The literacy rate is 74.89 percent for women when compared to 86.11 percent for men. The percentage of adult female literacy is also high at 99 percent for both rural and urban women aged between 7-35 years. The 'Adult Education Department data of 2011 suggest that educated parents encourage their children to acquire education. However it does not adequately represent the quality of education imparted.

Women in Shivamogga, also form an important part of the grass root level political system. While the trend does not continue at higher levels, Gram Panchayat data of 2005 shows that 49.0 per cent of the representatives were women. The presence of women in political sphere likely to change the perception of society from 'homemakers' to 'leaders'. Despite this positive trend, it is important to note that several first time Elected Women Representatives (EWR's) may be proxies for male relatives. EWR's only represent existing dominant power structures and not their own interests with political empowerment.

"Self Help groups" also play an important role in the empowerment of women in Shivamogga district. The Bhadravathi taluk has the highest number of self help groups at 6,444, the Soraba taluk the lowest member 2,217. The district has over 33,590 Self Help Groups. Many NGOs are active in the formation of self help groups. However, these groups often do not move beyond the 'Thrift and Credit' phase. The scheme that set up Self Help groups tend to slowly recede to the background and there by deteriorate or collapse without the recurring presence of a parent organization.

8.2.2 Taluk-wise Differentials

The gender composition of population in Shivamogga district could be further examined in terms of taluk-wise differentials. The data relating to sex ratio, child sex ratio and rural-urban composition will provide a basis for analysis.

8.2.3 Sex Ratio

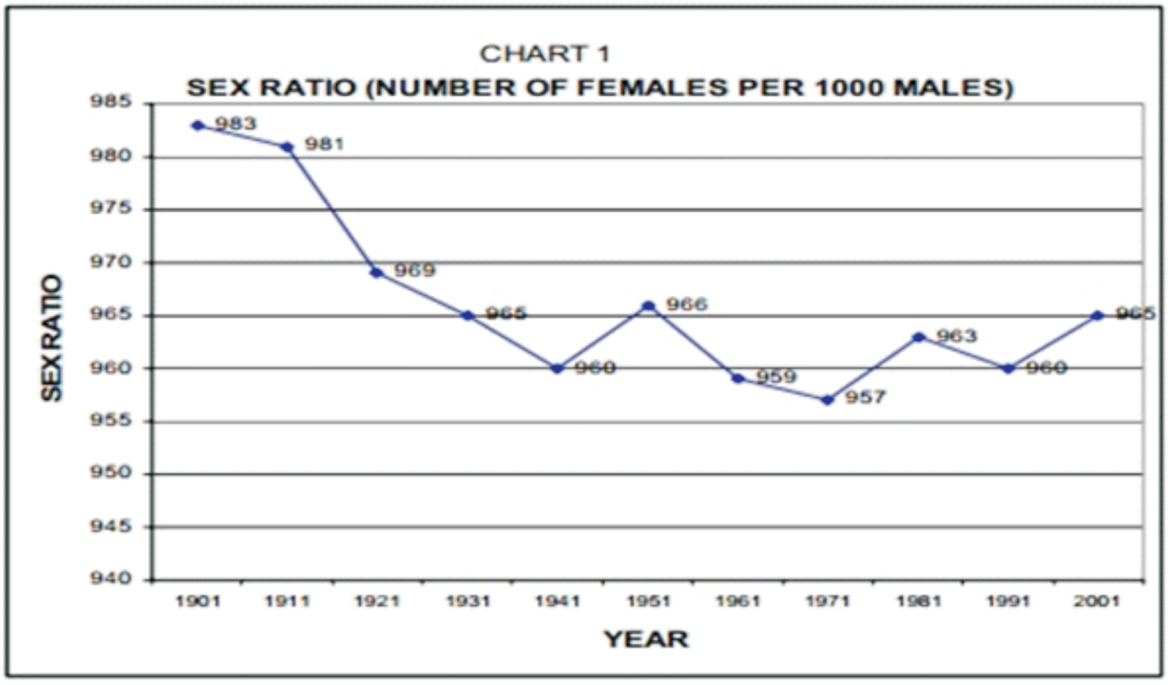
In India sex ratio is expressed as the number of women per thousand men. The Sex Ratio in Shivamogga district is 998 per 1000 male in 2011. It was 978 in 2001 census. The neighbouring district of Chikmagalur has a better sex ratio of 1008 per 1000 male in 2011. Udupi also has a more robust sex ratio of 1094 per 1000 males in 2011. At the taluk level, there is some variance. Thirthahalli has a higher sex ratio of 1033 women per 1000 men, followed by Hosanagara with 1020 women and Sagar with 1015 women per 1000 men. The sex ratio in Shikharipura is 975 which is lowest in the district. The data provided in the table (see table 8.2) confirms that most of the taluks have been able to improve sex ratio in favour of female population.

Table No. 8.2: Sex-ratio-Taluk-wise - 1991, 2001 & 2011 [No.]

Sl. No.	Taluk	1991	2001	2011
1	Bhadravathi	950	972	996
2	Hosanagara	1009	1004	1020
3	Sagara	981	991	1015
4	Shikaripura	955	971	975
5	Shivamogga	937	962	986
6	Soraba	958	969	983
7	Thirthahalli	1036	1025	1033
	District	964	978	998

Source: District At A Glance,1995,2005, 2011

Fig.8.1: Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)



8.2.4 Child Sex Ratio

There were total 182,751 children in age group of 0-6 years in 2011. This included 93,221 male and 89,530 female children. The Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 960 female children per 1000 male children. The neighbouring districts like Chickmagalur had a Child Sex Ratio of 969 in 2011. Udupi district had a slightly lower child sex ratio of 958 in 2011. The proportion of female children in the district has increased slightly during 2001-11 from 48.88 percent to 48.97 percent. The change has not been very significant. However, an overall improvement in sex ratio of the district could be considered as a reflection of improvement in the health care system.

Table No. 8.3: Proportion of Female Child Population, 2001 & 2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Percentage of female population to total (0-6)	
		2001	2011
1	Bhadravathi	48.34	48.68
2	Hosanagara	48.97	49.43
3	Sagara	49.18	49.31
4	Shikaripura	48.98	49.14
5	Shivamogga	49.00	48.90
6	Soraba	48.62	49.07
7	Thirthahalli	49.36	48.50
	District	48.88	48.97

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011

8.2.5 Rural-Urban Differentials

The sex ratio in Shivamogga is slightly skewed towards urban areas. A higher proportion of women live in urban than in rural areas. Urban areas of Hosanagara have the highest percentage of women. Shikaripur taluk has the lowest percentage of population of women (49.28 percent) in rural areas. However, there is almost an equal share of women's population in rural and urban areas in all the taluks.

Table No. 8.4: Taluk-wise distribution of rural-urban population - 2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Percentage of Female population - 2011	
		Rural	Urban
1	Bhadravathi	49.63	50.24
2	Hosanagara	50.44	51.40
3	Sagara	50.46	50.20
4	Shikaripura	49.28	49.64
5	Shivamogga	49.45	49.76
6	Soraba	49.51	50.44
7	Thirthahalli	50.62	51.10
	District	**49.82**	**49.97**

Source: Census of India, 2011

8.3. Patterns of Literacy and Enrolment

The literacy rate in Shivamogga is on an upward trend (80.5 percent) which is more than the State average of 75.3 percent. The Male literacy rate is 82.47 percent, while Female literacy rate is 66.01 percent in Karnataka when compared to 86.11 percent for Males and 74.89 percent for Females in Shivamogga district.

Box 8.2 : Findings of the Study on Grama Panchayath

Field studies by the Lead Agency reveal that the President of the Taluk Panchayath in Sagar is a woman and she is a role model for girls. This could be a reason for girls in Sagar to be more assertive and empowered. In taluks with relatively lower female literacy rate like Shikaripura, instances of early marriage and the trend of girls being caretakers of the home often prevents them from enrolling either at primary level or secondary level.

Table No.8.5: Taluk-wise Gender composition of Literacy - 2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total	Male	Female
1	Bhadravathi	79.98	85.7	74.26
2	Hosanagara	80.51	86.97	78.2
3	Sagara	81.59	88.32	74.98
4	Shikaripura	75.81	81.96	69.51
5	Shivamogga	83.39	87.76	78.98
6	Soraba	76.16	82.26	69.98
7	Thirthahalli	83.77	89.78	77.99
	District	**80.5**	**86.11**	**74.89**

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 8.5 shows taluk wise literacy rate. There are three taluks namely Bhadravathi, Shikaripura, and Soraba with literacy below district average for both male and female. The remaining four taluks of Hosanagara, Sagar, Shivamogga, and Thirthahalli have a literacy rate which is above average. The highest female literacy is observed in Shivamogga (78.98 percent) and the lowest in Shikaripura (69.51percent). This kind of variation could be due to the level of participation of people in literacy programmes or due to differentials in the implementation.All the taluks have been able to achieve a significant level of literacy rate. However, there is gap in the literacy rate of male and female (See Table 8.5). This is inspite of positive enrolment trend in the district.

The Table 8.6 shows the percentage of children enrolled in secondary school after having completed 7th standard. In rural areas, with the exception of Sagar taluk, a higher percentage of girls enrol in secondary schools than boys. This trend is not so apparent in urban areas. Again, with the exception of Sagar, a higher percentage of SC/ST girls enrol in school than boys. Apart from these variations, it is evident that most of the boys and girls continue their education if they are able to complete higher primary level of 7th class.

