STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

9.1 Introduction

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 helped in ameliorating 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 Tumakuru 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.

"Scheduled Castes" means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purpose of the Constitution."

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 342 of the Constitution of India.

9.2 Demographic profile of SCs and STs

Of the 2681449 people in the district, 506901 persons are scheduled castes and 209559 persons are scheduled tribes in the district. Thus, they account for 18.92 per cent (S.C.) and 7.82 percent (S.T.) of the total population of the district in 2011. However, they accounted for 18.34 per cent and 7.50 per cent of the population in 2001. There is a very small increase in the population of the SC and ST. This must be a result of the natural increase of the population.



Fig 9.1: MGNREGA Women Workers in Gujjanadu Village

Taluk-wise distribution 2001 & 2011

TABLE NO. 9.1: DISTRIBUTION OF SC AND ST POPULATION-TOTAL, RURAL & URBAN BY 2001 & 2011 (No. & %)

Sl. No	Taluk		2001						2011					
			% to Total Population		% to Rural Population		% to Urban Population		% to Total Population		% to Rural Population		% to Urban Population	
			SC	**ST**	**SC**	**ST**	**SC**	**ST**	**SC**	**ST**	**SC**	**ST**	**SC**	**ST**
		No.	35971	16540	33764	15576	2207	964	38805	17654	34874	16089	3931	1565
1	C.N. Halli	%	17.16	7.89	18.03	8.32	9.86	4.31	18.29	8.32	19.97	9.21	10.48	4.17
		No.	40902	18071	38780	17362	2122	709	43596	19154	41009	18280	2587	874
2	Gubbi	%	15.95	7.05	16.18	7.25	12.63	4.22	16.61	7.3	16.8	7.49	14.02	4.74
		No.	35463	16445	33434	14246	2029	2199	38500	18831	35935	16003	2565	2828
3	Koratagere	%	22.03	10.22	22.7	9.67	14.86	16.1	22.97	11.24	23.59	10.51	16.8	18.53
		No.	30663	2454	27436	2231	3227	223	31123	2725	27244	2335	3879	390
4	Kunigal	%	12.99	1.04	13.34	1.08	10.64	0.73	13.78	1.21	14.22	1.22	11.36	1.14
		No.	61182	30909	57274	28277	3908	2632	64608	32648	59510	29490	5098	3158
5	Madhugiri	%	23.01	11.62	23.91	11.8	14.86	10.01	24.12	12.19	24.93	12.35	17.48	10.83
		No.	66693	40579	61979	36677	4714	3902	67427	42268	62192	38199	5235	4069
6	Pavagada	%	27.08	16.48	28.41	16.81	16.79	13.9	27.5	17.24	28.7	17.63	18.38	14.28
		No.	65210	27399	57381	25401	7829	1998	69930	28770	60976	26768	8954	2002
7	Sira	%	21.63	9.09	22.83	10.1	15.63	3.99	22.29	9.17	23.8	10.45	15.56	3.48
		No.	30484	7810	25406	6463	5078	1347	31371	8054	26004	6504	5367	1550
8	Tiptur	%	14.04	3.6	15.49	3.94	9.56	2.54	14.08	3.62	15.93	3.99	9.01	2.6
		No.	84569	29153	55414	19641	29155	9512	98531	34755	61264	22152	37267	12603
9	Tumakuru	%	16.37	5.64	20.7	7.34	11.71	3.82	16.63	5.87	21.11	7.63	12.33	4.17
		No.	22907	4459	20879	4056	2028	403	23010	4700	20949	4204	2061	496
10	Turuvekere	%	13.14	2.56	13.32	2.59	11.58	2.3	13.62	2.78	13.77	2.76	12.26	2.95
		No.	474044	193819	411747	169930	62297	23889	506901	209559	429957	180024	76944	29535
	DISTRICT	%	18.34	7.5	19.82	8.18	12.28	4.71	18.92	7.82	20.67	8.66	12.84	4.93

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011

The population of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe is analysed for 2001 and 2011 for total rural and urban areas and this is expected to help in analyzing the changes in these communities over a period of time.

