Indian women are working as agricultural labourers. However the proportion of female agricultural dependants is decreased by 8 percent in the decade and vice versa among non agricultural workers. It is the most positive indication in the women's development of the district.

Table 8.9: Occupation-wise Female Work Participation Rate, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	Agricultural Workers				Non Agricultural workers			
	Cultivators		Agricultural Labour		Household Industry workers		Other workers	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Badami	13.19	12.67	66.87	63.07	6.85	4.28	13.09	19.96
Bagalkot	15.66	7.58	61.91	55.90	3.17	3.80	19.25	32.70
Bilagi	47.10	16.94	44.18	69.32	2.04	2.18	6.67	11.55
Hunagund	11.87	10.47	57.85	52.02	15.61	11.61	14.66	25.90
Jamakhandi	23.38	18.66	53.39	50.45	9.59	7.12	13.63	23.76
Mudhol	21.97	24.98	66.09	58.24	2.86	1.67	9.07	15.10
District	17.56	15.24	61.42	56.08	7.56	5.51	13.46	22.17

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig 8.5: Agricultural Workers, 2011 Fig 8.6: Non Agricultural workers, 2011



The highest proportion of women cultivators are found in Mudhol taluk with 24.98 percent followed by Jamakhandi taluk with 18.66 percent. The lowest proportion of women cultivators is found in Bagalkot taluk with 7.58 percent in 2011. Bagalkot is the district headquarter which provides more number of non agricultural jobs. Therefore women cultivators are less in the taluk. The highest proportion of women agricultural labourers found in Bilagi taluk with 69.32 percent in 2011 and

lowest in Jamakhandi taluk with 50.45 percent. Female agricultural dependants have decreased in taluk level too. It is mainly because the number of women are taking part in the field of education is increasing, which is facilitating them to enter into various job fields like government and private sectors.

The non agricultural workers constitute household industry workers and other workers. The proportion of non agricultural

The non agricultural workers constitute household industry workers and other workers. The proportion of non agricultural workers among women is very low in the district i.e. 21.02 percent in 2001 and 27.68 percent in 2011.



The highest proportion of women in household industries is found in Hunagund taluk with 11.61 percent during 2011. Hunagund taluk includes Ilkal city which is famous for Ilkal saree weaving. Therefore more number of household industries are found in this taluk.



workers among women is very low in the district i.e. 21.02 percent in 2001 and 27.68 percent in 2011.

The data shows the rate of women participation in household industries during the period has decreased from 7.56 percent in 2001 and 5.51 percent in 2011. It has decreased even in all the taluks of the district. The highest proportion of women in household industries is found in Hunagund taluk with 11.61 percent during 2011. Hunagund taluk includes Ilkal city which is famous for Ilkal saree weaving. Therefore more number of household industries are found in this taluk. Next position is occupied by Jamakhandi taluk with 7.12 percent. In this taluk Rabhakavi is also famous for weaving and power looms.

Women in other sectors including government servants, factory workers, teachers bankers, trade etc. The proportion of women in other workers has increased significantly in 2011 with 22.17 percent in Bagalkot district as compared to 2001 with 13.46 percent. The highest proportion of women in other work is found in Bagalkot taluk 32.70 percent. The main reason is that it is district head quarter and one of the important cities in the district, which provide various types of jobs to women. Jamakhandi and Hunagund taluk also have higher number of women in other workers.

8.5 Marginalization of Women's Work

The status of women and contribution to economic development depends on the job opportunities available to them.

The Government of India is making serious efforts to improve the status of women. However it is not satisfactory. Marginalization of women is usually related with the process of economic development. It indicates women's marginalization in the process of production. According to Marxists the lower status of women and their marginalization is internalized with capitalistic production and utilization of labour. Capitalism particularly restricts women to the four walls of house. It also restricts women to certain low grade jobs. The dichotomy between economic production and reproduction is the main cause for this.

Women's marginalization keeps her away from production and employment. Hence WPR among women decreases. It indicates decrease of women workers in paid jobs. The marginalization women refers to restricting women to certain jobs only. It means women are restricted to low cadre, low salary and lower position jobs. Most of the women work is invisible. In Bagalkot district about one third of women are participating in work. The remaining two third are engaged in domestic chores.

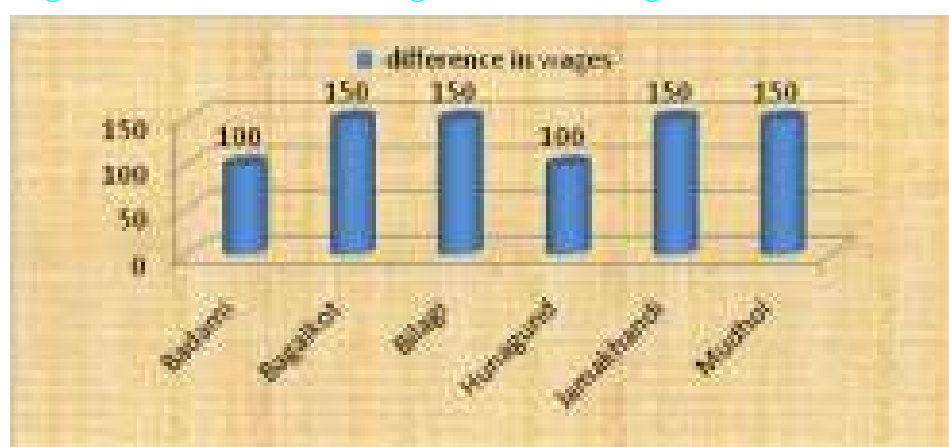
The marginalization of women in the present study is analyzed on the basis of wage differences particularly in agricultural sector. The Indian constitution upholds gender equality. Equal remuneration Act was passed in 1936. Although equal wage for equal work is the rule, gender based wage discrimination is still found. Women are not paid equal wage for the same work of their counter parts. Wage disparity is found in agricultural labourers wage.

Table 8.10: Average Agricultural Wages, 2011

Taluk	Male (in Rs)	Female (in Rs)	Difference (in Rs)
Badami	250	150	100
Bagalkot	300	150	150
Bilagi	350	200	150
Hunagund	250	150	100
Jamakhandi	350	200	150
Mudhol	350	200	150
District	275	125	150

Source: Joint Director, Agriculture Dept, Bagalkot, 2011.

Fig: 8.7: Difference in Agricultural Wages, 2011



Equal Remuneration Act is not implemented in letter and spirit. For the similar work of men, women are paid less wage. This indicates women's work is not considered equal to men.

The observation of average agricultural wages in Bagalkot district shows that there is about Rs. 150 difference in the wages of females and males. The taluk-wise data reveal that, there is Rs.100 difference in Badami and Hunagund, while Rs 150 gap is observed in Bagalkot, Bilagi, Jamakhandi and Mudhol.

Modernization and globalization have pushed women to margin. Labourer's interests are under threat. Daily wage women workers are not getting enough wage to lead a dignified life. Equal Remuneration Act is not implemented in letter and spirit. For the similar work of men, women are paid less wage. This indicates women's work is not considered equal to men.

8.5.1 Female Headed households

The two main types of families in society are patriarchal and matriarchal families. Patriarchy is a universal system found throughout the world. Matriarchal families are rare phenomenon in the world.

Women are deprived and discriminated lot, with limited recourses. Women due to death of husband, divorce and sometimes unmarried women hold the responsibility of families. Many of them without economic support and social security have to strive alone to lead life in the society. Many of them are employed in low wage jobs, without benefits, which force them to live in utter poverty.

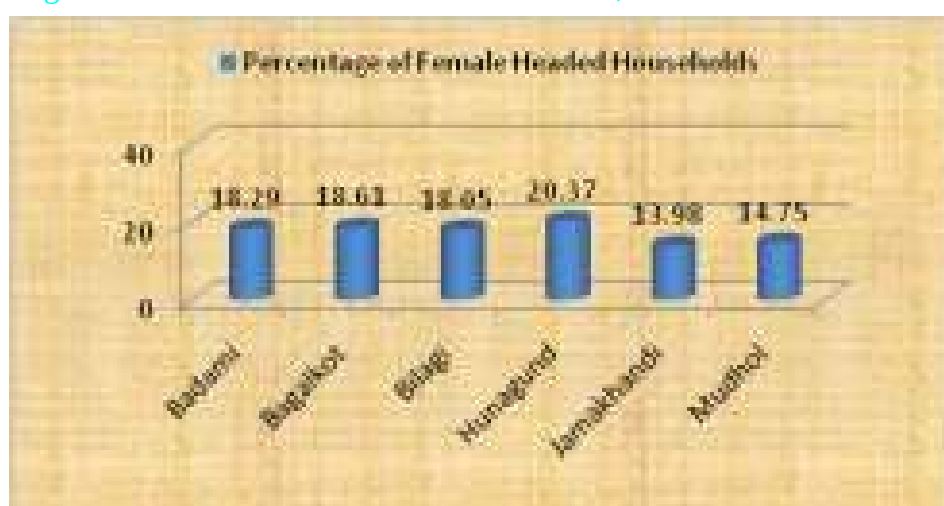


Table 8.11: Taluk-wise Female Headed Households, 2011

Taluk	Percentage of Female Headed Households
Badami	18.29
Bagalkot	18.61
Bilagi	18.05
Hunagund	20.37
Jamakhandi	13.98
Mudhol	14.75
District	16.95

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Fig: 8.8: Female Headed Households, 2011



Extreme poverty which is distinguished by the inability to obtain adequate nutrition and essential non-food requirements shackles more than 1.3 billion people the world over, roughly one fifth of the global population, according to UNDP. Many of these who fall into this category are women. Some put the figure as high as 70 percent.

According to 2011 census, about 27 million households constituting 11 percent of total households in the country are headed by women. There is a direct link between female headed family and poverty. Extreme poverty which is distinguished by the inability to obtain adequate nutrition and essential non-food requirements shackles more than 1.3 billion people the world over, roughly one fifth of the global population, according to UNDP. Many of these who fall into this category are women. Some put the figure as high as 70 percent.

In the female headed families women work is inevitable. The data collected on female headed families in Bagalkot district reveals that about 17

percent of the families are headed by women. The highest number of female headed families is found in Hunagund taluk with 20.37 percent, followed by Bagalkot (18.61 percent) and Badami (18.29 percent). The lowest number of female headed families is found in Jamakhandi (13.98 percent) and Mudhol (14.75 percent) taluks. Child marriages practiced from the centuries in this district lead to widowhood at early age and remarriage is not practiced in Indian society, forcing women to take the responsibility of families on their shoulders.

8.6 Women's Political Participation

Demographically nearly 50

percent of the population is women in India. The participation of women in politics is very low. Only few women have enjoyed political power in Indian society. Rani Channamma of Kittur, Jansi Rani Laxmibai, Raziya Sultan, Indira Gandhi, and Pratibha Patil Devi singh are the few names that shine in political field of Indian history. The right to political equality has not enabled women to play their role as partners and constituents in the political field.

The 73rd and 74th Amendment of the constitution is a step forward opportunity of women in the grass root level development i.e Panchayat Raj. It provides 33 percent of seats reserved at Local Self Government. Because of this women are found more in local politics. These women come from the families of political background of their husbands and fathers. However the reservation of seats in Local Government has offered women new political space and an opportunity to participate

in governance. Equality in opportunity however, does not guarantee effective participation of women. The main problem is proxy representation of women in politics.

The political participation of women in the present study is presented on the basis of participation of women in Local Self Government. Panchayat Raj Act known as Karnataka Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act 1959 came in to being from 1960. This Act provided three tier structures in state that is at village, taluk and district level. Direct elections are made to elect the members for village panchayats. The presidents of Gram Panchayat constitute taluk Panchayats. Similarly the Presidents of taluk Panchayats become members of Zilla Panchayat. Seats were reserved for SC, ST and women. Today 33 percent of seats are reserved for women. This provides fillip to political empowerment of women.

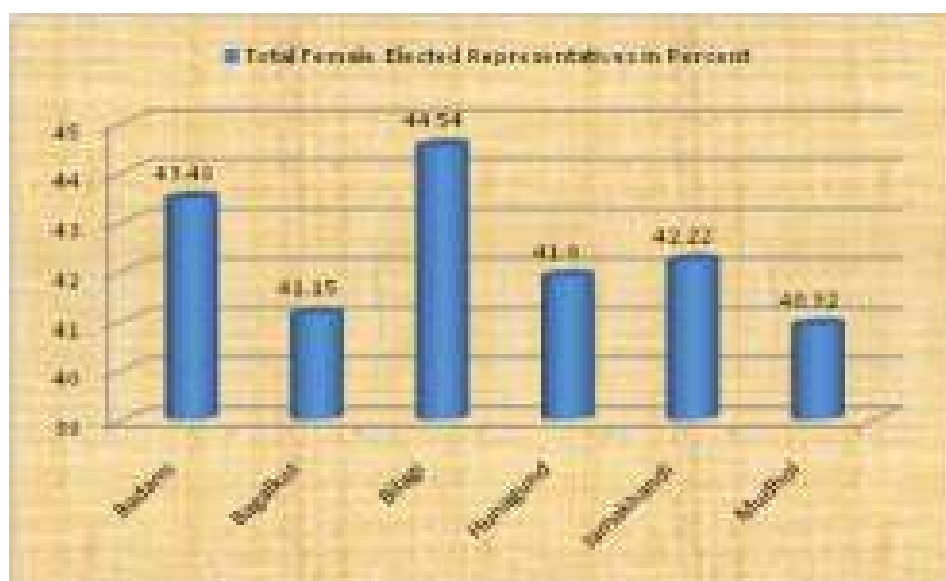
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Table 8.12: Taluk-wise Female Elected Representatives, 2011

Taluk	ZP	TP	GP	CMC	TMC	TP	Total Female Represen tatives	Total Female Represen tatives	Total Female Represen tatives in percent
Badami	2	12	239	0	19	8	280	644	43.48
Bagalkot	1	9	164	12	0	0	186	452	41.15
Bilagi	3	8	132	0	8	8	159	357	44.54
Hunagund	3	12	230	12	0	8	265	633	41.90
Jamakhandi	5	14	262	25	9	0	315	755	42.22
Mudhol	3	11	204	0	21	0	239	584	40.92
District	17	66	1231	49	57	24	1464	3416	42.86

Source: Bagalkot District At A Glance, 2011-12.