Table No. 8.6: Percentage of enrolment of boys & girls Taluk wise - 2011 [%]

Sl. No.	Taluk	% of children enrolled in 8th after 7th Class				% of children enrolled in 8th after 7th Class- SC/ST			% of children enrolled in 8th after 7th Class- OBC and Minorities		
		Boys		Girls		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban						
1	Bhadravathi	95.39	96.83	96.40	95.60	94.74	95.33	95.04	94.36	93.28	97.70
2	Hosanagara	96.28	96.95	98.00	99.20	95.76	96.41	96.09	95.39	96.48	98.40
3	Sagara	96.28	97.16	94.00	91.20	95.63	94.52	95.08	95.86	95.93	96.80
4	Shikaripura	95.39	94.39	95.30	97.60	94.74	95.62	95.18	95.89	97.33	96.11
5	Shivamogga	97.94	96.39	98.00	99.20	93.72	94.27	94.00	96.78	97.45	96.62
6	Soraba	94.36	93.28	97.70	91.00	95.70	96.63	96.17	96.78	97.66	96.72
7	Thirthahalli	95.39	96.48	98.40	98.20	95.15	95.49	95.32	95.89	94.89	94.89

Source: Department of Education, 2011.

Table No. 8.7: Work participation trends - 2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluks	Total Working Population				Main Workers				Marginal Workers			
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bhadravathi	65.93	34.07	78.79	21.21	71.34	28.66	80.67	19.33	44.98	55.02	69.05	30.95
2	Hosanagara	65.04	34.96	79.51	20.49	72.48	27.52	81.88	18.12	39.71	60.29	66.45	33.55
3	Sagara	59.94	40.06	78.95	21.05	66.26	33.74	81.83	18.17	27.50	72.50	59.56	40.44
4	Shikaripura	64.17	35.83	83.30	16.70	71.71	28.29	71.71	28.29	33.06	66.94	33.06	66.94
5	Shivamogga	69.45	30.55	78.96	21.04	71.86	28.14	80.05	19.95	51.20	48.80	62.43	37.57
6	Soraba	61.26	38.74	78.16	21.84	70.76	29.24	80.12	19.88	30.07	69.93	64.88	35.12
7	Thirthahalli	62.84	37.16	77.87	22.13	68.66	31.34	78.23	21.77	35.43	64.57	65.81	34.19
	District	64.09	35.91	79.21	20.79	70.47	29.53	80.81	19.19	36.57	63.43	65.39	34.61

Source: Census of India, 2011

8.4 Work Participation Trends

Work participation level is predominantly economic in nature. It enables women to gain economic independence. All those women who take up work exercise some degree of personal freedom and participate in decision making process at home. They also acquire ability to control income and expenditure.

The total female working population of Shivamogga is 35.91 percent in rural areas and 20.79 percent in urban areas. In a district with such high literacy rate, the share of working population seems to be relatively low. This could be due to the fact that women are often expected to take care of family and perform household activities. There is also a perception among people that it is a sign of prestige if women do not go for work. Women work only when men are unable to support his children and parents.

The taluk-wise distribution of women workers indicates that they spread across different district, similar proportion prevails across taluks. It is found that a major share of women workers is found in agricultural sector and household industries (Table-8.8).There are a limited number of women workers in other sectors. Thus, there is need for encouraging women to take up employment in non-agricultural sectors so that they are able to make significant contribution to the economy of the district.

Table No. 8.8: Distribution of women workers in different Taluks - 2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Population of female workers to total workers	Women cultivators	Women agricultura l labour	Women household industries	Women in other works
1	Bhadravathi	29.16	10.90	42.87	45.28	17.64
2	Hosanagara	34.46	22.06	47.38	48.92	19.89
3	Sagara	35.39	34.76	54.24	32.95	18.16
4	Shikaripura	32.75	24.63	58.44	27.41	16.23
5	Shivamogga	24.96	16.01	50.04	45.21	17.18
6	Soraba	38.07	26.23	58.97	28.72	22.47
7	Thirthahalli	36.01	36.41	60.22	63.16	21.81
	District	**31.53**	**25.38**	**52.82**	**42.29**	**18.06**

Source: Census of India, 2011

Box-8.3

Freedom and Access to Mobility

Traditionally, the mobility of women was limited and restricted. Women accompanied men even when they had to move about in the community. This was particularly true of rural communities. In urban communities, the trend is different as many move away from home. The data collected from RTO at Shivamogga indicates gender difference in driving licenses. In 2012, 16,718 men and 8 wo men had got occupational driving licenses. There were 1,14,275 men and 13,617 women had got non - occupational driving licenses. Simultaneously, there were 22,562 men and 5,108 women had got driving licenses under 'Other' category. The number of women getting driving licenses is significantly low in terms of access to mobility and correspondingly the limited freedom women had to be mobile in society.

Another aspect explored by the lead agency through a field study involved an assessment of opinion among school students in Shivamogga . The responses from girl students in the age group of 12 -15 years confirmed the prevalence of dominance of men folk and restriction on the mobility of women. However, the students are of the opinion that the present day women are making attempts to be independent and social mobile in their day-to-day life.

8.5. Marginalisation of women's works

Generally, women are involved in household work. It is not only considered as natural but also viewed as non-economic in nature. Most of the domestic chores involve both labour and time. However, it is not considered as productive and accountable by the society. In contrast, any work involving wages is considered as remunerative and productive task. This perception has continued to prevail even at a time when a sizable number of women have begun to work away from home and function as professionals. Some women have excelled men in their occupational life along with regular performance of all the traditional roles and responsibilities at home. Although women share and perform their work at home, their work away from home seems to be marginalised.

The data relating to Shivamogga district indicates (Table 8.8) that majority of women work as agriculture labour and almost an equal share of them are working in household industry. There are a few women who are involved in other works or as cultivators. This is a predominant feature associated with rural women folk. The wages earned by women are invariably low irrespective of the sector of their employment. The tasks assigned to women have been termed as involving least manual labour and skills. The wage difference (Table 8.9) are significant enough in marginalising work performed by women. Thus, the nature of work, perception about the work performed by women and wages paid have all contributed towards marginalisation of women and their work.

Table No. 8.9: Gender differentials in wages - 2011 (No. & %)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Male	Female	% Difference
1	Bhadravathi	177.42	105.05	72.37
2	Hosanagara	172.42	85.00	87.42
3	Sagara	196.53	96.99	99.54
4	Shikaripura	146.55	102.16	44.39
5	Shivamogga	152.70	110.56	42.14
6	Soraba	145.09	101.94	43.15
7	Thirthahalli	176.13	101.25	74.88
	District	166.69	100.42	66.27

Source: District Statistical Office, 2011.

8.6 Trends in Political Participation

Shivamogga district has 260 gram panchayats with a total of 2804 members. Of these, 1125 seats are reserved for women but there are 1357 women representatives forming 49 percent of the total. At the Taluk Panchayat level there are 109 members with 50 female members forming 45.9 percent. At the Zilla Panchayat level there are 31 members with 12 female members forming 38.7 percent. This data indicates that there is more women representation than the prescribed number at grama panchayat level. However, their share declines at the taluk and district level (Table-8.10)

Table No. 8.10-Percentage of Elected Women Representatives - 2011 (%)

Percentage of women elected representatives	Previous Years	Current Years
a. Grama Panchayath	49.5	51.61
b. Taluk Panchayath	60.5	59.63
c. Zilla Panchayath	51.6	49.00
d. Urban Local Bodies	N.A.	39.15

Source: Statistical Department, 2011

An interview with the members of Chambers of Commerce revealed that women not only initiate changes in the political system, but influence it through their participation in businesses and pressure groups. There are many women like a woman working in Mathura Food Products and another woman working in the area of Floriculture have been demanding "equal work space environment for women". They have also been able to voice for changes in political system.

Box-8.4

Gender Budgeting

The idea of introducing gender budgeting in India has gathered momentum with the study conducted by Lahiri, Chakraborty and Bhattacharya (2003). Gender budgeting analyses the impact of Elected Women Representatives (EWR) in governance and the role played by them in the allocation of resources. There has been no initiative from the government to conduct gender budgeting at the village panchayath level. However, there has been a civil society initiative on 'Formulating Budgets from Below" to examine as to whether the increased feminisation of governance could alter the public expenditure decisions at the third tier in Karnataka.

8.7. Community Attitudes

The agrarian societies tend to consist of close knit family units. Shivamogga district is no exception with majority of the population living in rural areas. The rural families in general and agricultural families in particular prefer sons over daughters. They often tend to have many children in order to ensure a son and family members to work on field. The predominant social attitude of "preference to male children" is an inherent aspect of socio-cultural life of people.

Shivamogga district manifests certain attitudes in extending the benefits of education to girls. It is found that the proportion of girls getting enrolled is less than the proportion of boys. Simultaneously, it is also found that many girls drop out as they complete lower primary and higher primary classes. This kind of a trend is unique to girls due to certain social attitudes prevailing among people. Generally, women identify themselves as "mothers" and "wives" prior to their occupational claim of classifying themselves as "professionals". This is something which holds women back from progressing in their career beyond a certain point. However, efforts in recent years have made emphasis on gender equality through the formal system of education, which has been bringing about the desired changes in social attitudes. Some of the concrete efforts in the district include revised schools syllabus, Gender equality training given to teachers though DIET, Anganwadi centres and ASHA workers extending support to women. Some of the activists and NGOs often identify and report cases of female infanticide, sale of children and other crimes against women. There is also immense peer pressure by virtue of exposure through media. All these factors have contributed significantly in creating awareness among women so that they could emancipate themselves.