9.2.1 Total Population

The SC and ST accounted for 18.34 and 7.50 per cent respectively during 2001. By 2011 the population is found to have increased marginally. Thus, in 2011, the SC population was 18.92 per cent and the ST population is 7.82 per cent. The increase in the total population is very marginal. The two communities together account for a fourth of the total population.

Among the ten taluks, in the taluks of Pavgada, Madhugiri, Koratagere and Sira, the SC and ST account for more than 30 per cent of the population. In the Pavgada taluk, the SC and ST account for 44.74 per cent. In the Madhugiri taluk it accounts for 36.31 per cent. In the Kunigal taluk it is 14.99 per cent and thus the lowest. Thus, the concentration of these two communities are not the same in the taluk.

9.2.2 Rural Population

During 2001, among the rural population in the district, the scheduled caste population accounted for 19.82 per cent and that of the scheduled tribe population 8.18 per cent. The population of the two communities by 2011 increased to 20.67 and 8.66 per cent respectively. Thus, even in the rural areas the increase has not been significant.

The population of the scheduled caste during 2001 in the taluks is found to vary from 13 per cent to 28 per cent. The composition of the scheduled castes in 2011 has not remained the same. The population of the scheduled castes in taluks such as Gubbi, Koratagere & Kunigal has increased marginally [see Table 9.1]. On the other hand, in taluks such as Pavgada, Sira and Tumakuru, it has declined marginally by 2011.

The trends in the scheduled tribe communities are found to be the same. Thus, it is found that both the socially marginalized communities are found to be responding in the same way to the socio-economic going through a similar demographic change in the district.

9.2.3 Urban Population

The population of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in the urban areas are marginally lower than that of the rural area. While the SCs accounted for 12.84 per cent, the STs accounted for 4.93 per cent. During 2011, it has marginally increased to 12.28 and 4.73 per cent respectively. Thus, their composition in the urban population has not changed much.

In the Tiptur town, the SC and ST population was 9.56 and 2.54 per cent respectively, during in 2001. This has further decreased by 2011. On the other hand, in the Pavgada and Koratagere towns, the population of these two communities is relatively higher than the other towns.

Thus, the above analysis reveals that, while their composition in the total population has more or less remained the same, they seem to be moving to rural and urban areas in the district.



Fig 9.2: School Children in a excursion Programme



Fig 9.3: Women workers in MGNREGA programme at T.N.Betta

9.2.4 Sex Composition

Table No.9.2: Population Scheduled castes & Scheduled tribe by sex - 2001& 2011 (No. & %)

Sl. No.	Taluk		Scheduled Caste				Scheduled Tribe			
			2001		2011		2001		2011	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	C.N.Halli	No.	18231	17740	19399	19406	8359	8181	8781	8873
		%	50.68	49.32	49.99	50.01	50.54	49.46	49.74	50.26
2	Gubbi	No.	20727	20175	21882	21714	9150	8921	9624	9530
		%	50.67	49.33	50.19	49.81	50.63	49.37	50.25	49.75
3	Koratagere	No.	18059	17404	19175	19325	8382	8063	9436	9395
		%	50.92	49.08	49.81	50.19	50.97	49.03	50.11	49.89
4	Kunigal	No.	15015	15648	15302	15821	1254	1200	1404	1321
		%	48.97	51.03	49.17	50.83	51.10	48.90	51.52	48.48
5	Madhugiri	No.	31376	29806	32523	32085	15785	15124	16350	16298
		%	51.28	48.72	50.34	49.66	51.07	48.93	50.08	49.92
6	Pavagada	No.	34192	32501	34063	33364	20708	19871	21151	21117
		%	51.27	48.73	50.52	49.48	51.03	48.97	50.04	49.96
7	Sira	No.	33342	31868	35426	34504	13901	13498	14454	14316
		%	51.13	48.87	50.66	49.34	50.74	49.26	50.24	49.76
8	Tiptur	No.	15216	15268	15445	15926	3968	3842	3984	4070
		%	49.91	50.09	49.23	50.77	50.81	49.19	49.47	50.53
9	Tumakuru	No.	43536	41033	50033	48498	15060	14093	17720	17035
		%	51.48	48.52	50.78	49.22	51.66	48.34	50.99	49.01
10	Turuvekere	No.	11483	11424	11287	11723	2228	2231	2361	2339
		%	50.13	49.87	49.05	50.95	49.97	50.03	50.23	49.77
	District	No.	241177	232867	254535	252366	98795	95024	105265	104294
		%	50.88	49.12	50.21	49.79	50.97	49.03	50.23	49.77