Fig: 8.9: Total Female Elected Representatives in Percentage, 2011



Totally about 43 percent women representatives are found in Local Self Government at all three levels. The highest proportion of women representatives are found in Bilagi taluk with 44.54 percent,

“Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women” and that “violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanism by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men”
- Kofi Annan,

The details of women representatives in three tier system i.e village, taluk and zilla panchayat is presented in table 8.12. Totally about 43 percent women representatives are found in Local Self Government at all three levels. The highest proportion of women representatives are found in Bilagi taluk with 44.54 percent, followed by Badami taluk with 43.58 percent. Overall women's representation in Panchayat Raj system in the district is 40 percent and above. This exceeds 1/3 seats reserved for women by Government. It indicates a positive development of women in Bagalkot district. However women's representation in Panchayat Raj is not effective. The power is vested in the hands of male members of their families. The active Participation of women is needed for the real empowerment of women.

8.7 Violence against Women

Violence against women is as old as human civilization. The UN

declaration on the elimination of violence against women states that:

“Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women” and that “violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanism by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men”

-Kofi Annan, secretary - General of the United Nations,

declared in a 2006 report posted on the United Nations.

Development fund for women website stated that: Violence against women and girls is a severe problem. At least one out of every three women around the world has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime with the abuser usually someone known to her.

Table 8.13: Taluk-wise Crimes Against Women, 2009 and 2010

Taluk	Crime committed against women		Dowry Deaths per lakh of female population		No. of female suicide		Accidental Death		Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Badami	27	24	1	-	9	18	11	8	20	26
Bagalkot	35	37	1	-	14	17	13	18	27	35
Bilagi	26	20	-	-	12	17	14	13	26	30
Hunagund	47	53	2	2	8	28	5	17	13	45
Jamakhandi	25	19	-	-	22	18	16	18	38	36
Mudhol	10	27	3	-	13	14	26	7	39	21
District	170	180	7	2	78	112	85	81	163	193

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Police, Bagalkot, 2009 and 2010.

Violence against women (VAW) cuts across caste, class and religion. Domestic violence is very important form of violence against women. However the cases of domestic violence are not recorded to a greater extent. In the present study an attempt has been made to understand violence against women in Bagalkot district during 2009 and 2010. It is to be noted that the recorded cases of violence against women are very less. There were 170 cases in 2009 and 180 cases in 2010 recorded as violence against women. Totally 10 cases of violence against women have increased in one year. The highest violence against women cases are found in Hunagund taluk in both these years. The violence cases against women are increasing day by day due to several factors. Although Mass Media like T.V., Cinema are trying to bring awareness among people regarding violence cases against women. However it is not reducing. On the other hand, the violence against women shown on T.V and Cinema are provoking people to commit crimes against women. The rape cases are increasing after Nirbhaya Episode in New Delhi is an instance for this.

Dowry is another important problem faced by Indian women in modern period. Dowry is the trigger of many forms of VAW. Bride burning and dowry death are the forms of VAW related to dowry. Today dowry deaths are increasing significantly. The Government of India has implemented Dowry Prohibition Act in 1961. In spite of this dowry deaths are recorded in various parts of India. Most of the cases go unnoticed and will not be registered or heard in courts or police stations. In Bagalkot district totally 7 dowry death cases in 2009 and 20 in 2010 were reported. Out of them 4 cases were found in Hunagund taluk 3 in Mudhol taluk 1 each in Badami and Bagalkot taluks.

Domestic violence is seen as a major risk factor for suicide among women. Suicide is the most leading cause for death among Indian women aged between 15-49 years. A study covering 187 nations has revealed(www.wired.co.uk/news/archive/2013-suicide-women-India) that sexual discrimination and consequent violence on women are the main contributory factors.

The Government of India has implemented Dowry Prohibition Act in 1961. In spite of this dowry deaths are recorded in various parts of India. Most of the cases go unnoticed and will not be registered or heard in courts or police stations.

Table 8.14: Taluk-wise Missing Women and Missing Girl's, 2011

Taluk	Missing Women	Missing Girl's
Badami	13	10
Bagalkot	22	5
Bilagi	15	3
Hunagund	8	10
Jamakhandi	12	7
Mudhol	13	8
District	83	43

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Police Bagalkot, 2011.

According to estimations of Nobel Prize Laureate Dr. Amartya Sen, around 100 million women are "missing" worldwide (more recent estimates suggest that there are 50 million missing women in India alone). Sen argued that in countries like India, Pakistan and Bangladesh the cultural preference for boys in particular in rural areas potentially has led to a terrible mistreatment of young girls, if not female infanticide.

The data on suicide among women in Bagalkot district is presented for 2009 and 2010. Totally 78 suicide cases in 2009 and 112 suicide cases for 2010 were recorded in Bagalkot district. The highest number of suicides committed by women was found in Jamakhandi taluk during 2009 and Hunagund taluk in during 2010. The data shows that there is a significant increase in women's suicide cases. Family chaos, harassment by husband and other members of the family, non-adjustment between husband and wife, failure in examinations are some of the notable causes for suicides among women.

The details of accidental deaths in the district has shown decreased during 2001 to 2011. But during this period the number of various vehicles has increased significantly. Due to globalization and industrialization it has become impossible to lead life without own vehicles. Every day 4 to 5 accidents occur on state and national highways. But the cases recorded are very less.

8.8 Missing Women

The phenomenon of missing women in Asia is a shortfall in the number of women in Asia relative to the number that would be expected if there were no sex selective abortion and female

infanticide or if the newborn of both sexes received similar levels of health care and nutrition.

According to estimations of Nobel Prize Laureate Dr. Amartya Sen, around 100 million women are "missing" worldwide (more recent estimates suggest that there are 50 million missing women in India alone). Sen argued that in countries like India, Pakistan and Bangladesh the cultural preference for boys in particular in rural areas potentially has led to a terrible mistreatment of young girls, if not female infanticide.

The data on sex selective abortion and female infanticide is not available. The details of missing women of Bagalkot district were collected from Police Department of the district. It (Table.8.14) shows that there were totally 126 missing cases recorded in Bagalkot district. Out of them 83 are women 43 are girls. The notorious record of highest women missing in the district goes to Bagalkot taluk with 22. It is mainly because of state and national highways found in the place and Dhaba culture which provokes prostitution seems to be an agent of spreading HIV AIDS. Similarly the highest numbers of girls missing are found in taluks of Badami and Hunagund with 10 cases each. The possible reasons

are Badami being tourist place new people visit the place and girls may be abducted by them easily.

8.9 Role of Women's Groups and SHGs

World Bank report high lighting the tragic plight of women, observes that women have a higher un

employment rate than men in almost every country. In general women make up the majority of the lower paid, unorganized sector of most economics. The statistics shows that there is an increasing need to provide access to economic resource on the ground that women are relatively more disadvantaged than men.

Table 8.15: Social Group wise Women Membership in SHG's, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Taluk	No. of SHG 2010-11	No. of Women in SHG's 2010-11				No. of SHG 2011-12	No. of Women in SHG's 2011-12			
		SC	ST	Minorities	Others		SC	ST	Minorities	Others
Badami	765	1155	1760	518	8143	805	1255	1760	618	8643
Bagalkot	548	963	988	135	4420	548	876	615	640	6335
Bilagi	379	1427	888	646	3565	409	1547	888	645	4079
Hunagund	558	1186	402	725	5810	583	1386	502	725	6290
Jamakhandi	970	2329	685	1136	9643	1030	2329	785	1236	10865
Mudhol	619	1827	702	1134	6629	635	1847	712	1289	6848
District	3839	8887	5425	4294	38210	4010	9240	5262	5153	43060

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department, Bagalkot, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Fig: 8.10: Social Group-wise Women Membership in SHG's, 2011-12

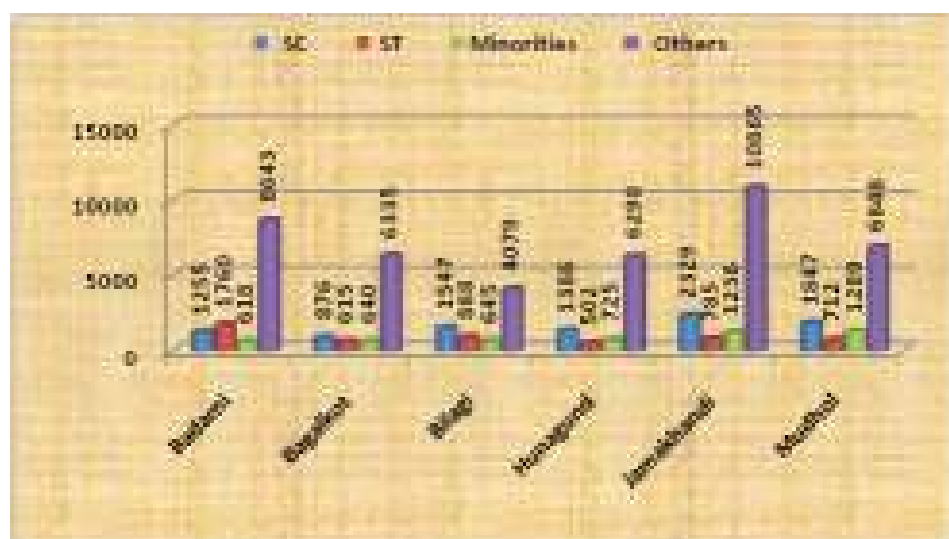


Table 8.16: Taluk-wise Active Women SHG's in 2011

Taluk	Percent of Active women SHG's
Badami	90
Bagalkot	93
Bilagi	91
Hunagund	81
Jamakhundi	94
Mudhol	87
District	89.33

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department, Bagalkot, 2011.

The participation of women in self help group has made a significant impact on their equipment both in social and economic aspects while savings provide self-insurance and self assurance to them, credit helps households to maintain a certain level of consumption at times when their income has a temporary setback.

Group approach to empowerment of women is gaining momentum in India. Women are mobilized into groups for undertaking mutually beneficial social and economic activities. They mobilize their savings and lend among themselves for meeting their credit requirements. Bank credit is routed through the group to the members for undertaking economic activities. The participation of women in self help group has made a significant impact on their equipment both in social and economic aspects while savings provide self-insurance and self assurance to them, credit helps households to maintain a certain level of consumption at times when their income has a temporary setback.

The data on women SHG's social group wise membership in Bagalkot district for 2010-11 and 2011-12 is collected and presented in table 8.15. There were totally 3839 women SHGs in 2010-11. It has increased to 4010 in 2011-12. The number of women in these groups in others category is significantly higher than SC/ST and minorities in both years. Jamakhundi taluk has highest number SHG's i.e. 970 in 2010-11 and increased to 1030 in 2011-12. Totally 60 new SHG were created which is a welcome development in reducing gender inequalities in this taluk.

As regards to the participation of scheduled castes, except in Bagalkot taluk, 100 to 200 members increased in all taluks of district, indicating empowerment of SC women. In case of ST members there is no visible change. Similarly women member of minorities have increased in Bagalkot, Badami, Jamakhundi, Mudhol taluks. But it remains stagnant in Bilagi and Hunagund taluks.

Significant development in SHG women members can be seen in others categories. This increase extends from 200 to 2000. These categories of woman are reaping the benefits of scheme. SHG have become main tool for empowerment and women are leading contented life. Self help groups have been in the forefront for about a decade. Most of the success so far has been achieved in the field of women employment, undoubtedly belongs to these informal groups which are being organized like mushrooms but which are getting stabilized unlike mushrooms.

The details of taluk-wise active women SHG's presented in table clearly shows that 89 percent of them are actively working. The proportion of these SHG's is higher in Jamakhundi taluk with 94 percent, followed by Bagalkot and Bilagi. Hunagund taluk has

recorded relatively lower proportion of active SHG's. Thus SHG's are providing subsistence to the families and helping women to become self dependent.

8.10 Small Area Study

Women's Participation in Local Governance

Introduction

Women are a special category in many ways. The heterogeneity of women's group makes every woman different from others. Women's voice will be heard only in rare circumstances in the society as they were the neglected and the ignored group. India, a country with majority living in rural area women were silent in all fields. It is the statutory provision of reservation which enabled more than one million rural women to assume panchayat seats and one third of them as chair persons in almost all the states and union territories.

Need for the Study

Karnataka was the first state to pass a new law as Panchayati Raj in accordance with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The new law of 1993 reserves one-third seats for women and one-third for backward classes, besides reservation seats for the SCs STs in proportion to their population. How far the goals of reservation for women in panchayat have been achieved in reality, needs to be examined on the basis of empirical studies. This has been done in the present study.