8.8. Crime against women

Crimes against women are not uncommon in India and are being fought at various levels. The data relating to crimes against women in Shivamogga district gives details about molestation rate and suicide. The cases of molestation are estimated to be 88 in 2005, 61 in 2006 and 81 cases in 2007. This is relatively high when compare to the neighbouring district of Udupi or Chickmagalur. In Udupi the cases of molestation in 2005 were 27, 17 in 2006 and 22 in 2007. Similarly for Chickmagalur the number of cases was 33 in 2005, 71 in 2006 and 55 in 2007. The cases of rape are also reported in Shivamogga. There were 17 cases reported in 2005, and 23 were reported both in 2006 and in 2007. The districts of Chickmagalur and Udupi have reported only 10 cases in 2007.

Added to this, instance of dowry deaths are becoming more serious in the present day

society. The registered dowry deaths in the district are estimated to be 7 cases in 2005, 5 cases in 2006 and 3 cases in 2007. It is true that the number of dowry deaths has declined but their impact on women deserves consideration .There were 374 men as compared to 171 women in 2005 and 382 men as compared to 158 women committed suicide in 2007 as registered by the State Crime Records Bureau. Although the number of women commuting suicide is less than the number of men, the problem remains significant. . All this confirms the fact that women need protection so that they are able to overcome problems.

The Child Helpline Center and Surabhi Shelters are active in Shivamogga. (The number to call is 1098.) Shivamogga district, has instituted a dedicated Women's police station in 1998 to file cases relating to dowry, harassment and other crimes against women. It actively campaigns to create awareness on women's safety issues and security concerns. Inspite of these facilities, crimes against women continue to prevail. There are many. Programs such as Bala Mandira, The Mangala Project and Mathru Chaaya Anatha Ashram which provide support to government initiatives in empowering affected women especially those belong to low income group.

8.9. Role of women's groups and Self-Help Groups

One of the positive ways of empowering women is by seeking their involvement in the development. This could be achieved through their participation. It could be done by providing opportunities for women either individually or in groups. One of the most organized and an attractive scheme is the “Self Help Groups” (SHGs). They could be defined as “supportive, educational and change oriented mutual aid groups”. These groups make efforts to solve problems which are commonly shared by all the members. Sometimes, SHGs also make efforts to change conditions in order to improve standard of living. The SHGs empower women through microfinance by transforming rural women to become entrepreneurs. The data in Table 8.11 give details about SHGs and membership in each of the seven taluks.

Table No. 8.11: No. of women in SHGs - 2011 (No.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of SHG Groups	No. of women in SHGs		
			SC	ST	Others
1	Bhadravathi	6444	17106	5662	57390
2	Hosanagara	3838	6795	2701	18342
3	Sagara	3351	2673	650	47963
4	Shikaripura	5846	11446	4526	38411
5	Shivamogga	7478	17699	7463	63109
6	Soraba	2217	292	177	1748
7	Thirthahalli	4416	3034	1967	72820
	District	**33590**	**59045**	**23146**	**299783**

Source : N.K Gayathri, and V.G Siddaraju, 2011

The total number of SHGs in the district is 33590. Shivamogga and Bhadravathi taluks have the highest number of groups. Soraba taluk has the least number of groups. The proportion of SC and ST members is about 30 per cent of the total members. Thus, women members belonging to the socially marginalised groups are yet to show interest towards such programmes.

Box 8.5 :

Indira Awas Yojana – Renewed Hope for a Better Living

Kudli village is a small village in Shivamogga Taluk. The village is inhabited by different religious and caste groups with people belonging to different economic strata. The village also had many families which did not have a descent house to live. The Panchayat members identified the most needy family for Indira Aw as Programme in Kudli. One such beneficiary was a women belonging to a minority commu nity. She was Smt. Mamtaj Unnisha w/o Amanullakhan.

Smt. Mamtaj made a living out of petty shop business. With a view to fulfil her long cherished dream, she undertook the construction of her house with financial assistance available under the scheme. She completed the construction of her house in about 30 to 40 days.

8.9.1 Santhwana Scheme:

The scheme was launched during the year 2000-01 with an objective to assist women who are likely to be the victims of domestic violence, rape, sexual abuse and dowry harassment. It aims at providing legal assistance, temporary shelter, financial relief and training to enable women to be self-reliant and also to achieve social and economic empowerment. Santhwana centres function through NGO's. The centres receive call from women in distress round the clock. The facilities and rehabilitative services are provided to such women as per the recommendations of the District Level Committee depending on the merit of the case. There are many santhwana centres in Shivamogga district.

Table No.8.12: List of Santhwana Centres - 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Name & address of the implementing Agency
1	Shivamogga	Shri Vidya Bharati Education Trust, Mahila Samaja Building, Near Corporation, Shivamogga 577201 Ph: 958182-271628
2	Sagara	Janakalyana Mahila Grameena Abhivrudhi Swayam Seva Samsthe, K.G. Wodeyar Building, B.H.Road, Near Bus Stand Sagara. Ph: 958183-221177
3	Bhadravathi	Sri Mythri Association, Near Raghavendra Mutt, 2nd Cross, Siddaruda Nagar, New Bridge, Bharavathi Ph: 958282-320918
4	Shikaripura	Maharshi valmiki pattana hagu gramina abhivrudhi Samsthe, B.S.Yediyurappa Residence Road, Shikaripura Ph: 9449379755
5	Soraba	Sarvodaya Graminabhivrudhi Samsthe,Soraba. Ph:08184-293617
6	Hosanagara	Mahakavi Kuvempu Vidyavardhaka Trust,Hosanagar-577418 Ph:08185-290372.
7	Thirthahalli	Daivagna Vidya Samsthe,Gayathri Vidyalaya,Dr.S.P.M.Road,Shivamogga. Ph:08192-220076,264847,9844409510

Source : DWCD Shivamogga 2011

8.10 Small Area Study- Assessment of the Impact of Involvement of Women in Agri Business

8.10.1 Vermi-Composting and Empower ment of Women

In Shivamogga, the demographic gender gap is slowly narrowing. The sex ratio was 998 in 2011, which is a positive sign. However, there is still a clear gender gap with regard to availing of employment. The total female working population of Shivamogga is 35.91 percent in rural areas and it is only 20.79 percent in urban areas. In a district with such high literacy rate [74.89 per cent, female, 2011], it is important to examine the reasons behind this gap and lack of empowerment.

Shivamogga is predominantly a rural district with a cultural practice of women being mainly involved in domestic chores. It is also a sign of prestige for the family when women do not go out to work as families believe that it is the duty of men to earn for the entire family. Women could work only when the male member is unable to support his children and parents. However, studies have shown that gainful employment provides women the much needed economic independence leading to their liberation. It also encourages exposure, higher levels of education and social responsibility among women.

In order to understand economic empowerment of women, their participation in agri-business is analysed. Most of these economic activities are supported by the Agriculture Department in association with the Agricultural University. The district of Shivamogga has many success stories of women who started small agri-

businesses in vermi-composting, bee keeping, growing saplings, lemons, coconuts and so on. The popular agri-businesses practiced by women in Shivamogga are:1) Vermicilly production, 2) Vermi-Composting, 3) Hotel Businesses 4) Dairying 5) Flour Mills ,etc. Women who own and operate their own businesses are empowered economically, who often cite an increase in self-image and respect they command in their family and society. The field work carried out by the lead agency has two specific cases of economic empowerment through agri-business.

As defined by the UN Guidelines in Women's Empowerment "Women's empowerment has five components: women's sense of self-worth; their right to have and to determine choices; their right to have access to opportunities and resources; their right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home; and their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order, nationally and internationally."

8.10.2 Case-1

Shivamma, aged 53years belong to Dummalli village. She was one of the women to receive support from the Agriculture Department as early as 1985. She began her Vermi-Compost business with an initial investment of one lakh. Today, her business has a capital of about three lakhs with over two lakh profit every year. Shivamma cites the support of another woman, Dr. Radha Kale from the Agriculture University as a contributing factor for her success. This shows that women entrepreneurs can develop economically viable businesses in rural areas with some support.

Vermi-composting is encouraged in rural areas among farmers and others. Vermi-composting involves the use of earthworms to convert organic waste to compost and fertilizer. The process requires minimal expertise and investment and can be taken up by using organic waste farm materials. Shivamma cites lack of unity of women at the village level as one of the major challenges to her business. She has suggested that women in the realm of education and governance should take initiative to empower other women as it would lead to higher rate of success.

8.10.3 Case-2

Girijamma is another entrepreneur of a vermi-compost agri-business in Shivamogga. Hailing from Harenehalli, she began her business in the year 2002 with an investment of only 2,000 Rupees. Today, her unit does business with a capital of 50,000 Rupees and makes an annual profit of over Rs.30,000. Girijamma is aged 35 years and cites her goal of giving good education to her children' as the main motivating factor. In order to achieve this goal, she worked as a tailor but found the job to be and inconvenient in managing her work and family responsibilities.

Girijamma took initiative to launch an independent entrepreneurship. In the process, she got an opportunity to receive training from the Agriculture Department on scientific methods of farming. This training included not only a series of technical training programmes but also exposure visits which allowed her to leave her village for the first time on her own. This developed a lot of confidence in her along with the much needed motivation to beyond. Simultaneously, the Agriculture Department encouraged her to become an entrepreneur. She also got moral support from her friend's network. Today, she is not only a successful entrepreneur but also a land owner with two acres of land. She has emerged as a motivated farmer for further success.

Women who are businesses owners, with the help of the Agriculture Department and University, are taken on exposure trips and visit different parts of the district. This is often the first time they are leaving their villages and travel encourages free and creative thinking as well as the opportunity to network with those outside of their immediate social circle.

Business owners are also often employers and can command an employee base. They interact with banks, the government and other institutions in order to grow their businesses. This is usually the first time that these women

are in positions of power.