Source : Census Of India, 2001 & 2011

At the district level there is a balanced representation of the male and the female population. However, there is a marginal decline in the male population among the scheduled castes in 2011. Thus, the male population stood at 50.21 per cent in 2011, while the female population was 49.79 per cent. Similar trends are found in respect of the Scheduled Tribes in the district. The proportion of the male and females in the community during 2001 was 50.97 per cent and 49.03 per cent respectively. During 2011 it was 50.23 and 49.77 respectively.

The composition of male and female population in the scheduled caste population among the taluks is found to vary marginally. Thus while the male population accounted for 51.48 per cent in Tumakuru taluk in 2001, in the Kunigal taluk it is 48.97 per cent. Further, there is decrease in the male and female population by 2011in the taluks. The population has increased only in Kunigal taluk. In all the other taluks, it has slightly come down. The trends are the same for the scheduled tribes as well.

9.3 Education Profile and Levels of Enrollment and Dropout Rate

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

Table No.9.3 : Literacy Across Social Groups and Sex Groups, 2001 (No. & %)

Sl. No.	Taluk		General			SC		ST	
			Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	C.N.Halli	No.	157111	78969	78142	18231	17740	8359	8181
		%	100	50.26	49.74	50.68	49.32	50.54	49.46
2	Gubbi	No.	197440	99805	97635	20727	20175	9150	8921
		%	100	50.55	49.45	50.67	49.33	50.63	49.37
3	Koratagere	No.	109044	55421	53623	18059	17404	8382	8063
		%	100	50.82	49.18	50.92	49.08	50.97	49.03
4	Kunigal	No.	202913	100347	102566	15015	15648	1254	1200
		%	100	49.45	50.55	48.97	51.03	51.10	48.90
5	Madhugiri	No.	173793	88159	85634	31376	29806	15785	15124
		%	100	50.73	49.27	51.28	48.72	51.07	48.93
6	Pavagada	No.	138983	70898	68085	34192	32501	20708	19871
		%	100	51.01	48.99	51.27	48.73	51.03	48.97
7	Sira	No.	208864	106490	102374	33342	31868	13901	13498
		%	100	50.99	49.01	51.13	48.87	50.74	49.26
8	Tiptur	No.	178830	90615	88215	15216	15268	3968	3842
		%	100	50.67	49.33	49.91	50.09	50.81	49.19
9	Tumakuru	No.	402939	209745	193194	43536	41033	15060	14093
		%	100	52.05	47.95	51.48	48.52	51.66	48.34
10	Turuvekere	No.	146931	73380	73551	11483	11424	2228	2231
		%	100	49.94	50.06	50.13	49.87	49.97	50.03
	District	No.	1916848	973829	943019	241177	232867	98795	95024
		%	100	50.80	49.20	50.88	49.12	50.97	49.03

Source: Census of India, 2001.

At the outset it should be noted that the literacy rates across the sex groups between the general population and the social groups is not found to vary. While the literacy rate for male and female among the general population is 50.80 and 49.20, it is 50.88 and 49.12 among scheduled castes and 50.97 and 49.03 per cent among scheduled tribes. The trends in literacy among male and female is the same for the three groups.

The literacy rates among different social groups across taluks are found to vary. In kunigal taluk, there is significant variation in literacy rate between men and women.