Objectives

- 1) To know the socio-economic background of women members.
- 2) To examine women participation in local government.
- 3) To assess the women members knowledge of various programmes of Government.

Study Area

The Local Governments of Bagalkot district is selected for the present study. 60 women members were selected on the basis of random sampling method and interviewed and collected data. Of the 60 women members 5 members are from Zilla Panchayat, 13 members of City Municipality Council, 12 of Taluk Panchayat and 30 members of Gram Panchayat were selected. Interview schedule was used to collect data. The data was analyzed by tabulating and using percentage method.

The caste distribution of respondents reveals that largest portion of women members belongs to general categories (GM) with 43.33percent. The proportion of other backward class is 20 percent, scheduled caste is 23.33 percent and scheduled tribes 6.67 percent. The minorities make up 6.67 percent of the sample. According to this study the percentage of General Category's women in political participation is very high and scheduled tribes, minority's participation is low.

The age wise distribution of sample shows that 31.66 percent of women members are young and belongs to the age group of 18-35 years. Similarly 63.34 percent are from 36-50 years and 5 percent from 50 and above age group. It is noticed that the proportion of 18-35 age group members is very low, because in this age group family bindings are very important for women. The middle age groups (36-50) participation is very high, because these women are free from family responsibility, as children will be grown up.

The educational status of women members is not encouraging, as 35 percent of women members are illiterate. These women are the members of Gram panchayats. There are 25 percent members

Analysis

I.Socio-Economic Profile

Table 8.17: Socio-Economic Profile

Particulars	No.	Percentage
Caste		
G.M	26	43.33
Backward class	12	20.00
SC	14	23.33
ST	04	06.67
Minorities	04	06.67
Total	60	100.0
Age		
18-35	19	31.66
36 -50	38	63.34
50 and above	03	5.00
Total	60	100.0
Education		
Illiterate	21	35.00
Primary	15	25.00
High school	15	25.00
PUC	05	8.33
Degree	04	6.67
P.G	00	0.00
Total	60	100.0
Type of Family		
Non-elementary	24	40
Elementary	36	60
Total	60	100.0
Marital Life		
Married	53	88.33
Unmarried	00	00.00
Widow	4	06.67
Davadasi	3	05.00
Total	60	100.0
Occupation		
House wife	17	28.33
Social service, self employment	30	50
Agriculture	06	10.00
Agriculture Labour	07	11.67
Total	60	100.0

Annual Income of Family		
Above Rs.10 thousand	03	05.00
Rs.10-25 thousand	23	38.33
Rs.25-50 thousand	18	30.00
Rs.50-75 thousand	07	11.67
Rs.75- 1 lakh	03	05.00
Above Rs.1 lakh	06	10.00
Total	60	100.0
Details of Membership		
Members	49	81.67
President	09	15.00
Vice president	02	3.33
Total	60	100.0
Reason for Entering politics		
Social service	21	35.00
Pressure of people	18	30.00
Women reservation	04	06.67
Pressure of husband	11	18.33
Political family	03	05.00
Political party	03	05.00
Total	60	100.0

Source: Field study

who have studied up to primary level. Most of these women members who said that they studied up to primary level are almost like illiterates, as they seldom read and write. There are 25 percent women who have studied up to high school education, 8.33 percent have studied up to PUC and 6.67 percent women member have studied degree.

Most of the (60 percent) women members are from elementary family, the rest of 40 percent from the non-elementary family. Elementary families are increasing in the villages due to devision of properties, education and non agricultural occupations. The members of Zilla-Panchayat and City Municipality Council live in cities and belong to the non-elementary family.

Marriage is still most important event in the life of women. It is believed that marriage enhance status of women. Married women are more mature and have easy accessibility to all the sections of population than the unmarried women. In the present study there are no unmarried women. According to the study 88.33 percent of the women members are married. 6.67 percent members are widows. It is surprising to note that 5 percent of women members are devadasi (maid servant of God). It shows that marital status influence on women's political participation.

The occupational status of women members depicts that 28.33 percent women members are house wives and half of respondent's involved in social service, self employment and

I. Women's Participation in Local Governance

Table 8.18: Women Participation in Local Governance

Particulars	No.	Percentage
Attending to Meeting		
Yes	58	96.67
No	02	3.33
Total	60	100.0
Party Membership		
Congress	19	31.67
B.J.P	24	40.00
J.D.S	00	00.00
Independent	17	28.33
Total	60	100.0
Number Of Times Won Election		
1-2	58	96.67
3-4	02	03.33
Total	60	100.0
Hesitate to Mingle with People		
Yes	23	38.33
No	37	61.67
Total	60	100.0
Response of People		
Respectful	23	38.33
Remind the Responsibility	13	21.67
Normal	04	06.67
Respectful and Remind the Responsibility	20	33.33
Total	60	100.0
Speech Delivered		
Yes	15	25
No	45	75
Total		100.0
Uses of Power		
Yes	36	60
No	24	40
Total	60	100.0
Financial Power		
Yes	11	18.33
No	49	81.67
Total	60	100.0
Burden of Panchayat and Household Work		
Yes	36	30
No	24	70
Total	60	100.0

Source: Field study.

household work. A few (10 percent) members are involved in agriculture and 11.67 percent women's are agriculture labourers.

Majority of women members hail from lower and middle income group. There are 5 percent women members with an income of less than Rs. 10,000/- per annum, 30 percent of them belongs to income group of Rs.25000-50,000 per annum, and 10 percent women earn more than Rs.1 lakh per annum.

According to field report 81.67 percent women members are only the members, 15 percent of women are presidents, and 3.33 percent women are vice-presidents. These women have got presidents and vice-president posts on the basis of reservation. Even today, higher positions in politics vests in the hands of men.

The reasons for entering politics are vivid. Social service is main reason cited by 35 percent women and all these members are highly educated and members of City Municipality Council and Zilla Panchayats. 30 percent members have entered politics because of pressure of people. The other 18.33 percent women entered politics by the pressure of husbands and 5 percent of women entered politics through political parties.

Attending panchayat meetings determines effective participation of women members. The study delineates that 96.67 percent of women members attend all the meetings. However their tasks supervised by male family members. On the other hand 3.33 percent woman's says that they never attend meeting.

The women members belong to congress and BJP parties. Few of them contested independently. Most of them have won election for the first time.

The process of interaction is an indicator of empowerment of women. The women who want to retain the leadership purposely empower by interacting horizontally and vertically. In the present study 38.33 percent of women did not hesitate to mingle with people. And most of them (61.67 percent) of women reported that they hesitate to interact with people. These women have entered politics for the first time.

Attitude of society towards women members shows that 38.33 percent women said that the people respect them. 33.33 percent women reported that the people respected them and insisted them to do certain their responsibilities. It is interesting to note that 6.67 percent women said that the people see them as common people; these women are literate and house wives, who regularly meet people. This shows that society is accepting women's role in politics.

The data reveals that 25 percent of women members made speech in the meetings or functions. It is to be noted that 75 percent women members do not speak in any function or meeting, because these women are mostly illiterate or have little education.

Though political power is given to women, full realization of this is yet to take place. According to the data, 60 percent woman have expressed they have freedom to use power. 40 percent of women said they do not have freedom to use power. Uniform participation cannot be found among women who have entered into politics, as woman in politics is a new phenomenon.

The involvement of women members in financial matters of development work reveals that only 18.33 percent women are involved. A large segment of

I.Awareness of Government Programmes

Table 8.19: Awareness about Government Programmes

Particulars	No.	Percentage
Awareness of Programmes		
Yes	36	60.00
No	24	40.00
Total	60	100.0
Development of Ward		
Drainage, Road, Toilet, Electricity and Water	49	81.67
House for Poor	07	11.66
MGNREGA	01	01.67
Unknowing	03	05.00
Total	60	100.0
Preference to Women Development		
Self Employment	24	40.00
Widow Pension and Old Age Pension	04	6.67
To Provide Education for Women	04	6.67
Building of Akkan Balag, Counseling Centre and Sthree Shakti Group	14	23.33
Unknowing	14	23.33
Total	60	100.0

Source: Field study.

(81.67 percent) women members did not sign for development works.

The field data clearly shows that 70 percent of women reported they are burdened with dual work of household and panchayat. Most of these women hail from elementary family and their primary duty is maintenance of the family. The kitchen is fully managed by these members. The other 30 percent of women members said that the house work is not a burden to them.

The data on knowledge about government schemes, shows that majority (60 percent) of women members are aware of government plans. It is sad to note that 40 percent of women do not know about government plans. They are proxy representatives because their husband or family members work in their place.

Regarding preference to development works 81.67 percent women give

main preference to providing basic facilities of drainage, road, sanitation, electricity and water. The other 11.66 percent give preference to sanitation programmes for people. Only 1.67 percent women give preference to National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Women related programmes are an added attraction to women leaders. As women they understand women's problems in detail and therefore they are keen to implement these programmes. The details of implementing development works for women depict that 40 percent woman give importance to women self employment. One fourth (23.33 percent) of women emphasize on self help group(SHG), 6.67 percent of women give preference to implement programmes of women education and widow pension related issues. The other 23.33 percent have not responded.

Findings of Small Area Study

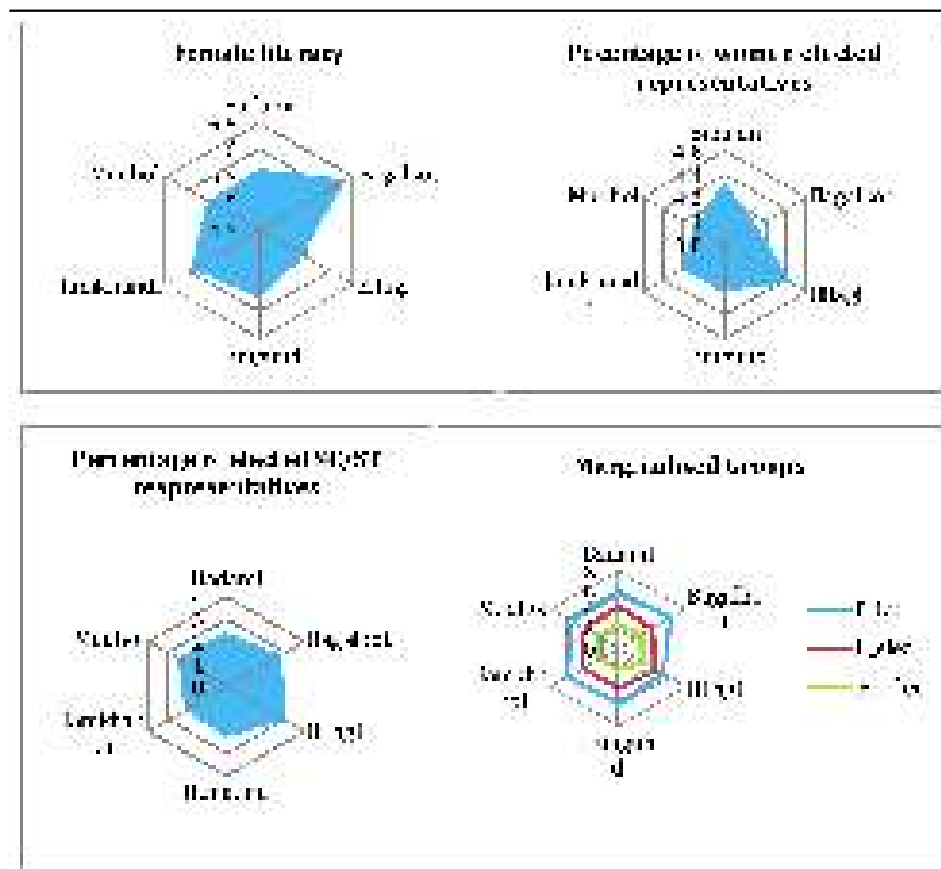
Empowerment of women in politics is a new phenomenon brought out by 73rd and 74th Constitutions Amendment. It is providing a great fillip for women who are stepping out of four walls of household, shouldering responsibility along with men in Local Self Government. The present study made a sincere effort to through light on political participation of women at gross route level.

The reservation of seats provided an opportunity to all the women barring caste to take part in panchayats. Women members are literate and most of them are houses wives, which is an encouraging phenomenon in

terms of women empowerment. The women members are middle aged, coming from elementary, lower and middle income groups. Women are entering politics with a motto of social service. People have positive attitude towards these women members. All these factors show that women prove their ability as politicians in future.

The participation of women in politics shows that women are actively participating in panchayat meetings, but they lag in interaction with people, which they can improve in later stages. The involvement of women in financial matters is marginal, are getting rare chances to become presidents. These gaps have to be filled apart from reservation.

Fig: 8.11: Radar Analyses of Marginalized groups



The role of women in government is quite recognizable. They are aware of Government Programmes. Women focus on providing basic facilities to people and self employment for women.

8.11 Radar Analyses of Marginalized groups

The radar reveals the status of marginalized group of Bagalkot district, it consist of three indicators namely female literacy rate, female elected representatives and elected SC/ST women representative which influence on the marginalized group of people. It is found from the radar that Bagalkot taluk has higher average value of marginalized indicator followed by Bilagi and Mudhol taluk respectively. However, Badami taluk has lowest average value of marginalized group, female literacy rate has deeply influenced on the marginalized group indicator, while, elected SC/ST representative parameters has very less influenced on the marginalized group indicator of the Bagalkot district.