The main problems faced by women in the agri-business are manifold. "The greatest deterrent to women entrepreneurs is that they are women. A kind of patriarchal- male dominant social order is the biggest block to them in their way towards business success. Male members often think it is a big risk to finance ventures run or headed by women." A study (Jerinabi and Santhi, 2012) revealed that 60.8 per cent of women receive help in running their enterprises and 39.2 per cent operate entirely on their own. However, when asked whether they could successfully run their enterprises on their own, 75 per cent of women said yes.

1) Financial constraints remain among the top cited issues faced by women entrepreneurs. While the Government gives grants, the Agriculture University also gives grants, banks and other institutions such as the Khadi Board and women's self help groups also provide financial assistance, this is simply not enough. Financial institutions are skeptical about the entrepreneurial abilities of women. It is believed that women could at any moment abandon their business and return to focus primarily on domestic duties. Bankers consider women a higher risk than men in business. According to a report by the United National Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) "despite evidence that women's loan repayment rates are higher than men's, women still face more difficulties in obtaining credit", often due to discriminatory attitudes of banks and informal lending groups. (UNIDO, 1995b)

2) Family pressure is a second problem often cited as a hindrance to the development of small businesses. Indian women give strong emphasis to family ties and relationships. Married women have to maintain a fine balance between business and home. Social norms prohibit women from joining the work force. Families are often worried about the safety of women in the work place as they sometimes work away from home and into the evening hours.

   Families also believe that a working woman in the family signifies that the man of the household does not earn enough to support his family. This is seen as shameful and pressures women not to join the work force in order to protect the reputation of their families. There is a prevalent notion that women are required to spend time caring for young children and the elderly in the house hold, and that employment will distract them from domestic duties. "Having primary responsibility for children, home and older dependant family members, few women can devote all their time and energies to their business" (Starcher, 1996, p.8)

3) Women also face problems in dealing with legalese. Company registrations, obtaining certifications and compliance with regulations are all often complicated tasks to which women have had no previous exposure. Without proper guidance, women at this stage often give up on the idea of starting a business because it is too tedious to find a solution.

   There is immense scope for improvement in this field. The government can make entrepreneurship more accessible by educating women on how businesses can be started and by streamlining the process to make it more convenient.

4) Marketing of products is also often problematic for women. Marketing hinges on having a vast social network in order to receive recurring orders or demand for products. Women often do not have a social network beyond other women in their own village. This makes marketing of a product for which women are not primary consumers extremely difficult.

   Marketing also often involves traveling and interacting with clients from different regions. Mobility of women entrepreneurs is often limited, either due to family obligations such as parents, in-laws or children. Mobility is also limited by the fear of lack of safety away from the home and lack of exposure.

5) While many women cite the Agriculture Department as an active supporting factor in their success stories, an equal number of women also face challenges with government apathy. Programs conducted by the Departments must focus on providing end to-end training, not only on modern and scientific methods of creating agri-businesses and horticulture but also on modern business practices, accounting and leadership.

This focus on holistic learning will provide women with a much stronger foundation on which their businesses can be built.

8.10.4 Encouraging Women Entrepreneurs in Shivamogga

Various studies have shown that women are diligent in the repayment of loans.

A study conducted in Shivamogga, cited in the book 'Creativity, Innovation and Entre prenurship' (2012) shows that 64 percent of female debtors, repay loads to the Self Help Groups in time. Women entrepreneurs in Shivamogga can be encouraged in the following ways:

1) Vocational Education-

Specific, technical education for entrepreneurs on accountancy, management, computer science and small scale industry.

2) Accessibility to Information-

A single information point for women seeking to be entrepreneurs should be made available. Perhaps a counselor in government schools, colleges or in women's cells could be of use. TREAD (Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development) should be encouraged as it encourages skill development and empowerment.

3) Access to Technology-

Access to technology is low for women entrepreneurs due to lack of finance and information they often do not have proper tools and equipment to improve products and services they offer.

4) Simplify Formalities-

Efforts should be made to reduce red- tapeism and streamline rules and regulations. This will benefit men and women alike.

5) 100 Per cent Finance-

Banks and financial institutions should offer 100 per cent loads without collateral security to qualified, well chosen, potential women entrepreneurs. Similarly term loans and working capital loans should be sanctioned liberally.

8.11 Concluding Remarks

The gender composition and gender differentials have their impact on the process of development in a given society. Most of the demographic indicators of Shivamogga district have recorded changes over the last five decades. However, favourable changes associated with women have helped them to improve their social position. This trend has been observed across taluks with a few exceptions. The most prominent change of improved literacy has given them the needed exposure to change their attitudes. It has also conscientised them about their rights and privileges.

The participation of women in various occupations is becoming more prominent in urban areas and visible in rural areas. They have been taking up jobs as teachers, health workers, office staff, professionals and political party workers. Most of these opportunities have empowered women. They have not only become economically independent but also socially active. Their participation in political life has enabled them to acquire leadership like men and to assert their position to claim equality in society.

STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

9.1 Introduction



Fig.9.1: Procession on DSS with Regard to giving Benefits for SC, ST Peoples

Human development, as a concept, will have limited value until the human development levels of socially marginalized groups, particularly of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not raised to the levels of those of the dominant classes Both the Central and the State Governments have been implementing policies directed towards socio-economic empowerment of the Scheduled Castes [SCs] and Scheduled Tribes [STs] in all the State. This ought to have helpedin ameliora ting their all-round development in the rural and urban areas. It is in this context, there is need for an analysis of the level of empowerment attained by these groups. This chapter intends to make an attempt to assess the status of the SCs and the STs in Shivamogga district with a special focus on the developments in sectors such as education, health, housing and so on. The analysis is based on the data available in the census reports and official records of different departments.

The following caste groups belonging to the Scheduled Castes category are found to be living in Shivamogga district:

(I) Adi-Andhra,

(2) Adi-Dravida,

(3) Adi-Karnataka,

(4) Banjara or Lambani,

(5) Bhovi,

(6) Dakkaliga,

(7) Ghanti-Chore,

(8) Handijogi,

(9) Kepmari,

(10) Koracha,

(11) Korama,

(12) Machala,

(13) Mochi,

(14) Sillekyath

(15) Sudugadu Siddha.

[Source: Shivamogga Gazeteer, 1975].

The term “Scheduled Tribes "refers to such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities which are deemed so under Article 34~ of the Constitution of India. The following are the groups belonging to the Scheduled Tribes category, and they are living in Shivamogga district:

(1) Gowdalu,

(2) Hakki-Pikki,

(3) Hasalaru,

(4) Iruliga,

(5) Jenu-Kuruba,

(6) Kadu Kuruba,

(7) Malaikudi,

(8) Maleru

(9) Soligaru.

[Source: Shivamogga Gazeteer, 1975].

9.2 Demographic Profile of SCs and STs

Of the 17,52,753 people in the district, 3,08,158 persons are scheduled castes and 65, 412 persons are scheduled tribes in the district. Thus, they account for 17.58 percent (S.C.) and 3.73 percent (S.T.) of the total population of the district in 2011. However, they accounted for 16.41 per cent and 3.41 per cent of the population in 2001. The composition of both these social groups is found to vary to that of the state. Although there is a marginal decline in their ratio, there has been an increase in their absolute population like all other groups. The marginal decline could be due seasonal or partial migration. It could also be due to the decline in the growth rate prevailing in the district.



Fig.9.2: A Evening Crowd at Durgi Gudi Street, Shivamogga City

9.2.1 Taluk-wise distribution 2001 & 2011

Table No. 9.1: Distribution of SC and ST population-Total, Rural & Urban in 2001 & 2011 (No. & %)

Sl.No	Taluk	2001						2011					
								Total		Rural		Urban	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Bhadravati	67922	11660	42258	8442	25664	3218	73883	12665	46538	9488	27345	3177
		20.04	3.44	23.70	4.73	15.97	2.00	21.74	3.73	24.66	5.03	18.10	2.10
2	Hosanagara	10834	1929	9839	1827	995	102	10386	2458	9374	2316	1012	142
		9.42	1.68	8.95	1.66	19.73	2.02	8.79	2.08	8.34	2.06	17.33	2.43
3	Sagar	19308	3971	13836	3186	5472	785	19908	4412	14033	3326	5875	1086
		9.61	1.98	10.00	2.30	8.73	1.25	9.65	2.14	9.96	2.36	8.98	1.66
4	Shikarpur	47591	11988	43130	10971	4461	1017	58775	14402	53523	12901	5252	1501
		22.28	5.61	25.74	6.55	9.69	2.21	24.67	6.05	28.88	6.96	9.93	2.84
5	Shivamogga	75012	17338	43980	10366	31032	6972	92070	21016	51333	11824	40737	9192
		16.85	3.89	25.74	6.07	11.31	2.54	18.15	4.14	27.80	6.40	12.63	2.85
6	Sorab	35073	6785	34303	6618	770	167	39045	7750	37851	7545	1194	205
		18.90	3.66	19.26	3.71	10.37	2.25	19.44	3.86	19.98	3.98	10.54	1.81
7	Tirthahalli	13779	2326	12325	2182	1454	144	14091	2709	12664	2563	1427	146
		9.62	1.62	9.60	1.70	9.82	0.97	9.92	1.91	9.93	2.01	9.82	1.00
	DISTRICT	269519	55997	199671	43592	69848	12405	308158	65412	225316	49963	82842	15449
		16.41	3.41	18.63	4.07	12.23	2.17	17.58	3.73	19.96	4.43	13.28	2.48
	State	8563930	3463986					10474992	4248987				
		16.20	6.56					17.15	6.95				

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011

The composition of the two communities in the taluks is found to be varied in nature. It is mostly higher for the rural than the urban areas. The S.C. population for the taluks of Hosanagara, Thirthahalli and Sagar has been less than 10 per cent, whereas for Shikaripur [22.28%] and Bhadravathi [20.04%] it is more than 20 per cent. It is also found that the taluks with higher percentage of scheduled caste population are also the taluks with a relatively higher percentage of the scheduled tribes. Shikaripur taluk has 5.61 per cent scheduled tribe population and it is also the taluk with highest ratio of schedule caste population (22.28%).