Table No.9.4: Literacy Across Scheduled Caste and Tribes and Sex Groups, 2011 (No. & %)

Sl. No.	Taluk		General			SC		ST	
			Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		No.	146187	79705	66482	12742	9975	6371	5155
1	C.N. Halli	%	76.23	83.83	68.68	65.68	51.4	72.55	58.1
		No.	176997	97452	79545	23279	17030	10135	7771
2	Gubbi	%	73.99	81.45	66.41	65.71	49.36	70.12	54.28
		No.	108034	60490	47544	20499	14047	14043	10396
3	Koratagere	%	69.55	77.19	61.76	60.18	42.1	66.39	49.23
		No.	140310	79490	60820	21018	15461	11013	8109
4	Kunigal	%	68.31	78.09	58.6	64.63	48.19	67.36	49.75
		No.	168024	95763	72261	12424	9655	6468	5193
5	Madhugiri	%	69.88	79.57	60.07	64.79	49.96	68.55	55.27
		No.	146864	84927	61937	36026	28553	13420	10990
6	Pavagada	%	66.58	76.74	56.24	72	58.87	75.73	64.51
		No.	201655	113892	87763	14922	11875	6713	5385
7	Sira	%	71.64	80.09	62.95	68.19	54.69	69.75	56.51
		No.	165978	89259	76719	11040	9313	2978	2554
8	Tiptur	%	81.23	87.9	74.57	71.48	58.48	74.75	62.75
		No.	440188	239684	200504	8071	6645	1721	1447
9	Tumakuru	%	80.66	85.76	75.29	71.51	56.68	72.89	61.86
		No.	119154	65362	53792	10044	7684	886	671
10	Turuvekere	%	76.82	85.15	68.67	65.64	48.57	63.11	50.79
		No.	1813391	1006024	807367	170065	130238	73748	57671
	District	%	74.32	82.05	66.45	66.81	51.61	70.06	55.3

Source: Census of India, 2011

In 2011, the percentage of literates among the Scheduled Caste and Tribes is 59.24 and 62.71 per cent. Thus, the percentage of literates is marginally higher among the scheduled tribes in the district. The percentage of literates across the sex groups is also marginally higher in respect of the scheduled tribes. Thus, 66.81 per cent of the male and 51.61 per cent of the female among the Schedled Castes are reported to be literates as against 70.06 and 55.30 per cent among the scheduled tribes. However, it is important to note that there is a significant gap between the male and the female population and there is need to cover this gap in the years to come. There is a significant variation across the literates among both the communities living in the rural and the urban areas.

The percentage of literates is found to vary across the taluks. In taluks such as Tumakuru, Tiptur, Turuvekere etc., it is higher than the district average.

9.3.1 Rural Urban and Gender variation in Literacy

An analysis of the literacy 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 18.40 points, it is 16.48 points for the scheduled caste and 15.30 for the scheduled tribe. Similarly, the gap in respect of male-female is 19.90, 21.01 and 20.17 points respectively. This indicates the fact that the gap across the rural and the urban for the general category is marginally 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 in the urban areas. On the other hand, the gap in terms of male and female among SC and ST is slightly higher than the general category.

Table No.9.5 : Gaps in Literacy rates - 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	C.N. Halli	11.30	18.70	15.72	20.37	6.91	19.21
2	Gubbi	18.00	18.50	18.88	19.14	15.47	18.56
3	Koratagere	18.20	21.50	20.63	21.70	10.88	20.34
4	Kunigal	19.80	18.50	16.56	21.88	31.71	16.34
5	Madhugiri	20.50	23.30	18.63	23.37	9.80	23.87
6	Pavagada	21.20	24.60	17.20	24.85	19.94	24.78
7	Sira	16.60	21.70	10.96	23.12	12.25	22.93
8	Tiptur	10.40	17.50	15.10	16.13	9.34	18.09
9	Tumakuru	17.10	15.20	15.68	19.04	16.67	19.02
10	Turuvekere	15.80	20.60	15.50	20.54	20.09	18.60
	DISTRICT	**18.40**	**19.90**	**16.48**	**21.01**	**15.30**	**20.17**

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011

9.3.2 Educational Progress

Table No. 9.6: 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	C.N. Halli	74.78	83.75	82.8	89.8
2	Gubbi	82.26	95.82	100.69	93.89
3	Koratagere	94.18	86.55	96.59	94.38
4	Kunigal	77.99	76.19	95.08	159.32
5	Madhugiri	91.51	100.38	90.83	98.42
6	Pavagada	77.57	74.55	99.89	104.38
7	Sira	82.74	82.06	83.44	83.57
8	Tiptur	84.34	88.33	93.53	108.4
9	Tumakuru	97.29	88.37	184.25	155.92
10	Turuvekere	93.63	88.80	87.50	77.23
	DISTRICT	85.63	86.48	101.46	106.53

Source: Child census 2011 and DISE 2011-12

The GER is available for male and female for both scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. While it is 85.63 and 86.48 for male and female among scheduled castes it is 101.46 and 106.53 respectively for the scheduled tribes. There are marginal variations among male and female in STs which is indicative of the variations in the admission of the girls to the schools.