The programmes chalked out by the government should reach the women fully. Women should have control over reproduction and then only family planning programmes will be successful. Women's position can be improved by giving more opportunities for decision making in all fields.

8.12 Concluding Remarks

Status of women is an important indicator of development in all the societies. Women who constitute half of the society are precious human resource for over all development of the society. The progress of nation underlies in the progress of women. But they need recognition.

The gender inequality index of Bagalkot as compared to the state data women of the district lags behind the state. The child sex ratio, women literacy rate, work participation rate of the district reveals higher gender discrimination. Women in the district have to go a long way to achieve gender equality. For this along with political will, a change in the mind set of people is essential.

CHAPTER-9

STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULE TRIBES



CHAPTER - 9

STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

9.1 Introduction

The Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) wherever they live, are faced with many diverse problems, which are social, economic, political and educational in nature. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have suffered from time immemorial for no fault of theirs. These problems have aggravated the situation over the years and pushed the SC/ST masses to total subjugation and exploitation. One thing is certain, that in a caste-ridden society like ours, social and economic status are the necessary pre requisites for any individual to progress. These variables buttress each other in the development of a community or caste.

Any analysis of Indian society without taking caste into consideration is incomplete. Almost all activities like economic, political, educational and socio-cultural-revolve around the notions of caste. The structural form and relationships in rural areas have continued almost intact in post independent India, although some changes have come about in the urban setting.

The SC's and ST's, throughout the country occupy the lowest status in the caste hierarchy. In a hierarchy of unequal relationships, the SC's and ST's are at the bottom and hence socially inferior to all others in the community. Further, among themselves also there is further, stratification and ranking.

The constitutional guarantees emanating from the India's constitution of 1950 heralded a new future for more than 200 million of India's most deprived, no longer to be known as the untouchables and jangli. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes enjoy the prospects of becoming dignified human beings

through policies of positive discrimination, formerly subjected to appalling degradation and formally debarred from education by the religious scriptures, the poorest of India's poor were now to experience their progress under a new name, Dalits.

The Scheduled Castes constitute a significant demographic strength in India. The backwardness of the Scheduled castes will be evident from their unemployment, dependence on agriculture, illiteracy and social segregation. In terms of residence, housing and health conditions, the condition of the Scheduled Castes is precarious. Even now in many villages they have to suffer residential segregation and direct and indirect social boycott. There are many among them who are too poor to build their own houses. On account of their poverty and unhygienic living conditions, they, in large numbers, suffer from malnutrition, physical disabilities and diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria and general diseases.

This chapter provides an account of population, living conditions, educational status, occupational status, basic facilities of water, electricity and toilet among SC/ST in Bagalkot district.

9.2 Demographic Profile of SC and ST

Table 9.1 gives details of the demographic picture of SC and ST in Bagalkot district. SC accounts for 15.17 percent of the total population in 2001 and it has increased to 16.89 percent in 2011. The SC population has increased by 1.72 percent in one decade. SC population in both rural and urban area is increasing.

Any analysis of Indian society without taking caste into consideration is incomplete. Almost all activities like economic, political, educational and socio-cultural revolve around the notions of caste.

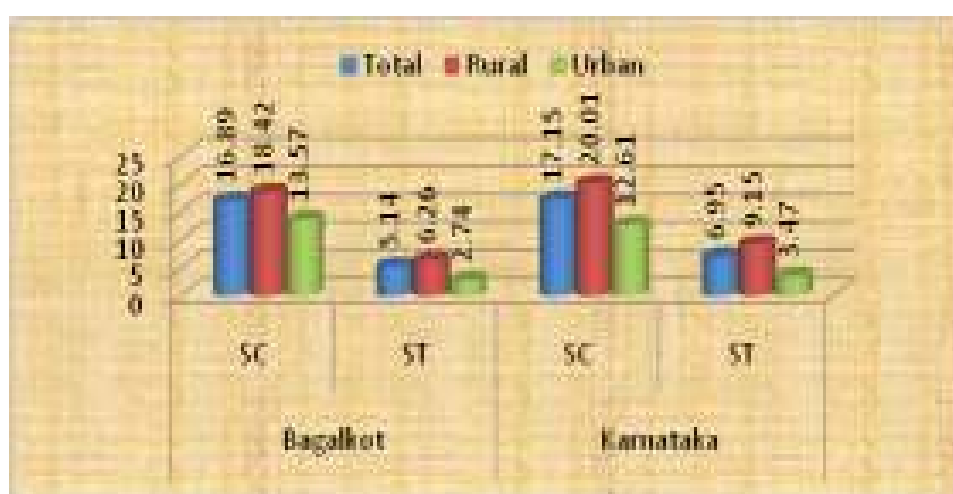
The structural form and relationships in rural areas have continued almost intact in post independent India, although some changes have come about in the urban setting.

Table 9.1: Demographic Profile of SCs and STs, 2001 and 2011

District State	Cat	2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Bagalkot	SC	15.17	16.50	11.90	16.89	18.42	13.57
	ST	4.85	5.99	2.06	5.14	6.26	2.74
Karnataka	SC	16.20	18.39	11.95	17.15	20.01	12.61
	ST	6.55	8.41	2.95	6.95	9.15	3.47

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig: 9.1: Demographic Profile of SCs and STs, 2011



The SC groups in Bagalkot district are relatively more urbanized than ST's, which indicates modernization and development among them.

Similarly ST population accounted for 4.85 percent in 2001 and it has increased to 5.14 percent in 2011. In contrast to the general population growth, the population of ST has increased substantially in rural and urban areas of Bagalkot district. SC and ST population in state has increased marginally. Similar increase is found in rural and urban population of SC/ST in state. The increasing educational and employment opportunities are attracting more SC people than ST people in Bagalkot district to cities. The SC groups in Bagalkot district are relatively more urbanized than ST's, which indicates modernization and development among them.

9.2.1 Sex Ratio among SC and ST

Sex ratio is the basic tool for the analysis of the composition of population. Apart from this, it directly influences married persons in a population and birth rate and determines the socio economic and political structure of the population.

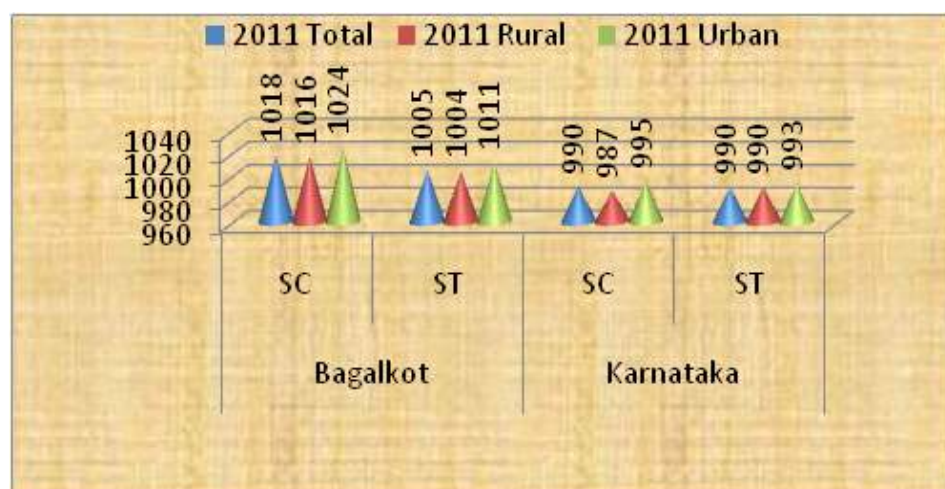
Sex ratio at birth has recently emerged as an indicator of certain kinds of sex discrimination in some countries. For instance, high sex ratios at birth in some Asian countries are now attributed to sex-selective abortion and infanticide due to strong preference for sons. This will affect future marriage patterns and fertility patterns. Eventually, it could cause unrest among young adult males who are unable to find partners.

Table 9.2: Sex Ratio among SC and ST, 2001 and 2011

District State	CAT	2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Bagalkot	SC	1021	1026	1004	1018	1016	1024
	ST	996	995	1000	1005	1004	1011
Karnataka	SC	973	977	961	990	987	995
	ST	972	975	960	990	990	993

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig: 9.2: Sex ratio among SC and ST, 2011



Sex ratio is one of the important demographic indicators which influence human development. It is one of the most reliable indicators of gender differentiation in the country. Sex ratio among SC in Bagalkot district is positive as compared to state level SC and ST sex ratio. The sex ratio among SC in 2001 was 1021 and 1018 in 2011. In rural areas although sex ratio among SC is positive, it has decreased from 1026 to 1016, but it has increased by 20 per thousand population in urban areas which is a most welcome development with regard to reducing gender inequality. The sex ratio among ST's in Bagalkot district also presents a pleasant picture. It has increased in rural as well as urban areas as compared to state level sex ratio of ST's. Thus sex ratio among SC's and ST's of Bagalkot district is favorable to females.

9.3 Education Profile and Levels of Enrolment and Dropout Rate

It has been fairly well established through theoretical reasoning and empirical studies carried out over the last 60 years that education makes the most important contribution to the growth of an economy. Education is the most powerful tool for empowerment, in accelerating development and in bringing about social change. Education plays the most powerful role in socialization, social reproduction and material production. It is also the most potent defense against social vulnerability and marginalization. Therefore school education is the first indispensable step towards realizing these objectives. According to Dubey, education forges national unity and social cohesion by bringing together children of different castes, classes and economic and

Sex ratio among SC in Bagalkot district is positive as compared to state level SC and ST sex ratio. The sex ratio among SC in 2001 was 1021 and 1018 in 2011.

After independence, the Government of India took many initiatives to strengthen the educational base of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Pursuant to the National Policy on Education - 1986 and the Programme of Action (POA) - 1992, the various special provisions for SCs and STs have been incorporated

social status and by teaching common values, norms ideologies and languages. Dubey views social development as very important in bringing about social and economic restructuring. Attainment in the areas of education and knowledge, health and longevity is critical for every individual because of its instrumental role in sustaining the development process and in enlarging the available opportunities and choices for people. In this context, education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (ST's) is an essential input for providing effective protection to these communities during the present transitional phase and for enabling them to take advantage of science and new technology.

9.3.1 Literacy Rate

The term literacy is one of the very significant qualitative indicators of social development associated with the human development. Even today education is the most intrinsic instrument for changing the socio economic status of an individual and society as a whole.

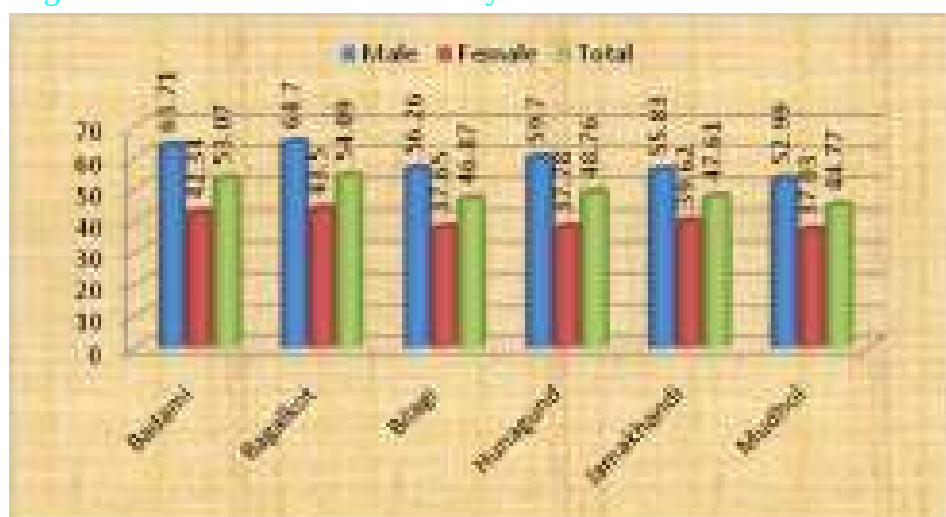
After independence, the Government of India took many initiatives to strengthen the educational base of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Pursuant to the National Policy on Education -1986 and the Programme of Action (POA) - 1992, the various special provisions for SCs and STs have been incorporated in the existing schemes of the Departments of Elementary Education and Literacy and Secondary and Higher Education.

Table 9.3: Sex-wise SC Literacy rates for 2001 and 2011

Taluk	SC Literacy rate 2001			SC Literacy rate 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Badami	50.44	24.32	37.36	63.71	42.34	53.07
Bagalkot	53.85	27.84	40.88	64.70	43.50	54.09
Bilagi	41.16	20.78	31.31	56.26	37.65	46.87
Hunagund	46.40	21.33	33.75	59.70	37.78	48.76
Jamakhandi	43.48	24.94	34.07	55.83	39.62	47.61
Mudhol	38.57	20.30	29.23	52.99	37.03	44.77
District	45.70	23.52	34.50	58.64	39.72	49.09

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig: 9.3: Sex wise SC Literacy rates for 2011



There are substantial differences among social groups in terms of literacy rates in Bagalkot district. The total literacy rate among SC is 49.09 percent, where as the total literacy rate of the Bagalkot district is 69.39 percent. This shows relatively higher gap in literacy rate between the SC population and the total, which accounts for 20 points. The data also reveals larger gap between male and female literacy rates among SC. The male-female literacy gap accounts for 19 points. This clearly shows that female education among SC is lagging far behind the males. The decadal growth in literacy is significant in the district with 15 points. The increase in female literacy from 2001 to 2011 is higher than the male literacy. For

instance, SC female literacy has increased by 16 points, while male literacy has increased by 13 points.