The composition of S.C. and S.T.population in the rural and urban areas are found to vary across taluks [Table no. 9.1]. In taluks of Shikaripur, Shivamogga, Bhadravathi and Soraba, S.C.s are found to account for about 20 per cent of the rural population. The scheduled tribes have higher presence in the taluks of Shivamogga, Bhadravathi, Hosanagara and Sagara. In terms of distribution in urban areas, the taluks of Bhadravathi and Thirthahalli have a higher ratio of S.C. population. The spread of S.T. population is between 2-3 percent in all the taluks with an exception of Shivamogga taluk.

The taluk-wise analysis of 2011 data reveals that some of the taluks (Soraba and Shikaripur) have lost considerable number of scheduled caste and tribe population while the others have gained (Hosanagara and Sagar). It is observed that the taluks which had relatively lesser population in 2001 have been found to have gained. The Bhadravathi taluk which had a higher these two groups has consolidated its position further both in the rural and urban areas of the taluk. On the contrary, a few taluks have lost some population. The loss has been found to be considerable in rural than in urban areas. This could be explained in terms of out-migration for better economic gains within the district.

9.2.2 Population by Caste Groups of Scheduled Caste

9.2.2.1 Identified S.C. and S.T. groups in the District

The Census of India in 1961 and 1981 provides demographic information for different caste groups at the district level. This is despite the lack of data for the subsequent periods. Accordingly, in 1961 there were 14 different caste groups belonging to the category of scheduled castes living in the Shivamogga district.



Fig.9.3: MWS at Konanur Village, Soraba Taluk



Fig.9.4: Open Well at Ripponpet Village of Hosanagara Taluk

Table No. 9.2: Population of Scheduled Caste - Caste Groups- 1961 (No.)

Sl. No.	Caste Group	1961		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	Adi Andhra	271	155	116
2	Adidravida	7,692	4,132	3,560
3	Adikarnatka	55,551	29,182	26,369
4	Banjara or Lambani	38,500	19,866	18,634
5	Bhovi	35,887	18,665	17,222
6	Dakkaliga	4	0	4
7	Handi Jogis	140	61	79
8	Kepmaris	5	5	0
9	Koracha	2,182	1,112	1,070
10	Korama	2,722	1,372	1,350
11	Machala	16	13	3
12	Mochi	1,357	673	684
13	Sillekyathas	676	352	324
14	Sudugadu Siddha	435	199	236
	Unclassified	1	1	0
	Total	**145,439**	**75,788**	**69,651**

Source : Census of India, 1961

The total population of all these caste groups was 1, 45,439. It is important to note that the population of the few of the caste groups was less than 20 persons and the largest group was that of the Adikarnataka [55,551], Bhovis [35,887] and the Lambanis [38,500]. The composition of the male and the female population in these groups was found to be quite varied.



Fig.9.5: MGNREGA Work at Agasanahalli, Soraba Taluk



Fig.9.6: MGNREGA Work at Nonaburu, Thirthahalli Taluk

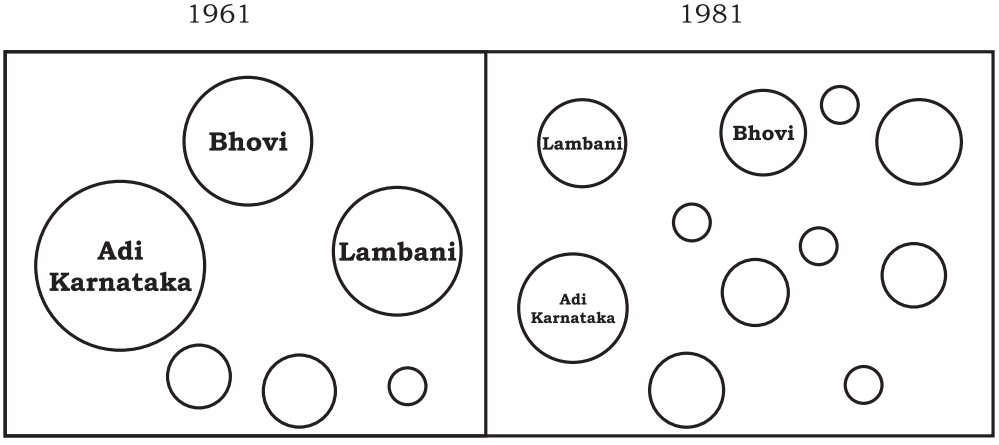
Table No. 9.3: Population of Scheduled (Caste- Caste groups 1981 (No))

Sl. No.	Caste Group		1981		Sl. No.	Caste Group		1981	
		Persons	Male	Female			Persons	Male	Female
1	Adi Andhra	214	109	105	35	Holaya, Holer, Holeya	816	436	380
2	Adi Dravida	15,113	7,789	7,324	36	Holeya Dasari	35	16	19
3	Adi Karnataka	87,112	44,729	42,383	37	Jaggali	10	4	6
4	Ajila	8	7	1	38	Jambuvulu	3	2	1
5	Anamuk	1	1	0	39	Koosa	33	19	14
6	Aray Mala	5	3	2	40	Koracha	3,898	1,979	1,919
7	Arunthathiyar	220	107	113	41	Korama	5,213	2,602	2,611
8	Baira	8	4	4	42	Kotegar, Metri	2,065	1,065	1,000
9	Bakad	8	5	3	43	Kudumban	4	1	3
10	Bakuda	1	1	0	44	Kuravan	25	13	12
11	Balagai	159	85	74	45	Lingader	12	4	8
12	Bandi	19	11	8	46	Machala	10	8	2
13	Banjara, Lambani	64,456	33,111	31,345	47	Madari	12	8	4
14	Bathada	41	22	19	48	Madiga	985	539	446
15	Beda Jangam, Budga Jangam	618	320	298	49	Mahar, Taral, Dhegu Megu	2	1	1
16	Bellara	101	56	45	50	Maila	14	6	8
17	Bhangai...*	233	126	107	51	Mala	14	5	9
18	Bhambi...*	4,665	2,413	2,252	52	Mala Dasari	28	15	13
19	Bhovi	60,244	31,427	28,817	53	Mala Sale, Netkani	2	2	0
20	Bindla	5	1	4	54	Mang Garudi , Mang Garodi	2	1	1
21	Byagara	54	27	27	55	Meghval, Menghvar	3	1	2
22	Chakkiliyan	27	14	13	56	Moger.	1,500	742	758
23	Chalavadi, Chalvadi, Channayya	5,104	2,644	2,460	57	Mukri	1	1	0
24	Chandala	3	2	1	58	Mundala	20	8	12
25	Chenna Dasar, Holeya Dasar	670	334	336	59	Nayadi	80	45	35
26	Dakkaliga	13	8	5	60	Pallan	4	2	2
27	Dhor, Kakkayya, Konkayya	16	9	7	61	Panjandi	13	7	6
28	Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano	657	327	330	62	Paraiyan , Paraya	9	5	4
29	Ellamalwar , Yellammalawandlu	11	8	3	63	Raneyar	106	54	52
30	Gosangi	98	50	48	64	Samagara	690	364	326
31	Halsar , Haslar , Hulasvar , Halasvar	673	359	314	65	Samban	8	4	4

Source: Census of India, 1981

In 1981, the number of caste groups' living in the district had increased to 68. In terms of the number of groups, there was a five-fold increase. Consequent to it, it was also found that the population of these groups was very marginal. Of them, 31 groups had a population of less than 20persons. Thus, these groups might have moved into the district between 1961 and 1981.

The total population of all these 68 groups was 2, 59,564 persons. While the predominance of the three caste groups viz., Adi Karnataka, Bhovi and Lambanis continues, a few other caste groups have also shown up in terms of their numerical strength. All this confirms the fact that the number of persons belonging to S.C. and S.T. has increased over the years. The most significant aspect to be noted is that the number of caste groups has also increased during this period.