The Tumakuru taluk stands different from the rest of the taluks in the district. The GER for male and female among SC students is 97.29 and 88.37 and for the scheduled tribes it is 184.25 and 155.92 respectively. The large variations with other taluks could be attributed to large percentage of the urban population in the taluk and the migration to the city.

9.3.3 Retention Rate for General and Social Groups-wise

The retention rate for the general groups is marginally lower than the SC/ST groups. It is 95.79 and 98.75 per cent respectively. The analysis across the gender groups reveals very marginal variations. The trends are the same for the general groups as well. This is a positive indicator towards the improvements in the human development.

To sum up, in the absence of data on certain aspects, there is good progress in the sphere of education of the children among the SC and the SC/ST community in the district.

Table No.9.7: Retention Rate for General and SC/ST Groups 2001-2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	General			SC/ST*		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	C.N.Halli	91.32	90.16	91.47	95.55	97.65	96.73
2	Gubbi	**37.88**	**34.12**	**36.16**	95.44	95.72	95.83
3	Koratagere	90.87	93.91	92.46	98.73	95.76	97.61
4	Kunigal	90.37	93.46	92.78	97.86	97.16	98.44
5	Madhugiri	95.94	96.23	96.48	98.02	99.12	98.57
6	Pavagada	97.33	95.47	96.80	95.75	95.77	95.75
7	Sira	58.03	59.39	58.51	98.23	98.55	98.39
8	Tiptur	95.07	98.39	96.87	96.32	97.67	97.36
9	Tumakuru	98.29	99.23	98.77	99.77	99.15	99.62
10	Turuvekere	88.44	94.17	92.32	99.1	99.25	99.44
	TOTAL	95.79	96.21	96.29	98.75	98.99	98.86

Source: DISE 2011-12

***Note Disaggregated data for SC & ST is not available.**

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.9.8 : GER for S.C. and S.T. Secondary Education-2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	GER – All		GER - SC		GER - ST	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	C.N.Halli	82.57	91.02	74.78	83.75	82.8	89.8
2	Gubbi	89.19	96.36	82.26	95.82	100.69	93.89
3	Koratagere	91.62	91.40	94.18	86.55	96.59	94.38
4	Kunigal	83.35	85.77	77.99	76.19	95.08	159.32
5	Madhugiri	96.30	96.73	91.51	100.38	90.83	98.42
6	Pavagada	91.37	90.44	77.57	74.55	99.89	104.38
7	Sira	86.00	89.23	82.74	82.06	83.44	83.57
8	Tiptur	93.27	96.49	84.34	88.33	93.53	108.4
9	Tumakuru	117.81	104.22	97.29	88.37	184.25	155.92
10	Turuvekere	98.51	93.52	93.63	88.80	87.50	77.23
	Total	93.00	93.52	85.63	86.48	101.46	106.53

Source: District RMSA, AWPB 2011

The GER for the SC boys and girls is 85.63 and 86.48 and 101.46 and 106.53 for ST boys and girls respectively. The SC community has a better GER than the ST. Similarly, girls have been found to have a better GER than the boys. The GER across taluks indicates variation for both SC and ST. Some taluks like Kunigal and Pavgada taluks have around 80 per cent for boys, where as taluks of Tumakuru and Turuvekere have more than / around 90 percent for both boys and girls. However, the trend for different taluks indicates the need for improving GER for girls.

Further it is important to note that the GER for the general category is much higher as compared to the scheduled caste boys and girls. It is better than the Scheduled Tribe students.

9.4 Occupational Pattern Income and Employment Livelihood Opportunities and Development Programmes

The type of occupations pursued by households depicts economic standing of the households. However, neither the census nor other data 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 Marginal Farmers (Below 1 Ha.)