Table 9.4 explains the literacy rates among ST's in Bagalkot district during 2001 and 2011. A significant increase (14 points) in literacy of ST's is noticed during the decade. However there is a substantial gender gap in literacy rates of ST in Bagalkot district in both censuses. This gap was 24 points in 2001 and 18 points in 2011. Hunagund and Bagalkot taluks have recorded highest literacy rates with 53.93 percent and 53.05 percent respectively in 2011. Bilagi and Mudhol taluks have comparatively lower literacy rate among the ST group

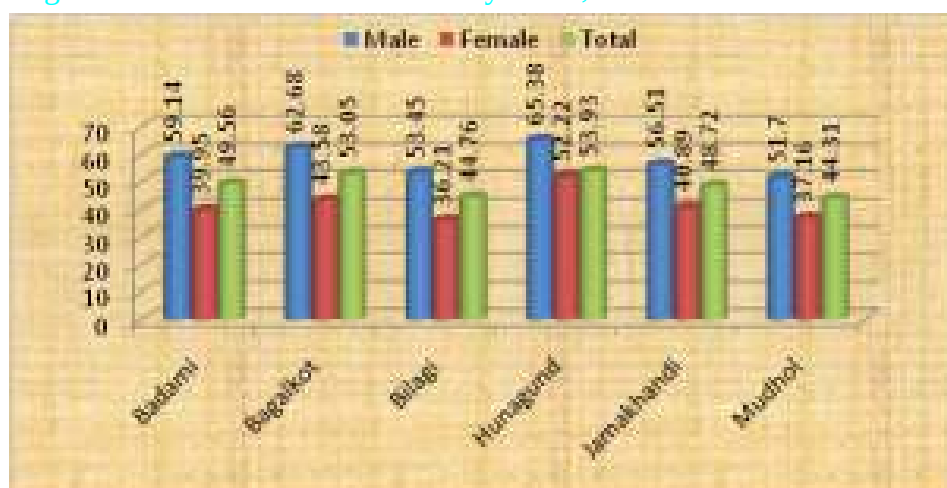
There are substantial differences among social groups in terms of literacy rates in Bagalkot district. The total literacy rate among SC is 49.09 percent, where as the total literacy rate of the Bagalkot district is 69.39 percent. This shows relatively higher gap in literacy rate between the SC population and the total, which accounts for 20 points.

Table 9.4: Sex-wise ST Literacy rate, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	ST Literacy rate 2001			ST Literacy rate 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Badami	46.69	23.43	35.13	59.14	39.95	49.56
Bagalkot	51.28	27.20	39.19	62.68	43.58	53.05
Bilagi	39.78	18.50	29.07	53.45	36.21	44.76
Hunagund	55.76	25.77	40.93	65.38	52.22	53.93
Jamakhandi	45.20	25.33	35.46	56.51	40.89	48.72
Mudhol	43.47	22.50	32.93	51.70	37.16	44.31
District	47.03	23.60	35.41	58.54	40.03	49.26

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig: 9.4: Sex wise ST Literacy rate, 2011



The greater rural urban gap in 2011 is noticed in Bilagi and Bagalkot taluks with 20 percent. Over all rural urban gap is more pronounced in literacy rates of SCs in all the taluks of districts.

Hunagund taluk stands in the first place in both male and female literacy rates. The lowest female literacy is found in Bilagi taluk, because of backwardness of the taluk.

9.3.2 Rural Urban Literacy

Rural Urban Gap in SC literacy

Table 9.5 provides the details of rural and urban literacy rates among SC during 2001 and 2011. It is noteworthy that rural urban gap in SC literacy has decreased by 5 percent during the decade.

However the rural and urban gap in literacy among SC is substantially higher. The highest

rural literacy rate is recorded in Badami taluk among SCs and the lowest is found in Mudhol taluk in 2011. Substantial variations are noticed in urban literacy rate among SC's in different taluks of district. Bagalkot taluk has recorded highest urban literacy rate with 68.85 percent, followed by Bilagi and Badami taluks in 2011. The lowest urban literacy rate is recorded in Jamakhandi taluk (51.80 percent). The greater rural urban gap in 2011 is noticed in Bilagi and Bagalkot taluks with 20 percent. Over all rural urban gap is more pronounced in literacy rates of SCs in all the taluks of districts.

Table 9.5: Rural Urban Gap in SC literacy, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	Rural Urban Gap	Rural	Urban	Rural Urban Gap
Badami	33.97	50.66	16.69	51.22	60.61	9.39
Bagalkot	35.16	62.82	27.66	49.30	68.85	19.55
Bilagi	29	55	26	45.16	65.21	20.05
Hunagund	31.40	45	13.6	46.53	54.79	8.26
Jamakhandi	30.16	41.79	11.63	45.35	51.80	6.45
Mudhol	27.14	40.58	13.44	42.35	57	14.65
District	31.02	46.32	15.3	46.47	56.79	10.32

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Table 9.6: Rural Urban Gap in ST Literacy, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	Rural Urban Gap	Rural	Urban	Rural Urban Gap
Badami	33.72	41.51	8.79	48.58	49.65	1.07
Bagalkot	36.77	50.55	13.78	51.21	59.15	7.94
Bilagi	28.65	44.35	15.7	44.45	54.62	10.17
Hunagund	39.11	52.20	13.09	52.20	57.46	5.26
Jamakhandi	32.11	52.86	20.75	45.91	60.17	14.26
Mudhol	32.07	56.61	24.54	43.76	54.60	10.84
District	33.61	47.62	14.01	48.04	55.28	7.24

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig: 9.5: Rural Urban Gap in SC and ST Literacy, 2011

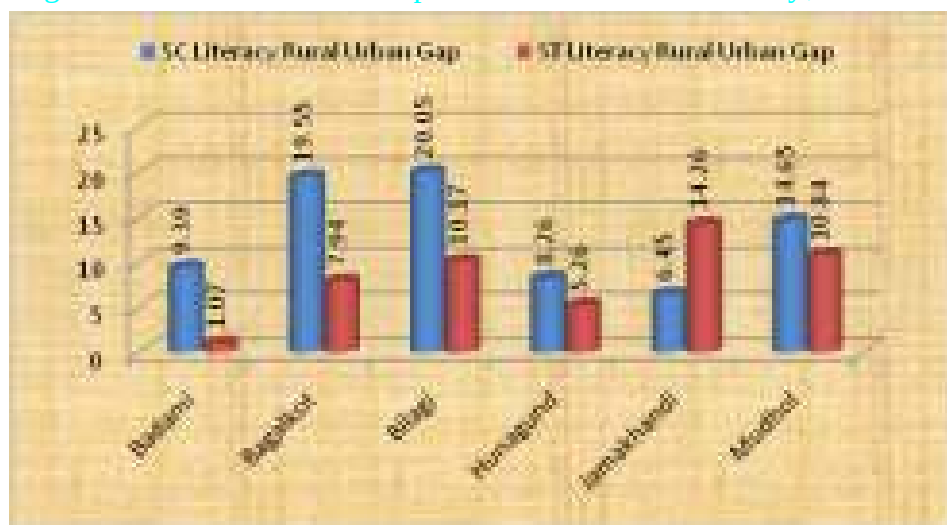


Table 9.6 provides details of taluk wise literacy rates among ST's in Bagalkot district for 2001 and 2011. There is significant decrease in rural urban gap in the decade 2001 and 2011, with 50 percent reduction from 14.01 percent to 7.24 percent. This is a very welcome development among ST rural literacy. The taluk wise picture shows that Bilagi, Jamakhandi and Mudhol taluks have recorded lower rural literacy rate among STs than the district rate. Bagalkot and Hunagund taluks have recorded higher literacy rates among STs. Similarly Jamakhandi taluk has recorded highest urban literacy among ST's in the district.

Bagalkot taluk has the second highest urban literacy and Badami taluk has recorded lowest urban literacy among ST groups. The gap between highest and lowest urban ST literacy is highly pronouncing with about 10

points. Nanjundappa committee (2002) has classified taluks and ranked on the basis of literacy rate in which Badami was one of the more backward taluks. Badami is considered more backward taluk in terms of literacy rate, which supports the urban ST literacy findings.

Literacy Gaps among Social Groups

The literacy gap as shown in table 9.7 delineates that the gap among SC has decreased in the decade marginally by 3 percent. But at state level it increased by 5 percent. The literacy gap among SC's in the district was very high in 2001, but in 2011 it is nearer to the state level. Similarly the literacy gap among ST's is increasing marginally. The district has to go a long way to reduce literacy gaps among the SCs and STs.

There is significant decrease in rural urban gap in the decade 2001 and 2011, with 50 percent reduction from 14.01 percent to 7.24 percent. This is a very welcome development among ST rural literacy.

Table 9.7: Social Group wise Literacy Gap, 2001 and 2011

Sl. No.	Particulars	Bagalkot District		Karnataka	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Total Literacy	57.30	68.82	66.64	75.36
2	Literacy among SC	34.50	49.09	52.87	56.86
3	Literacy Gap	22.8	19.73	13.77	18.5
4	Literacy among ST	35.41	49.26	48.27	53.89
5	Literacy Gap	21.89	19.56	18.37	21.47

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

9.3.3 School Enrolment among SC

The data related with enrolment among SC from class I to class X reveals the sex wise enrolment rate. The total enrolment of SC's in class I was 8662 in Bagalkot district. It has decreased significantly in class X enrolment with only 3555. Less than half of class I enrolment can be seen at class X. The enrolment rate gradually decreases as the standard increases. The enrolment of SC's in class VII above has reduced substantially in the district.

There is a variation in the enrolment of SC's in various taluks of the district. The total enrolment of SC's from class I to class X, is highest in Jamakhandi taluk (15769) followed by Hunagund (11683) taluk. The lowest enrolment is recorded in Bilagi taluk (6345).

Gender disparity is obvious in the total enrolment of SCs in different taluks of the district. The gender disparity is more pronouncing in Hunagund taluk. Female enrolment, especially at class IX and class X lags far behind, which accounts for more than 10 percent in Bagalkot district. This is mainly due to early marriage of girls and their contribution to family economy in agricultural labour.

As compared to the SC's enrolment of 65107, the enrolment of ST's was 19554 in Bagalkot. This was quite a contrast (Table 9.8 and 9.9). The highest enrolment of ST is observed in Badami (6515) taluk and Jamakhandi has recorded lowest ST enrolment (1517). Nearly half of the enrolment is reduced at X class.

A gender gap is found in enrolment of ST's in Bagalkot district and in different taluks of Bagalkot district. The gender gap in enrolment is more in Badami,

Bagalkot and Mudhol. It was 6 percent at class I which has gone up to 13 percent in class X. The gender gap in enrolment is significantly higher at class X in Badami, Hunagund, Jamakhandi and Mudhol taluks. There is a considerable decrease in the enrolment of ST's from class I to V and to class X.

9.3.4 Dropout

A large number of children enrolled in Indian schools withdraw before completing primary, elementary cycles of education. Even fewer children would stay on and complete high school level of education. This phenomenon is usually described as dropout.

a. Dropout Rate at Primary level

Table 9.10 observes the dropout rate among SC's and ST's in Bagalkot district. The Dropout rate of SC and ST in Bagalkot district at primary and upper primary level is considerably low. It is just 1.83 percent at primary level, 4.99 percent at upper primary level. However a gender gap is noticed in the dropout rate in SC's /ST's from primary level to upper primary level. The data related to dropout of SC's /ST's at primary level shows that girl's dropout rate is lesser than boy's rate at district level as well as at taluk level. However it does not continue at upper primary level. The picture of dropout rate is reverse at upper primary level. Girl's dropout rate among SC/ST at upper primary level doubles the boy's rate. It shows the internalized gender inequality among SC/ST's. The gap between primary and upper primary dropout rate in the district is also marginally high. It is about 3 points.

Gender disparity is obvious in the total enrolment of SCs in different taluks of the district. The gender disparity is more pronouncing in Hunagund taluk. Female enrolment, especially at class IX and class X lags far behind, which accounts for more than 10 percent in Bagalkot district. This is mainly due to early marriage of girls and their contribution to family economy in agricultural labour.

The data related to dropout of SC's /ST's at primary level shows that girl's dropout rate is lesser than boy's rate at district level as well as at taluk level. However it does not continue at upper primary level. The picture of dropout rate is reverse at upper primary level. Girl's dropout rate among SC/ST at upper primary level doubles the boy's rate. It shows the internalized gender inequality among SC/ST's.