Pictorial Depiction of Different Caste Groups

9.2.2.3 Distribution of Total SC & ST Population in the Districts 2011

Sex Composition:

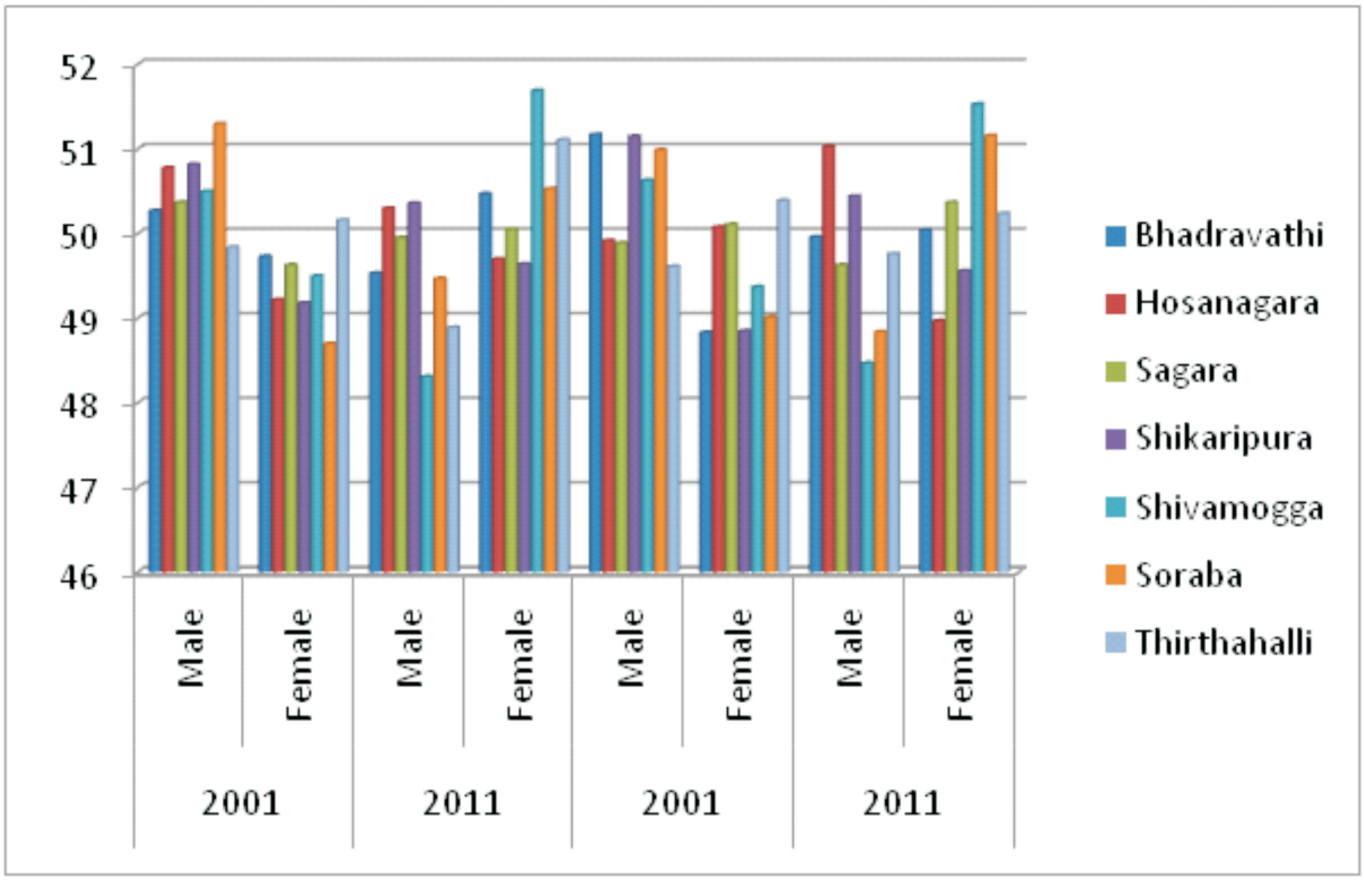
Table No.9.4: Population of Scheduled castes & Scheduled tribe by sex - 2001& 2011 (%)

Sl. No.		Scheduled Caste				Scheduled Tribe			
		2001		2011		2001		2011	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bhadravathi	50.27	49.73	49.53	50.47	51.17	48.83	49.96	50.04
2	Hosanagara	50.78	49.22	50.30	49.70	49.92	50.08	51.03	48.97
3	Sagara	50.37	49.63	49.95	50.05	49.89	50.11	49.63	50.37
4	Shikaripura	50.82	49.18	50.36	49.64	51.15	48.85	50.44	49.56
5	Shivamogga	50.50	49.50	48.31	51.69	50.63	49.37	48.47	51.53
6	Soraba	51.30	48.70	49.47	50.53	50.99	49.01	48.84	51.16
7	Thirthahalli	49.84	50.16	48.89	51.11	49.61	50.39	49.76	50.24
	District	50.57	49.43	49.83	50.17	50.78	49.22	50.00	50.00

Source : Census Of India, 2001 & 2011

At the district level there is a balanced representation of the males and the females in the population. However, there is a marginal decline in the male population of the scheduled castes in 2011. Thus, the male population stood at 49.83 per cent in 2011, while the female population was 50.17 per cent. The variation in the representation of the male and female among the scheduled tribes was found to disappear in 2011 in the district.

Fig.9.7: Population Scheduled castes & Scheduled tribe by sex - 2001& 2011



The composition of male and female population in the district varies across taluks. In case of scheduled castes, some taluks like Bhadravati, Hosanagara, Sagar and Shikaripura have retained their sex-composition between 2001 and 2011.The remaining taluks, namely Shivamogga,Soraba and Tirthahalli have experienced decline in the male population and increase in the female population. This trend could also be observed at the district level. The scheduled tribes present a similar trend at the district level. However, the variation between taluks differs. While most taluks have experienced decline in the male population and an increase in the female population, Hosanagara and Tirthahalli taluks present a slightly different trend. In Hosanagara taluk, the ratio of male population has increased and the female population has declined between 2001and 2011. It is only Tirthahalli taluk which has retained its male female composition during the same period.

All this implies the fact that there is the possibility of male members migrating to the neighbouring taluks or districts in search of livelihood or employment. Sometimes, this kind of migration could also be undertaken with or without their family members.

9.3 Education Profile and Levels of Enrollment and Education and Dropout Rate

The educational status among different social groups is analyzed only in 2001. The disaggregated data is not available for other years.

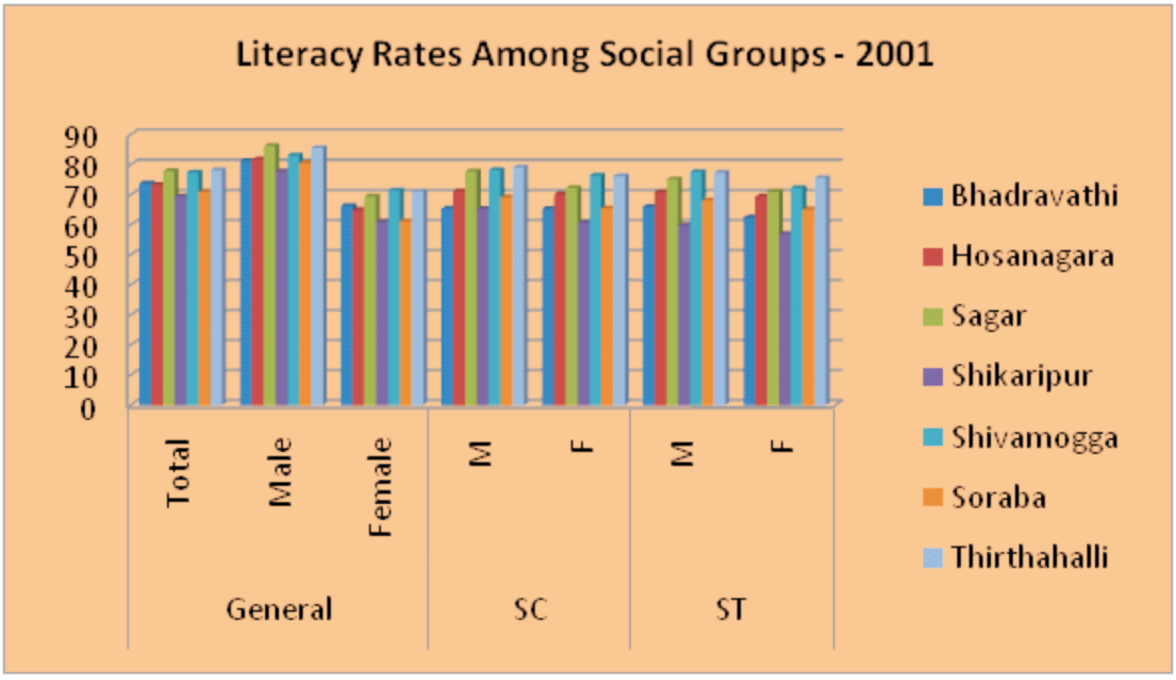
Table No.9.5: Literacy Across Social Groups and Sex Groups, 2001 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	General			SC		ST	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bhadravathi	73.93	81.29	66.38	65.50	65.38	66.10	62.46
2	Hosanagara	73.35	81.82	64.97	71.20	70.16	70.85	69.51
3	Sagara	77.97	86.28	69.60	77.79	72.31	75.18	71.12
4	Shikaripura	69.59	77.92	61.03	65.36	60.65	59.96	57.04
5	Shivamogga	77.49	83.17	71.57	78.31	76.46	77.75	72.42
6	Soraba	71.11	80.65	61.26	69.25	65.54	68.16	65.16
7	Thirthahalli	78.27	85.63	71.14	79.19	76.28	77.45	75.74
	District	**74.86**	**82.32**	**67.24**	**72.37**	**69.54**	**70.78**	**67.64**

Source: Census of India, 2001.

The literacy rates among males and females belonging to the different social groups are found to vary significantly. At the district level, the literacy rates for general population i.e. male and female was 82.32 and 67.24 per cent respectively, it was 72.37 per cent and 69.54 per cent among scheduled castes and 70.78 per cent and 67.64 per cent among scheduled tribes respectively. The percentage of literates among scheduled caste female is slightly higher, while not much of variation is revealed between the scheduled tribes and the general population. On the other hand, there is a wide disparity in respect of male. The difference is more than 10 percent. Thus, it may be the case that while the women of these socially marginalized communities have shown interest in taking advantage of such facilities as the night schools whereas it is not so among men.

Fig.9.8: Literacy Rates Among Social Groups - 2001



The literacy rates among different social groups across taluks are found to vary. In Bhadravathi taluk, there is significant variation in literacy rate among men when compared to Thirthahalli taluk [Table.9.6]. There is significant similarity in the literacy rates between the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribe community members. This may be due to targeting of literacy programmes by the government functionaries to the areas or the villages where these communities are concentrated.