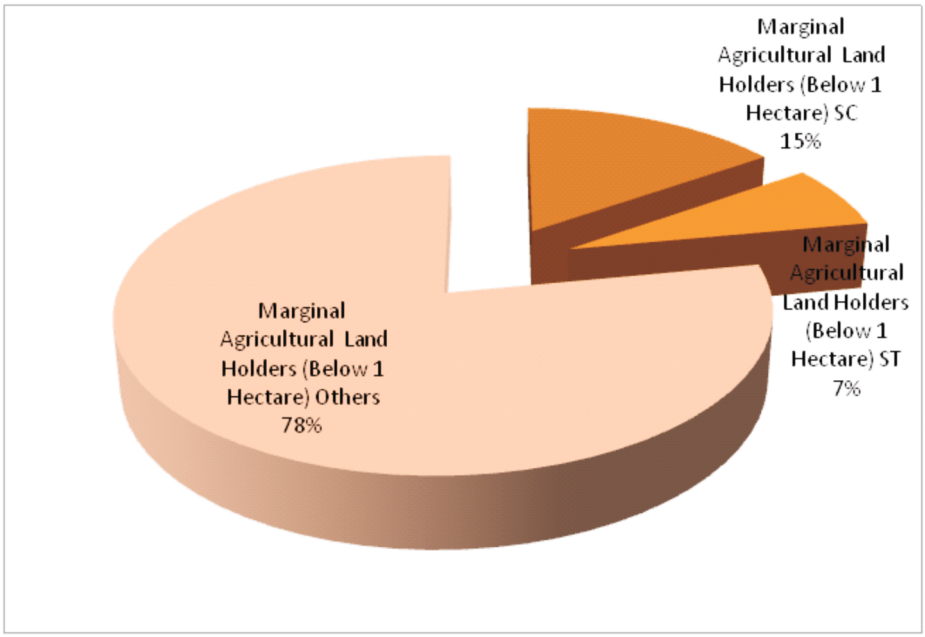
Table No.9.9 : Marginal Farmers -Below 1 Hectare-2011 (No. & %)

Sl.No.	Taluk		SC	ST	Others	Total
1	C.N. Halli	No.	2661	1462	13538	17661
		%	15.07	8.28	76.65	
2	Gubbi	No.	3379	1569	22202	27150
		%	12.45	5.78	81.78	
3	Koratagere	No.	2348	1090	10576	14014
		%	16.75	7.78	75.47	
4	Kunigal	No.	1662	134	15862	17658
		%	9.41	0.76	89.83	
5	Madhugiri	No.	3726	2052	14184	19962
		%	18.67	10.28	71.06	
6	Pavagada	No.	3870	2012	5634	11516
		%	33.61	17.47	48.92	
7	Sira	No.	2769	1635	11969	16373
		%	16.91	9.99	73.10	
8	Tiptur	No.	2775	751	17839	21365
		%	12.99	3.52	83.50	
9	Tumakuru	No.	4590	2048	24483	31121
		%	14.75	6.58	78.67	
10	Turuvekere	No.	2387	518	17410	20315
		%	11.75	2.55	85.70	
	Total	No.	30167	13271	153697	197135
		%	15.30	6.73	77.97	

Source: District At A glance, 2011

Of the marginal farmers in the district, 77.97 per cent are said to be belonging to other castes. The remaining 15.30 per cent belong to scheduled caste and 6.73 per cent belong to scheduled tribe communities.

Fig.9.4: Distribution of Marginal Land Across Social Groups



The percentage of marginal farmers among the scheduled caste and tribe members in the Kunigal taluk is the least. It is 9.41 and 0.76 per cent respectively. In the Madhugiri taluk the percentage of marginal farmers is 18.67 per cent among to scheduled caste and 10.28 per cent among to the scheduled tribes. Thus, the marginal land held by these socially marginalized communities are varied and is indicative of their economic standing.