Table 9.8: Enrolment of SC's from class I to X, 2011

Taluk	Class I			Class V			Class VIII			Class X			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Badami	50.88	49.12	1130	52.77	47.23	1156	55.19	44.80	703	60.56	39.43	601	53.20	46.82	9527
Bagalkot	53.65	46.34	1217	51.48	48.52	1150	53.41	46.58	893	59.39	40.61	756	53.44	46.55	10201
Bilagi	53.70	46.30	918	48.64	51.35	775	58.99	41.00	517	61.22	38.78	312	53.19	46.80	6345
Hunagund	53.47	46.53	1526	53.88	46.18	1379	59.20	40.79	782	61.07	38.93	578	54.25	45.75	11683
Jamakhandi	51.57	48.43	2137	52.11	47.88	1867	51.34	48.66	1122	54.21	45.78	771	52.22	47.77	15769
Mudhol	51.84	48.15	1734	50.92	49.10	1363	54.77	45.23	860	58.10	41.89	537	51.71	48.28	11582
District	52.39	47.61	8662	51.87	48.13	7690	54.95	45.04	4877	58.71	41.30	3555	52.92	47.07	65107

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

Table 9.9: Enrolment of ST's from class I to X, 2011

Taluk	Class I			Class V			Class VIII			Class X			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Badami	51.60	48.39	872	52.63	47.36	798	55.39	44.61	464	61.06	38.93	375	52.82	47.20	6515
Bagalkot	51.15	48.84	477	49.64	50.36	419	56.51	43.49	315	50	50	276	52.10	47.94	3803
Bilagi	54.27	45.72	409	47.72	52.27	373	50.20	49.79	245	54.59	45.41	218	50.82	49.20	3123
Hunagund	50.69	49.31	288	48.35	51.64	335	51.98	48.01	202	58.33	41.66	192	51.73	48.27	2544
Jamakhandi	54.54	45.45	132	53.74	46.26	147	63.81	36.18	152	58.44	41.55	154	51.10	48.91	1517
Mudhol	59.73	40.26	298	54.50	45.49	255	49.65	50.34	145	56.83	43.16	139	52.40	47.61	2052
District	52.98	47.01	2476	50.96	49.03	2327	54.63	45.37	1523	56.64	43.35	1354	52.03	47.97	19554

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

Table 9.10: Dropout at Primary and Upper Primary Level among SC/ST, 2011

Taluk	Primary Level			Upper Primary Level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Badami	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.76	0.54
Bagalkot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.00
Bilagi	4.25	3.03	3.65	5.58	3.14	4.48
Hunagund	1.54	0.13	0.87	9.76	15.37	12.31
Jamakhandi	0.76	0.00	0.00	2.12	2.46	2.28
Mudhol	7.56	5.35	6.48	12.47	15.47	13.90
Total	2.35	1.41	1.83	3.39	6.84	4.99

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

The dropout rate among girls among SC/ST group is significantly higher in Mudhol and Hunagund taluks. It is also higher for boys in these two taluks, mainly because they are agriculture based taluks. In Mudhol taluk, proportion of agriculture labourers is higher among both SC's and ST's. The SC/ST children are dropping out from schools as soon as they are able to work, particularly at upper primary level.

b. Dropout at Secondary level

Table 9.11 indicates dropout rate of SC/ST at secondary school level for 2009-10 and 2010-11. There is a decrease in the dropout rate among SC/ST's at secondary level in Bagalkot district from 2009-10 to 2010-11. However as compared to primary and upper primary level, dropout is quite high.

In Mudhol taluk, proportion of agriculture labourers is higher among both SC's and ST's. The SC/ST children are dropping out from schools as soon as they are able to work, particularly at upper primary level.

Table 9.11: Dropout Rate among SC/ST's in Secondary School Stage, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Taluk	SC / ST 2009 - 10			SC / ST 2010-11		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Badami	14.55	19.13	16.70	8.83	11.29	9.99
Bagalkot	17.22	12.60	15.11	4.11	6.05	5.03
Bilagi	10.84	10.21	10.55	8.20	10.85	9.47
Hunagund	5.30	7.78	6.46	5.15	6.13	5.60
Jamakhandi	6.32	10.32	8.21	9.68	8.17	8.98
Mudhol	12.04	10.06	11.10	8.98	10.49	9.72
District	11.09	12.00	11.51	7.60	8.79	8.16

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

Fig: 9.6: SC/ST's Dropout Rate in Secondary School Stage, 2010-11



As compared to male's dropout rates, female's rate is less in various taluks of the district.

This indicates increasing awareness towards girls' education.

The protective discriminatory policy implemented by the Government and various special facilities provided for SC/ST in the field of education is booming the participation of girls in high schools.

Bagalkot taluk has recorded the highest dropout rate among SC/STs during 2009-10 which has decreased considerably during 2010-11. The male and female dropout rate has also decreased during this period. As compared to male's dropout rates, female's rate is less in various taluks of the district. This indicates increasing awareness towards girls' education. The protective discriminatory policy implemented by the Government and various special facilities provided for SC/ST in the field of education is booming the participation of girls in high schools.

C. SSLC Results

The results of SSLC for the last 2 years are given in table 9.12 It shows the increase in the results

of SC's, on the contrary decrease in there result of ST's in SSLC examination of the district. Unlike other taluks, Bilagi and Mudhol taluks have recorded decrease in the results of SSLC among SCs.

d. PUC Results

Table 9.13 gives the details about PUC results among SC/STs in Bagalkot district for five years from 2007-08 to 2011-12. It is found that the percentage of passing among SC/STs has increased significantly during 2007-08 to 2011-12. The increase is about 20 percent. There is taluk wise disparity in PUC results of SC/STs.

Table 9.12 : SSLC Results of SC / ST (in Percent), 2012-13 and 2013-14

Taluk / Year	2012-13		2013-14	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Badami	70.65	70.06	78.13	72.15
Bagalkot	80.93	78.88	86.59	82.47
Bilagi	89.74	85.07	87.24	85.10
Hunagund	76.80	74.44	79.54	79.49
Jamakhandi	54.76	62.74	58.62	46.38
Mudhol	88.80	90.52	82.83	74.03
District	74.82	76.77	77.29	76.10

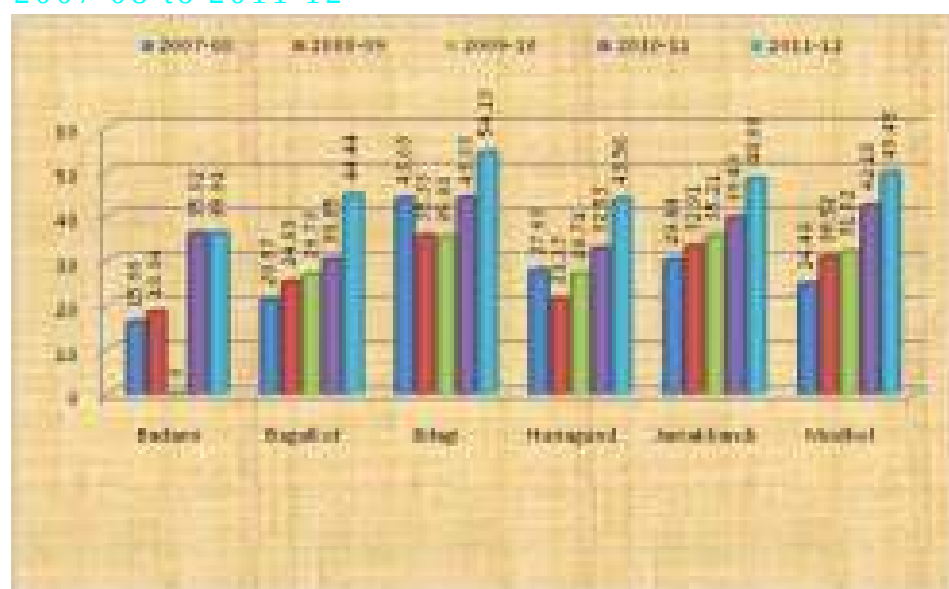
Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

Table 9.13: PUC Results among SC/ST's (in percent), 2007-08 to 2011-12

Taluk / Years	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Badami	15.96	18.34	22.96`	35.92	35.91
Bagalkot	20.97	24.93	26.73	30.05	44.44
Bilagi	43.63	35.33	35.08	43.83	54.13
Hunagund	27.63	21.13	26.71	32.53	43.56
Jamakhandi	29.94	32.91	35.21	39.43	48.08
Mudhol	24.49	30.52	31.82	42.18	49.45
District	25.05	26.29	29.11	35.66	44.92
State	29.56	30.94	35.36	37.57	46.31

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

Fig. 9.7: PUC Results among SC/ST's (in percent), 2007-08 to 2011-12



As compared to state level PUC results among SC/ST's, Bagalkot district lags behind marginally.

The highest PUC passing percentage is recorded in Bilagi taluk with 54.13 percent, followed by Mudhol (49.45percent) and Jamakhandi (48.08percent). The lowest PUC pass percentage is recorded in Badami taluk with (35.91percent). As compared to state level PUC results among SC/ST's, Bagalkot district lags behind marginally.

9.4 Health Awareness and Institutional Delivery Rate

- Janani Suraksha Yojane (JSY): The goals of JSY are reduction in maternal and infant mortality rates as well as to increase the

institutional deliveries of BPL and SC/ST families. Under this scheme, besides ensuring maternity services like 3 antenatal checkups and referral transport, cash assistance is provided for deliveries taking place both in health institutions and home. In rural areas, cash assistance to the mother for institutional delivery is Rs. 700 per case whereas in urban areas, cash assistance to the mother is Rs. 600 for institutional delivery. The cash assistance is also available for women delivering at home with an amount of Rs. 500 being

In order to reduce IMR and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the backward districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Bagalkot and Chamarajanagar, empanelled private hospitals are given an incentive of Rs. 3 Lakhs for every 100 deliveries conducted including surgeries with treatment being free to the patients.

This scheme was introduced in six 'C' Category districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Vijayapura and Bagalkot for the benefit of pregnant women belonging to below poverty line SC and ST families.

given per case. If specialists are not available in Government-run health centers or hospitals, the institution can hire such specialists to manage complications or for caesarean section. Assistance up to Rs.1500 per delivery could be utilized by the health institution for hiring services of specialists.

- b. Thayibhagya: In order to reduce IMR and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the backward districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Bagalkot and Chamarajanagar, empanelled private hospitals are given an incentive of Rs. 3 Lakhs for every 100 deliveries conducted including surgeries with treatment being free to the patients. 131980 beneficiaries have availed the facility.
- c. Arogya Kavacha 108: This Programme provides free first aid and referral transport in case of medical, police and fire emergencies. As of this year, about 3.25 crore calls have been received of which about 3.19 crore calls have been attended. Of the calls attended, 42 percent were pregnancy-related. 517 ambulances have been deployed under this Programme.
- d. Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya: This is a unique Programme being implemented for the first time in the Country. In this Programme, about one crore school children (both private and government sector) are medically screened and children needing surgeries are provided surgical treatment free-of-cost in empanelled hospitals. Till now, 21484 surgeries have been done.
- e. Madilu: It is one of the schemes started by the State Government to provide post natal care for the mother and the child. The objective of the scheme is to

encourage poor pregnant women to deliver in health centres and hospitals in order to considerably reduce maternal and infant mortality in the state. Under this Programme, a kit is provided to women belonging to below poverty line families delivering in government hospitals. The benefit is limited to two live deliveries.

- f. Prasooti Araiike: This scheme was introduced in six 'C' Category districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Vijayapura and Bagalkot for the benefit of pregnant women belonging to below poverty line SC and ST families. This has now been extended to all below-poverty line pregnant women of all the districts. The women of below-poverty line will get Rs. 1000 (for first two deliveries) during her antenatal care to get nutritious food.
- g. Bhagyalakshmi Scheme: Under this scheme, 909000 girl children across the State have been medically examined. This is to achieve the aim of gender parity. The scheme is being implemented in co-operation with Women and Child Welfare Department.

h. School Health Programme

The school health Programme is a major initiative specifically focusing on school age children. Its aim is to holistically address the health and nutrition needs of children in a manner which fulfils the needs of today's lifestyle. School health Programme is envisaged as an important tool for the provision of preventive, promotive and curative health services to the population. The programme at the national level has been developed to provide guidance to States which are already implementing or plan to implement their own versions of the programme and to give guidance. The achievement under this programme has been below target in

Box Item 9.1 Achievements of the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services

- ❖ IMR has been brought down from 47 to 38 per 1000 live births during 2007-2012
- ❖ MMR has been reduced from 228 to 178 for 100000 live births between 2001-03 to 2007-09
- ❖ Total fertility rate has been reduced to replacement level (2 children per couple). The Govt. of India had set a target of total fertility rate of 2.1 to be achieved by 2012. This has already been achieved.
- ❖ Institutional delivery increased from 65 percent to 97 percent.
- ❖ Fully Immunized children from 80 percent to 95 percent from 2009-10 to 2011-12
- ❖ No Malaria deaths have been reported in the year 2012

the previous two years. However, in 2012-13, the progress under this scheme has been impressive with most of the targets having been achieved by October 2012.

The data specifically on social groups like SC/ST's is not available at district and taluk level on health aspects. It can be noted that using the above schemes of Janani Suraksha Yojane (JSY), Thyabhagya, Arogya Kavacha 108, Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya, Madilu, Prasooti Araiike and Bhagyalakshmi Scheme, the IMR, MMR and total fertility rate have been reduced and Institutional delivery has also increased.

9.5 Occupational Patterns among SC and ST

The occupational status among SC's and ST's reflects their relative dependence on the various economic activities.

9.5.1 Work Participation Rate (WPR)

The work participation rate among SC's and ST's in Bagalkot district is calculated and presented for 2001 and 2011 in table 9.14. The

observation of data reveals that there is no variation in the total work participation rate among SC and ST community in the district during the decade. However the work participation rate among SC and ST in rural area has decreased and simultaneously increased in the work participation of urban areas. Overall the work participation is higher among rural SC/ST's than their urban counter parts. As per 2011 census 44.03 percent of SC's are working and 48.06 percent of ST's are working. There is significant difference between work participation rate of SC's and ST's in rural and urban areas.