Table No.9.6 : Literacy Across Social Groups and Sex Groups, 2011 (No. & %)

SL.No	Taluk	General			SC		ST	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bhadravati	242218	129322	112896	25055	20540	4419	3670
		79.53	85.19	73.90	68.47	55.08	69.84	57.90
2	Hosanagara	85092	45467	39625	3427	2934	749	656
		79.87	86.46	73.45	67.49	55.28	61.24	53.12
3	Sagar	150630	80541	70089	6798	5774	1575	1406
		81.01	87.64	74.54	69.02	57.40	73.09	62.30
4	Shikarpur	159348	87124	72224	18542	13730	4950	3819
		75.77	81.97	69.44	62.72	47.00	67.36	54.15
5	Shivamoggga	377468	199097	178371	31202	25694	7298	6376
		83.08	87.24	78.88	67.84	55.76	69.96	60.24
6	Sorab	140170	76753	63417	13164	9904	2722	2183
		78.67	85.63	71.62	66.94	51.10	69.63	56.83
7	Tirthahalli	108090	56634	51456	4687	4237	908	810
		83.06	88.80	77.54	68.85	58.18	69.15	58.02
	District	1263016	674938	588078	102875	82813	22621	18920
		80.45	86.07	74.84	67.00	53.56	69.16	57.85

Source: Census of India, 2011.

While the literacy rates among male and females has increased in the general and it has marginally decreased for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in 2011. The percentage of literates among male and females in the scheduled caste community during 2011 was 67 and 53.56 per cent. For the scheduled tribes it was 69.16 and 57.85 per cent respectively.

9.3.1 Rural Urban and Gender variation in Literacy

An analysis of the literacy gaps across the rural and the urban areas and between male and female is found to be very interesting. While for the general category, the rural urban gap at the district level stood at 13.75, it is only 3 for the scheduled caste and 2.27 for the scheduled tribe. Similarly, the gap in respect of male-female is 15.08, 2.83 and 3.14 respectively at the district level. This indicates the fact that the gap for the general category is higher when compared to the gaps prevailing among the S.C. and S.T. One of the reasons could be the varied socio-economic status of different caste groups in the general category.

Table No. 9.7: Gaps in Literacy Rates Between 2001 & 2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	General		SC		ST	
		Rural/ Urban Gap	Male/ Female Gap	Rural/ Urban Gap	Male/ Female Gap	Rural/ Urban Gap	Male/ Female Gap
1	Bhadravathi	15.49	14.91	3.64	0.12	1.60	3.64
2	Hosanagara	16.96	16.85	2.22	1.04	2.13	1.34
3	Sagara	14.22	16.68	3.68	5.48	1.86	4.06
4	Shikaripura	14.51	16.89	1.60	4.71	2.35	2.92
5	Shivamogga	16.89	11.60	0.90	1.85	3.68	5.33
6	Soraba	19.38	19.39	3.42	3.71	3.00	3.00
7	Thirthahalli	11.57	14.49	2.70	2.91	2.07	1.71
	District	13.75	15.08	3.00	2.83	2.27	3.14

Source: Census of India, 2001& 2011

9.3.2 Educational Progress

Table No.9.8: Gross Enrolment Rates of School Going Children of 6-14 years by Gender - 2011-12 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	GER - SC		GER - ST	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bhadravathi	103.59	108.6	101.84	106.85
2	Hosanagara	102.28	106.4	100.53	104.65
3	Sagara	103.49	102.3	101.74	100.55
4	Shikaripura	109.52	103.4	107.77	101.65
5	Shivamogga	105.99	110.1	104.24	108.35
6	Soraba	101.42	104.5	99.67	102.75
7	Thirthahalli	105.04	104.1	103.29	102.35
	District	**104.48**	**105.63**	**102.73**	**103.88**

Source: Child census 2011 and DISE 2011-12

The GER observed among the SC and the ST in the year 2011-12, is 104.48 among SC boys and 105.63 among SC girls, while 102.73(boys) and 103.88(girls) among the ST. On the basis of general scenario in the state, the above figures of the district indicate that equal opportunities are provided to the under-privileged classes. Another aspect to be noted is that the enrolment status of a unit will be ideal when the GER equals the NER at 100. i.e., the enrolment is occurring in the specified age-group for each class. An understanding of the relationship between GER and NER of the taluk/district will enable further analysis on the scenario of enrolment. The lesser is the gap between NER and GER better is the enrolment status, while a higher gap indicates poor status of enrolment in the taluk/district.



Fig.9.9: MGNREGA work-School Premises Improvement, Suranagadde Village of Sagara Taluk

Table No.9.9: Net Enrolment Rates for Children in the Age- Group of 6-14 years 2011-12 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	NER - Total			NER - SC		NER - ST	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bhadravathi	85.47	87.34	86.38	95.75	94.41	96.08	96.25
2	Hosanagara	86.4	83.7	85.07	95.75	95.08	96.08	96.25
3	Sagara	89.44	87.91	88.69	95.06	94.24	95.39	95.56
4	Shikaripura	110.48	110.95	110.71	93.97	96.08	94.3	94.47
5	Shivamogga	103.14	106.47	104.74	94.86	96.19	95.19	95.36
6	Soraba	97.26	99.79	98.48	92.75	94.74	93.08	93.25
7	Thirthahalli	67.41	63.35	65.39	94.75	96.09	95.08	95.25
	District	**93.91**	**94.61**	**94.25**	94.7	95.26	95.03	95.2

Source: Child census 2011 and DISE 2011-12

9.3.3 Out-of-School Children at Primary Level and Mainstreamed Children 2011

Table No.9.10: Details of Out-of-School & Mainstreamed Children by Social Groups-2011 (No. & %)

Sl. No	Taluk	SC-Out of School		Main Stream %		ST –Out of School		Main Stream %	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Bhadravathi	16	12	15	6	1	2	0	0
2	Hosanagara	11	7	4	7	4	1	0	0
3	Sagara	16	8	6	4	3	4	3	1
4	Shikaripura	23	15	15	8	1	0	1	0
5	Shivamogga	39	23	34	28	9	9	7	8
6	Soraba	14	20	12	19	6	6	5	2
7	Thirthahalli	7	6	4	3	4	4	1	0
	District	**126**	**91**	**90**	**75**	**28**	**26**	**17**	**11**

Source : DDPI, 2011

The total number of out- of- school children at the primary level belonging to SC and ST is 217 and 54. The number of dropouts together account for 0.59 per cent of the total children in the school going age group [7-14 years]. The percentage of boys and girls out of school children is 0.33 and 0.26 per cent respectively. The percentage of boys staying out of school is slightly higher.

Among the taluks, the Shivamogga taluk accounts for about a fourth of the out of school among scheduled castes and a third among the scheduled tribes in the district. This is not

found to be a result of the increased concentration of the population in the taluk as compared to other taluks. This is perhaps a reflection of the relatively poorer socio-economic status of these communities in the Shivamogga as compared to other taluks. Another reason could be that the taluk with district headquarter may be providing employment opportunities for children or they may be assisting working parents by sharing family chores.

The problem of school dropout is generally handled by schools either retaining children by or by mainstreaming them. It is found that the total number of mainstreamed students in the district stood at 623 and the number of students belonging to SC/ST is 193. The SC/ST account for about 30 per cent of the total students mainstreamed. This is about 70 per cent of the total out of school children. Thus, it is evident that a sizable number of the children are staying out of formal education.

9.3.4 GER by Social Groups Secondary Education

The GER at the secondary level is very low compared to the primary level. The rates are also different for the SC and ST categories.

Table No. 9.11: GER for S.C. and S.T. Secondary Education - 2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	GER - SC		GER - ST	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bhadravathi	84.15	81.71	89.02	76.83
2	Hosanagara	61.29	87.10	58.06	51.61
3	Sagara	71.11	62.22	57.78	51.11
4	Shikaripura	60.66	73.77	45.90	47.54
5	Shivamogga	73.64	89.09	75.45	71.82
6	Soraba	51.28	82.05	53.85	82.05
7	Thirthahalli	53.66	82.93	46.34	53.66
	District	68.46	**79.84**	**60.91**	**62.09**

Source: District RMSA AWPB 2011

The GER for the SC boys and girls is 68.46 and 79.84 and 60.91 and 62.09 for STs, respectively. The SC community has a better GER than the ST. Similarly, boys have been found to have a higher GER than the girls. The GER across taluks indicates variation for both SC and ST. Some taluks like Soraba and Thirthahalli taluks have around 50 per cent for boys, where as taluks of Shivamogga and Bhadravathi have more than 70 percent for both boys and girls. However, the trend for different taluks indicates the need for improving GER for girls.

9.3.5 SSLC Results 2007-08 to 2011-12 (in percentage)

The percentage of pass in SSLC for the general students has increased from 67.38 per cent in 2007-08 to 86.9 per cent during 2011-12. This

is an increase of about 19.52 points. During the same period, it has increased from 55.04 per cent to 75.42 per cent for SC/ST students. This is an improvement by 20.38 percentage points. It is important to know that the community has shown good performance during 2010-11 and 2011-12. Yet, nearly 25 per cent are found to be not completing the SSLC examination. This is 15 per cent less than the pass percentage of general category. Thus, there is a need to improve pass percentage among S.C. and S.T. students which in turn will have an impact on their socio-economic development and their communities as well.