Bilagi and Mudhol taluks have recorded highest work participation rate among SC's. The lowest work participation rate is found in Bagalkot taluk (41.28 percent), and Jamakhandi taluk (42.67 percent) among SC's is in Bagalkot district. Similarly the lowest work participation among ST's is found in the same taluks of Bagalkot taluk (44.48 percent), followed by Jamakhandi taluk (45.98 percent).

the work participation rate among SC and ST in rural area has decreased and simultaneously increased in the work participation of urban areas. Overall the work participation is higher among rural SC/ST's than their urban counter parts. As per 2011 census 44.03 percent of SC's are working and 48.06 percent of ST's are working.

Table 9.14: Work Participation Rate among SC's and ST's, 2001 and 2011 landscape

Taluk	SC Work Participation Rate						ST Work Participation Rate					
	2001			2001			2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Badami	46.82	32.60	43.93	46.13	38.21	44.57	51.18	38.73	49.18	49.37	42.77	48.11
Bagalkot	44.95	26.54	41.14	43.30	35.07	41.28	49.98	32.99	46.99	46.78	36.85	44.48
Bilagi	50.38	28.02	38.39	52	34.86	47.57	50.90	38.44	50.57	51.23	39.96	50.89
Hunagund	43.58	34.46	42.00	45.50	37.64	43.38	48.39	35.08	46.54	47.89	46.13	47.31
Jamakhandi	45.74	37.93	43.13	45.07	38.22	42.67	49.43	33.42	46.84	47.42	40.08	45.98
Mudhol	52.10	35.31	49.49	49.55	36.74	47.42	53.48	26.72	52.55	51.89	39.46	51.26
District	47.11	35.25	44.28	46.32	37.31	44.03	50.79	35.75	48.94	49.40	41.46	48.06

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

The highest participation of ST workers are found in Mudhol taluk (51.26percent), followed by Bilagi (50.89 percent). In contrast to rural workers, the proportion of urban workers is substantially lower among SC's and ST's. This shows higher dependency ratio in urban areas among SC's and ST's.

9.5.2 Agricultural Dependency

Occupational distribution provides an index of participation of the SC and ST population in the economic activity which has greater impact on their development. In the present study agricultural dependency among SC's and ST's is presented by considering the categories of cultivators and agricultural labourers. It is disheartening to note that the proportion of cultivators among both SC and ST community has decreased but agriculture labourers has increased from 2001 to 2011 (Table 9.15). There is a considerable variation between SC and ST in the group of cultivators. ST's are far better placed than SC's.

Most of the SC's (54.99 percent) and ST's (54.34percent) are working as agriculture labourers in the district. The distribution of agriculture labourers among SC and ST community varies with

various taluks of Bagalkot district. The highest number of labourers are found in Mudhol taluk among ST's (64.42 percent) and Bilagi taluk among SC's (66.81percent) in 2011.

The total agricultural dependency among the SC's has decreased from 71.43 percent in 2001 to 65.61 percent in 2011. A similar picture is observed in case of ST's also, which has decreased from 77.91 percent in 2001 to 74.06 percent in 2011. But it is to be noted that the proportion agricultural dependants is significantly higher, showing economic backwardness of both SC's and ST's.

9.5.3 Main and Marginal Workers among SC Community

According to census definition, a worker is categorized as 'Main Worker' if she/he has worked for 6 months or more, otherwise she/he is considered to be a 'Marginal Worker.' The study of the economically active population or labour force occupies an important position in the field of population geography. The economic and social development of a nation depends on the number of persons who are economically active, the quality of their work and the regularity of their employment.

The total agricultural dependency among the SC's has decreased from 71.43 percent in 2001 to 65.61 percent in 2011. A similar picture is observed in case of ST's also, which has decreased from 77.91 percent in 2001 to 74.06 percent in 2011. But it is to be noted that the proportion agricultural dependants is significantly higher, showing economic backwardness of both SC's and ST's.

Table 9.15: Agricultural Dependency among SC and STs, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	SC				ST							
	2001		2011		2001		2011					
	Culti vators	Agri cultural labour	Agri cultural Dependents	Culti vators	Agri cultural labour	Agri cultural Dependents	Culti vators	Agri cultural labour	Agri cultural Dependents			
Badami	13.44	53.45	66.89	11.48	50.15	61.63	25.66	53.68	79.34	21.07	53.59	74.66
Bagalkot	14.94	50.51	65.45	7.87	45.95	53.82	17.55	49.71	67.26	13.40	48.72	62.12
Bilagi	19.35	65.58	84.93	14.91	66.81	81.72	29.85	51.94	81.79	23.36	63.02	86.38
Hunagund	14.93	49.66	64.59	8.95	47.02	55.97	23.40	47.76	71.16	17.36	41.45	58.81
Jamakhandi	9.87	64.73	74.6	10.01	58.61	68.62	30.74	53.89	84.63	24.62	52.84	77.46
Mudhol	13.52	65.79	79.31	12.71	64.22	76.93	25.22	61.52	86.74	20.03	64.42	84.45
District	12.97	58.46	71.43	10.62	54.99	65.61	24.93	52.98	77.91	19.72	54.34	74.06

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Table 9.16: Main and Marginal Workers among SC Community, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	SC Main Workers		SC Marginal Workers	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Badami	66.05	77.10	33.95	22.90
Bagalkot	75.79	73.54	24.21	26.46
Bilagi	71.98	78.90	28.12	26.10
Hunagund	69.51	75.00	30.49	25.00
Jamakhandi	77.70	85.27	22.30	14.73
Mudhol	74.02	88.12	25.98	11.88
District	73.23	80.04	26.77	19.96

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

In Bagalkot district 80.04 percent of SC's are working as main workers and only 19.96 percent are marginal workers in 2011. As compared to 2001 the proportion of main workers has increased by 7 percent among SC's in 2011.

A larger portion (79.50 percent) of STs is the main workers and nearly 1/5th of them (20.50 percent) are marginal workers. As compared to 2001 main workers among ST has increased by 3 percent in 2011.

Table 9.16 depicts main and marginal workers among SC's in the Bagalkot district for 2001 and 2011. In Bagalkot district 80.04 percent of SC's are working as main workers and only 19.96 percent are marginal workers in 2011. As compared to 2001 the proportion of main workers has increased by 7 percent among SC's in 2011.

As per census 2011, the proportion of main workers is highest in Mudhol taluk (88.12 percent), followed by Jamakhandi taluk (85.27 percent). SC is a down trodden community in Indian society. Most of them are very poor, which compels them to work for the maximum time available. Hence the proportion of main workers is higher than the marginal workers. As noted earlier in table 9.15 more than half of SCs are working as agriculture labourers.

Table 9.17: Main and Marginal Workers among ST's, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	ST Main Workers		ST Marginal Workers	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Badami	68.90	80.08	31.10	19.92
Bagalkot	81.91	79.18	18.09	20.82
Bilagi	79.91	73.73	20.09	26.26
Hunagund	70.95	76.02	29.05	23.92
Jamakhandi	82.74	86.91	17.26	13.09
Mudhol	83.64	85.52	13.36	14.48
District	76.13	79.50	23.87	20.50

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

9.5.4 Main and Marginal Workers among ST community

Table 9.17 explains the distribution of ST workers in to main and marginal work for 2001 and 2011. A larger portion (79.50 percent) of STs is the main workers and nearly 1/5th of them (20.50 percent) are marginal workers. As compared to 2001 main workers among ST has increased by 3 percent in 2011. Jamkhandi (86.91 percent) taluk has recorded highest rate of main workers among ST, followed by Mudhol (85.52 percent) and Badami (80.08 percent) taluks. The proportion of marginal workers among ST's is highest in Bilagi taluk (26.26 percent) followed by Hungund (23.92 percent) that indicates their economic backwardness.

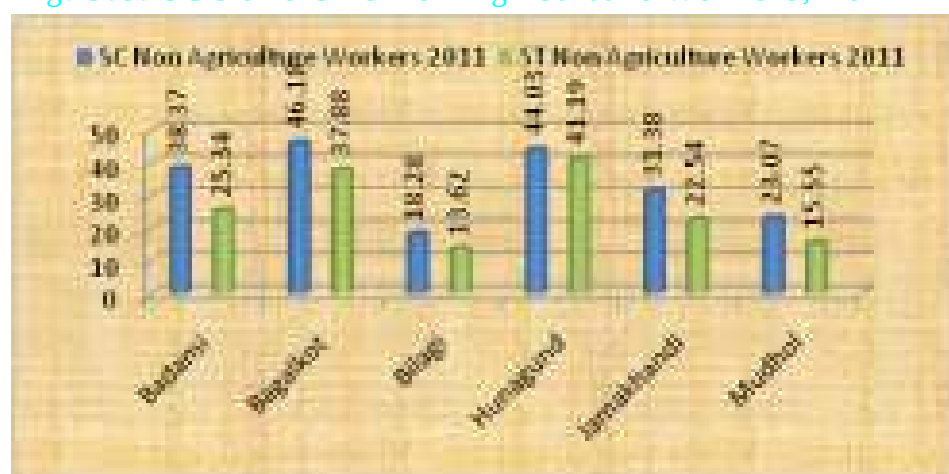
9.5.5 Non Agriculture Workers among SC/ST's

Table 9.18: Non Agriculture Workers among SC's and ST's, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	SC Non Agriculture Workers		ST Non Agriculture Workers	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Badami	33.11	38.37	20.66	25.34
Bagalkot	34.55	46.18	32.73	37.88
Bilagi	15.07	18.28	18.21	13.62
Hunagund	35.41	44.03	28.84	41.19
Jamakhandi	25.4	31.38	15.37	22.54
Mudhol	20.69	23.07	13.26	15.55
District	28.57	34.39	22.09	25.94

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig: 9.8: SC's and ST's Non Agriculture Workers, 2011



Non farming sector holds the key to faster economic development of a country. The non agricultural workers include household industry workers and other workers. Household industries have been an integral part of the traditional socio-economic fabric of India. These are home based activities that use local material, traditional skills and technology and their products have their regional flavor and market orientation wise distinct identities.

All workers i.e., those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year but are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in household industries or other workers are called non agricultural workers. The type of works that come under this category of other workers

include all government servant, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business transport, banking, mining, construction, political and social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc.

The data on non agricultural workers reveals that there is a gradual increase in the non agricultural workers in 2011 both among SC's and ST's. However the SC's out number ST's in non agricultural work by 10 percent.

There is a significant variation among SC's and ST's non agriculture workers across the taluks. Bagalkot and Hunagund taluk have higher proportion of non agriculture workers among SC's and ST's, where as Bilagi has

Non farming sector holds the key to faster economic development of a country. The non agricultural workers include household industry workers and other workers. Household industries have been an integral part of the traditional socio-economic fabric of India.

The proportion of agricultural labour is very high among SC's and ST's with 17 percent more than the total agricultural labour. Thus the comparative picture of occupation clearly shows high degree of vulnerability among SC's and ST's in the district.

lowest non agriculture workers indicating backwardness of SC's and ST's in the taluk. SC's and ST's in this taluk are very poor and engaged mainly in agricultural labour due to illiteracy.

Occupational Gaps in Social Groups

The occupational gaps in social groups as presented in table 9.19 depicts that the proportion of non agricultural workers which contribute to human development is considerably lower in ST group. Present SC's also lag behind in non agriculture work with about 5 percent. Similarly the proportion of cultivators varies across social group. It is quite low among SC and a little lower among STs. Agricultural labour is one of the important indicators of poverty. The data reveals the substantial gap in SC's, ST's and total cultivators. The proportion of

agricultural labour is very high among SC's and ST's with 17 percent more than the total agricultural labour. Thus the comparative picture of occupation clearly shows high degree of vulnerability among SC's and ST's in the district.

9.6 Housing, Sanitation and Drinking Water Facilities

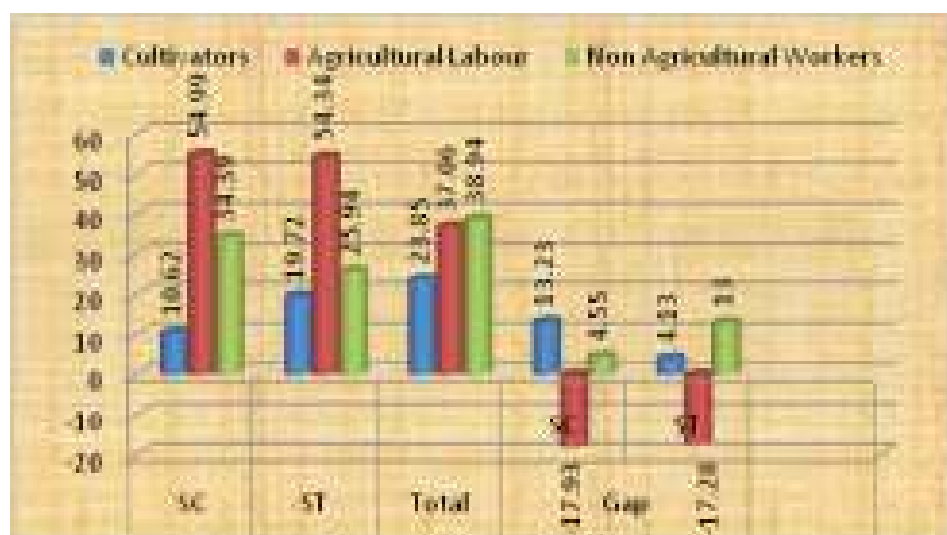
Economic growth with social justice has been the major objective of planning process and rural development Programmes in India. The Government would not only take into account economic goals, but also consider social aspects like providing access to deprived section to participate in the development process. Article 46 of the Indian Constitution imposes the obligation on the

Table 9.19: Social Group-wise Occupational Gap, 2011

Sl. No.	Occupations	SC	ST	Total	Gap	
					SC	ST
1	Cultivators	10.62	19.72	23.85	13.23	4.13
2	Agricultural Labour	54.99	54.34	37.06	-17.93	-17.28
3	Non Agricultural Workers	34.39	25.94	38.94	4.55	13

Source: Census of India 2011.