Table No.9.12: SSLC Results by Social Groups - 2007-08 to 2011-12 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk/Years	Social groups	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Variations between 2007-08 to 2011-12
1	Bhadravathi	General	60.21	72.43	69.43	75.52	77.1	16.89
		SC/ST	49.25	54.21	50.62	71.15	75.09	25.84
2	Hosanagara	General	72.86	76.19	83.66	75.52	86.75	13.89
		SC/ST	121.49	144.94	130.53	81.6	72.91	-48.58
3	Sagara	General	72.07	70.17	72.86	78.61	89.51	17.44
		SC/ST	54.97	59.72	54.85	69.43	76.12	21.15
4	Shikaripura	General	59.7	71.47	77.01	86.75	83.43	23.73
		SC/ST	51.99	61.84	65.57	82.97	76.9	24.91
5	Shivamogga	General	70.49	74.33	73.53	80.94	87.46	16.97
		SC/ST	59.12	59.67	56.33	76.46	76.19	17.07
6	Soraba	General	65.07	72.48	67.48	77.9	80.86	15.79
		SC/ST	56.69	58.76	43.47	65.54	77.5	20.81
7	Thirthahalli	General	74.78	75.68	78.25	86.55	96.91	22.13
		SC/ST	65.44	62.95	59.89	79.16	73.25	7.81
	District	General	67.38	75.49	71.69	81.04	86.9	19.52
		SC/ST	55.04	59.04	55.65	75.43	75.42	20.38

Source : DDPI, Shivamogga,2011

9.4 Occupational Pattern Income and Employment / Livelihood Opportunities and Development Programmes

The type of occupations pursued by caste groups depicts economic standing of the households. However, neither the census nor other sources capture this information for different caste groups separately. Therefore, an attempt is made to analyse economic standing in terms of the extent of land held by the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households in the district.

9.4.1 Land farmers [1-2 Hectares] -2011

Table No.9.13 : Land Ownership of marginal farmers by social groups -In Percentage 2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	SC		ST		Others	
		% in numbers	% in Area held	% in numbers	% in area held	% in numbers	% in area held
1	Bhadravathi	14.64	14.60	2.19	2.35	83.17	83.05
2	Hosanagara	2.29	2.45	0.29	0.30	97.42	97.23
3	Sagara	3.29	3.69	1.17	1.10	95.54	95.21
4	Shikaripura	16.76	17.54	3.46	3.35	79.78	79.10
5	Shivamogga	15.09	15.72	3.24	3.21	81.67	81.09
6	Soraba	13.85	14.02	2.88	3.10	83.27	82.90
7	Thirthahalli	2.6	2.88	1.02	1.18	96.38	95.95
	District	10.97	11.46	2.22	2.31	86.81	86.23

Source : District At A Glance, 2011

Among the marginal farmers in the district, 86.81 per cent are said to be belonging to other castes. The remaining 13.19 per cent belong to scheduled caste and tribe communities. This includes 10.97 per cent of the scheduled castes and 2.22 per cent scheduled tribes who are said to be holding less than 1 hectare. In terms of the land held, the scheduled castes and the tribes are said to be holding 13.68 per cent of the marginal lands in the district.

In the Shikaripur and the Shivamogga taluks, the percentage of the marginal farmers is slightly higher than the district averages. Thus, nearly 20 per cent of the marginal farmers in the Shikaripur taluk and about 18 per cent in the Shivamogga taluk are the marginal farmers and they belong to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. This is also reflected in the total land held by these two groups. However, in the taluks of Thirthahalli, Sagar and Hosanagar, the marginal farmers belonging to these two communities account for a smaller percentage. This may be due to their composition in the taluk as well.

9.4.2 Small Farmers [1-2 Hectares] 2011

Table No. 9.14: Land Ownership of small farmers by Social Groups in percentage 2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	SC		ST		Others	
		% in numbers	% in Area held	% in numbers	% in area held	% in numbers	% in area held
1	Bhadravathi	11.22	11.10	2.39	2.34	86.38	86.56
2	Hosanagara	2.85	2.79	0.47	0.46	96.68	96.75
3	Sagara	3.53	3.41	0.69	0.67	95.78	95.92
4	Shikaripura	18.97	18.66	3.91	3.91	77.12	77.43
5	Shivamogga	14.43	14.31	2.73	2.79	82.84	82.89
6	Soraba	11.43	11.30	2.91	2.79	85.65	85.91
7	Thirthahalli	2.52	2.41	0.84	0.82	96.64	96.77
	District	10.80	10.70	2.31	2.30	86.88	87.00

Source : District At A Glance, 2011

There are no distinct variations between the marginal and the small farmers of these two communities in the district and taluk levels. However, the two communities account for 13.11 per cent of small farmers who have a holding 13 per cent of the land held by this category at the district level.

9.4.2 Midi Farmers [Above 2 Hectares]- 2011

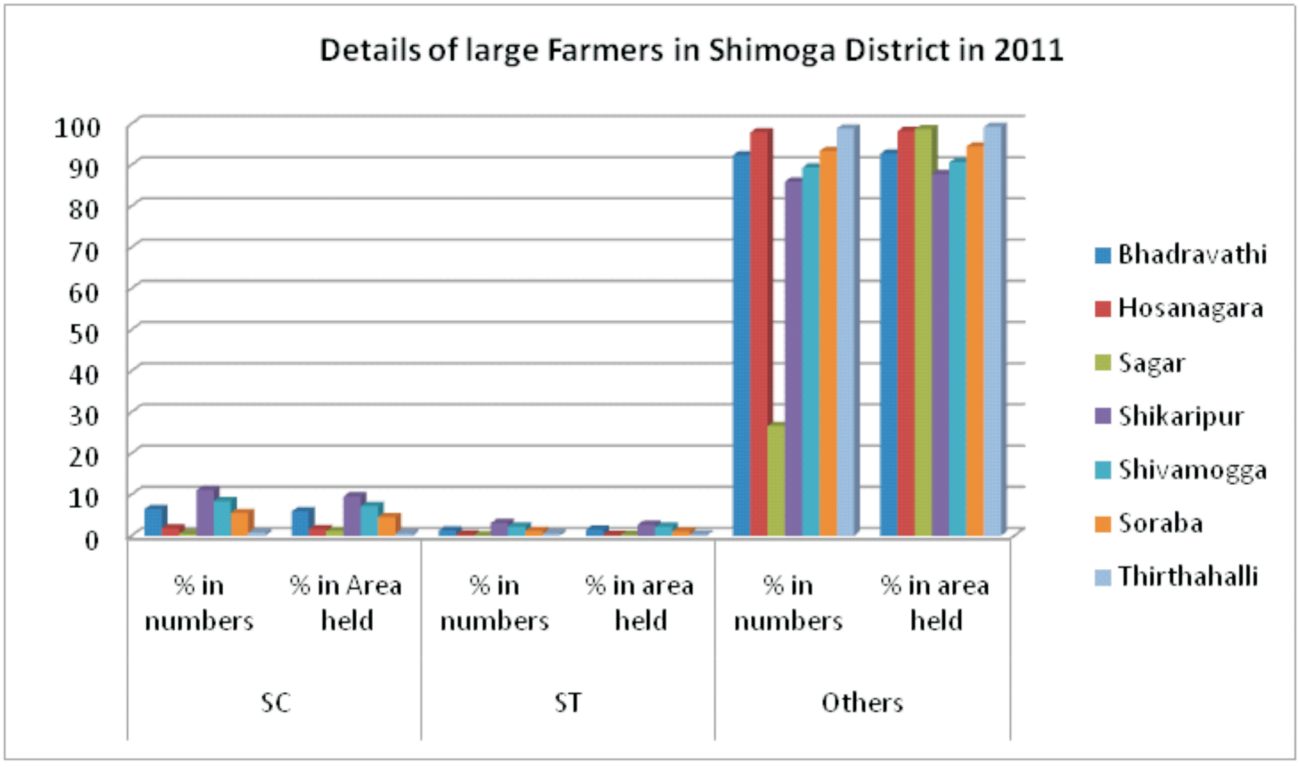
Table No. 9.15: Land Ownership of Large Farmers by Social Groups in percentage 2011

Sl. No.	Taluk	SC		ST		Others	
		% in numbers	% in Area held	% in numbers	% in area held	% in numbers	% in area held
1	Bhadravathi	6.42	5.86	1.24	1.44	92.34	92.70
2	Hosanagara	1.83	1.59	0.28	0.21	97.90	98.21
3	Sagara	0.44	1.17	0.06	0.16	26.60	98.67
4	Shikaripura	11.05	9.52	3.04	2.68	85.92	87.80
5	Shivamogga	8.41	7.17	2.25	2.19	89.34	90.64
6	Soraba	5.50	4.50	1.14	1.03	93.36	94.46
7	Thirthahalli	0.73	0.50	0.46	0.30	98.81	99.20
	District	5.94	4.93	1.47	1.31	92.59	93.76

Source : District At A Glance, 2011

The position of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes among the farming community is very clear from the analysis of the farmers with large land holding. While more than 90 per cent of the farmers belonging to other caste are holding more than 2 acres, the percentage among the scheduled caste and the tribe is only around 7.5 per cent. It is also important to note that the scheduled tribe community accounts for a very small percentage in the district. This is also the case with regard to the total land held by them. It could be an indication of the fact that a large percentage of the SC & ST households living in the rural areas are providing the required agricultural labour.

Fig.9.10: Details of large Farmers in Shimoga District in 2011



Among the taluks, the percentage of the large farmers belonging to the scheduled caste and tribe is significant in the Shikaripura and the Shivamogga taluks. However, the land holdings of S.C. and S.T. are predominantly small and marginal in nature.

9.5 Housing Sanitation and Drinking Water Facilities

Housing facilities among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

The nature of housing facility prevailing among S.C. and S.T. could be considered as an indicator of standard of living. It is also a basic necessity for all households irrespective of their economic condition.

An analysis of the number of dwelling rooms against households reveals that nearly 30 per cent of them are living in two room accommodation followed by 20.04 per cent with three rooms.