Fig: 9.9: Social Group-wise Occupational Gap, 2011



Government to promote the socio-economic interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Both Central and the State Governments have implemented various schemes/Programmes like Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana and many others for the upliftment of the poor families including scheduled castes that are living below poverty line.

9.6.1 Housing among SC/ST

Housing is one of the basic needs and right after the food and clothing for human survival. It provides significant economic security and dignity in society to a person. Proper housing exerts a profound influence on people's health and develops character among them.

For the purpose of providing houses to the poor and houseless Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, the Department of Zilla Panchayath, constructs houses under various schemes like Ashraya Yojana, Ambedkar Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana and Integrated Tribal Development Yojana. Under 'Ashraya Yojana Scheme', the department constructs houses in 20X30 dimensions. Out of the total constructed houses, 30 percent houses will be provided to the poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes free of cost, whereas, the houses constructed under 'Ambedkar Yojana scheme, 100 percent houses would be provided

only to the poor scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes free of cost. Likewise 66 percent of houses will be provided to the poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes under Indira Awas Yojana, where as 100 percent houses would be provided to poor scheduled tribes free of cost. Under 'Integrated Tribal Development Yojana', the total cost of each houses constructed under the schemes would be Rs. 20.000. It is observed that from these schemes, many poor and homeless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have benefited to a great extent.

The housing condition of SC's and ST's in the Bagalkot district reveals that half of the SC's have good housing facilities. This proportion is marginally greater than the state level among SCs. The good houses among ST's is lower than SC's in the district. It is also lower than state level as per statistics. The liveable houses in the district among SC's and ST's show that less than half of them have livable housing facilities. The proportion of dilapidated houses in the district is slightly less than that of the state level.

9.6.2 Ownership of Housing

The ownership of housing among SC's and ST's in the district is compared with state level in table 9.21. The Housing status of the district is appraised by houses owned and rented. SC's are in better position in reference to ownership of houses than ST's

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The housing condition of SC's and ST's in the Bagalkot district reveals that half of the SC's have good housing facilities. This proportion is marginally greater than the state level among SCs.

Table 9.20: Good Houses for SC and ST in District and State, 2011

Social Group		Good	Livable	Dilapidated
District	SC	51.27	43.57	5.15
	ST	48.46	45.93	5.60
State	SC	50.23	43.83	5.93
	ST	50.1	43.71	6.27

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table 9.21: Residence wise Ownership of Housing of SC and ST, 2011

Social Groups		Residence Wise Ownership of Housing of SC and ST 2011					
		Own House			Rented House		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
District	SC	89.57	75.94	85.93	06.38	18.72	9.67
	ST	87.23	66.18	83.26	8.99	25.60	12.12
State	SC	92.34	59.80	82.76	4.87	36.15	14.08
	ST	90.52	52.51	81.36	5.92	43.17	14.90

Source: Census of India, 2011.

in district. Same is the case in rural and urban areas of district. The percentage of SC's and ST's living in rented houses is considerably higher in the urban areas as compared to rural areas of the district.

The problems of urban housing perhaps causes the most concern to a majority of urban dwellers i.e., the problem of finding an appropriate place to live. The price of housing of all kinds especially in urban areas increasing exorbitantly could indicate that housing investment has not kept pace with the increasing demand for housing.

The Scheduled Caste and Schedule tribes ownership of

houses in the district is better than the state level. Similarly those who live in rented house among SC's, ST's in the state is considerably higher in urban areas than the district.

9.6.3 Electricity

Access to electricity is one of the determining factors of quality of life among SC's and ST's. Access to electricity among SC's in the district is satisfactory. However the proportion of people with access to electricity in the district is lower than the state level accessibility. The gap between district and state with regard to electricity supply is considerably lower in the urban areas of the district.

The Scheduled Caste and Schedule tribes ownership of houses in the district is better than the state level.

Fig: 9.10: Residence-wise Ownership of Housing of SC and ST, 2011

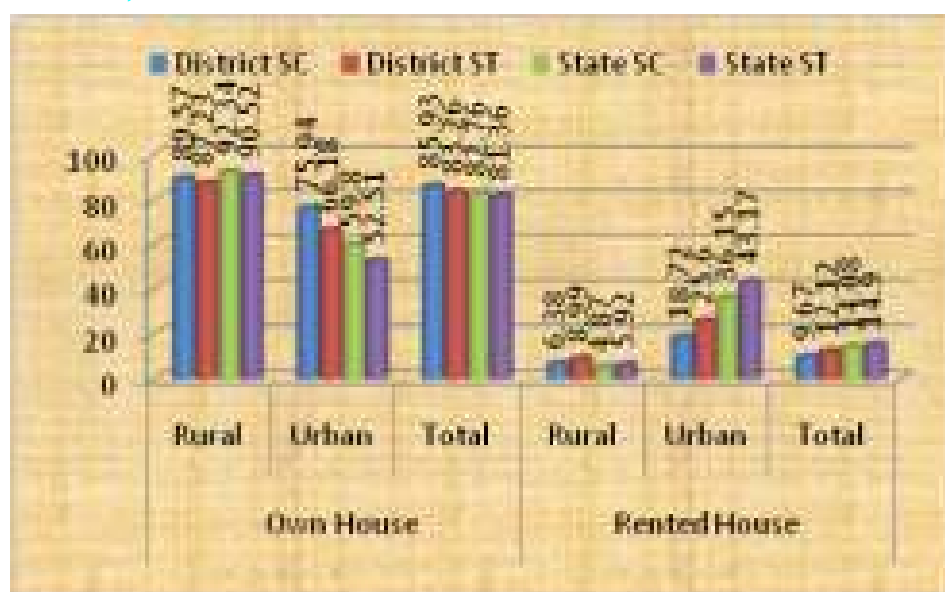


Table 9.22 : Residence-wise Electricity Facility among of SC and ST, 2011

District / State	Electricity Facility					
	SC			ST		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
District	81.86	80.95	81.61	78.82	81.67	79.36
State	82.41	91.38	85.06	81.01	91.76	83.60

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Access to electricity among ST's in the district is considerably lower as compared to the state as per. This gap in access to electricity is pronounced in urban areas. The comparison between SC's and ST's in relation to access to electricity shows that ST households lag behind SC's in Bagalkot district.

9.6.4 Sanitation

Sanitation is a cornerstone of public health. Improved sanitation contributes enormously to human health and well-being. It is estimated that nearly 40 percent of the world's population lacks access to toilets and the dignity and safety that they provide (UNESCO, 2008). The absence of adequate sanitation has a serious impact on health and social development as investments in improving sanitation will accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and save lives.

A look at the toilet facilities among SC's and ST's in Bagalkot district in the given table 9.23 reveals that toilet facilities among both groups presents a very sorry picture. Of the total 58336 SC Households in Bagalkot district only 5809 have toilet facilities, which accounts for 9.95 percent. The rural urban disparity is glaring in the case of SC's with regard to toilet facilities.

The gap is about 20 percent which means urban SC households are better placed in sanitation compared to their counter parts in rural areas.

Same is the case with STs in Bagalkot district. Out of 19048 ST households only 1614 households have toilet facilities, which accounts for 8.47 percent. As compared to state level toilet availability for SC's and ST's, the district lags behind the state. This highlights the need for campaign for sanitation in the district.

9.6.5 Access to water

Drinking water and sanitation facilities are very important and crucial for achieving the goal of "Health For All". Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation are so intrinsically linked to human and ecosystem health that they, along with proper hygiene form the most essential components of a safe and healthy life. The supply of safe drinking water is a state subject and as such, it is the responsibility of the state Governments/local bodies to provide adequate water supply and sanitation facilities to its citizens. The water supply and sanitation schemes are planned, designed and executed by State /Boards/Local Bodies with State Plan funds.

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Table 9.23: Residence-wise Toilet Facilities among SC and ST, 2011

District / State	Toilet Facility					
	SC			ST		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
District	4.58	24.72	9.95	4.58	25.20	8.47
State	16.38	67.73	31.50	15.63	69.80	28.69

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table 9.24: Access to water for SC and ST (in percent), 2011

District / State	Water facility	
	SC	ST
District	67.40	67.02
State	70.68	67.12

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Drinking water is one of the basic facilities of human beings which is directly related with human development. There is no difference between SC and ST community with regard to access to drinking water at the district level. However at the state level ST's lags behind SCs in availing drinking water facilities. The difference is not much pronounced. Because the Government has under various schemes is providing drinking water to people.

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9.6.6 SC / ST Development Programmes

Table 9.25 provides the details of expenditure on the welfare of SC and ST for 2010-11 and 2011-12. The amount released for the welfare of SC in the year 2010-11 is Rs. 1032.92 lakhs. The amount utilized is Rs 760.45 lakhs i.e, 74 percent of the sanctioned amount. The released amount has increased to Rs 789.06 lakhs during 2011-12. The achievement is 99 percent for the released amount. The amount spent for welfare of ST's is Rs.32.43 lakhs in 2010-11, which has decreased to Rs 30.14 lakhs in 2011-12. The achievement is 100 percent.

9.7 Small Area Study Composite Dalit Development Index

Introduction

The problems of Scheduled Caste is one of the major national problems. They are known as the Dalits and Harijans. The term Scheduled Caste appeared for the first time in the Government of India Act-1935. The British Government in the year 1936 listed these backward communities systematically in a particular schedule. Since then people were termed as Scheduled Caste. Constitution article 341 (i) also prescribe the list of Scheduled Castes for the purpose of upliftment of the people contained in the Scheduled Castes. According to 2011, census the population of Scheduled Caste in Karnataka is 17.15 percent, among them 20.01 percent lives in villages and 12.61 percent in cities. Similarly the population of Scheduled Caste in Bagalkot District is 16.89 percent, of them 18.42 percent live in rural areas and 13.57 percent in urban areas. Scheduled Caste was economically and politically backward and less awakened. They

Table 9.25: Expenditure on SC/ ST Development Programmes, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Departments	Years	Amount Rs. in Lakhs	From Zillapanchayat released amount Rs. in Lakhs	Target	Achievement	Achievement Cumulative Target	Percent of Achievement for Released Amount
Social Welfare(S.C)	2010-11	750.64	1023.92	750.64	760.45	101	74
	2011-12	664.70	789.06	664.70	779.97	107	99
Tribals sub Plan)	2010-11	32.43	32.43	32.43	32.43	100	100
Social Welfare(S.T)	2010-11	32.43	32.43	32.43	32.43	100	100
2011-12 (Tribals sub Plan)		32.00	32.00	30.15	30.14	100	94

Source: District At A Glance, 2010-11 and 2011-12

were at the same time deprived of all the essential opportunities in life and thus were kept away from the main stream of the society.

According to Ambedkar (1981) most of the Scheduled Castes faced the problem of untouchability. They were not touched by upper hindu castes. Their touch was regarded as a sin. Those who are beneath the entire caste system – and are therefore literally 'outcaste' as well as 'untouchable' – call themselves 'Dalits'. The word "Dalit", meaning "broken" or "ground down", is used by 'outcaste' people themselves to describe at the same time their oppression, their identity and their collective power for emancipation.

The present study intends to examine the status of Dalits in a selected gram panchayat of the district with the help of small area study.

- The purpose of this study is to understand the difference between perception and reality in a limited manner without any generalization.
- The outcomes of this study, therefore, shall not be applicable for any similar, smaller or bigger geographical units (Village, GP, taluk, District, etc.).

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the present study are to understand the status of Dalits in the process of development.

The specific objectives of the study are:

- 1) To understand the social inclusion of Dalits
- 2) To study perception of discrimination among dalits.
- 3) To find out conflict resolution among Dalits.
- 4) To study gender dimensions of Dalits.
- 5) To understand standard of living of the Dalits.
- 6) To find out Dalits accessibility to basic facilities

Methodology

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected for the dimensions of social inclusion, perception of discrimination, conflict resolution and gender dimensions. Secondary data is collected for standard of living and access to basic facilities.

Sample

On the basis of delimitation of the study, Yadahalli Gram Panchayat of Bilagi taluk is selected for the study. Yadahalli Gram Panchayat consist of two villages namely Yadahalli and Ammaljari. Fifty Dalit families were selected on the basis of random sampling from both the villages. Proportionate sample of 25 families from each village is considered for the sample. Data was collected with the help of structured questionnaire and face to face interview with family head, female members and young members of the family.

Area of the Study

The present study was conducted in Yadahalli Gram Panchayat in Bilagi taluk of Bagalkot District. The population of Yadahalli village is 3171, among them 596 belong to Scheduled Caste, of them 295 are males and 301 are females. The total population of the Ammaljeri village, is 2538, of them 504 Schedule Caste and among them 252 are males and 252 are females.

Limitations of the study

- 1) The study is limited to one gram panchayat of Bagalkot district
- 2) The selected gram panchayat is 15 kms away from taluk headquarters.
- 3) The gram panchayat should consists of more than 50 and less than 100 Dalit families.
- 4) The gram panchayat is a multi caste community.