Fig.9.5:SHG Members of Sira Taluk Participating in a Capacity Building Programme

9.4.2 Small Farmers [1-2 Ha)

Table No.9.10: Small Farmers [1-2 Hectares] 2011 (No. & %)

Sl.No.	Taluk		SC	ST	Others	Total
1	C.N. Halli	No.	1580	809	9440	11829
		%	13.36	6.84	79.80	
2	Gubbi	No.	1228	838	12633	14699
		%	8.35	5.70	85.94	
3	Koratagere	No.	1119	590	6277	7986
		%	14.01	7.39	78.60	
4	Kunigal	No.	645	37	8474	9156
		%	7.04	0.40	92.55	
5	Madhugiri	No.	2091	1058	9097	12246
		%	17.07	8.64	74.29	
6	Pavagada	No.	2188	1675	5897	9760
		%	22.42	17.16	60.42	
7	Sira	No.	2785	1330	11073	15188
		%	18.34	8.76	72.91	
8	Tiptur	No.	1084	336	8771	10191
		%	10.64	3.30	86.07	
9	Tumakuru	No.	1333	741	11046	13120
		%	10.16	5.65	84.19	
10	Turuvekere	No.	691	177	8353	9221
		%	7.49	1.92	90.59	
	Total	No.	14744	7591	91061	113396
		%	13.00	6.69	80.30	

Source : District at a Glance,2011

There are no distinct variations in the percentage of the small farmers in the two communities across the taluks. However, the two communities account for 19.69 per cent of the small farmers in the district.

9.4.3 Large Farmers [2+ Ha.)

Table No.9.11: Large Farmers [Above 2 Hectares]- 2011 (No. & %)

Sl.No.	Taluk		SC	ST	Others	Total
1	C.N. Halli	No.	1022	765	9349	11136
		%	9.18	6.87	83.95	
2	Gubbi	No.	538	500	9132	10170
		%	5.29	4.92	89.79	
3	Koratagere	No.	598	445	5621	6664
		%	8.97	6.68	84.35	
4	Kunigal	No.	321	85	8431	8837
		%	3.63	0.96	95.41	
5	Madhugiri	No.	1098	845	8809	10752
		%	10.21	7.86	81.93	
6	Pavagada	No.	1967	1703	12710	16380
		%	12.01	10.40	77.59	
7	Sira	No.	1760	1339	13329	16428
		%	10.71	8.15	81.14	
8	Tiptur	No.	310	170	6828	7308
		%	4.24	2.33	93.43	
9	Tumakuru	No.	439	351	7382	8172
		%	5.37	4.30	90.33	
10	Turuvekere	No.	304	111	7389	7804
		%	3.90	1.42	94.68	
	Total	No.	8357	6314	88980	103651
		%	8.06	6.09	85.85	

Source : District at a Glance,2011

The position of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes among the farming community in the district is very clear from the analysis of the large farmers. While more than 85 per cent of the farmers belonging to other castes are holding more than 2 acres, the percentage among the scheduled caste and the tribe is 8.06 and 6.09 per cent. 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.

Among the taluks, the percentage of the large farmers belonging to the scheduled caste and tribe is significant in the Madhugiri, Pavagada and Sira taluks [see Table 9.11]. Thus, the land holdings of S.C. and S.T. are predominantly small and marginal in nature.

9.5 Housing, Sanitation and Drinking Water Facilities

9.5.1 Housing facilities

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

An analysis of the number of dwelling rooms reveals that nearly 40 per cent of the SC families are living in single room accommodation followed by about 25 per cent with two rooms and almost a similar percentage with no exclusive room. The rest of the households are living in more than two rooms. The analysis becomes more meaningful with the size of the household.

Table No.9.12: Number of dwelling rooms among S.C. and S.T. Households-2011 (No. & %)

Household		Total	Households having number of dwelling rooms							Median
Size		Number of households	No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms and above	Number of rooms
	Scheduled Caste									
All Households	No.	117,077	28,784	45,451	29,897	9,043	2,808	695	399	2
	%		24.59	38.82	25.54	7.72	2.40	0.59	0.34	
1	No.	6,292	2,322	2,707	1,029	184	38	7	5	2
	%		36.90	43.02	16.35	2.92	0.60	0.11	0.08	
2	No.	12,464	3,758	5,411	2,525	590	130	32	18	2
	%		30.15	43.41	20.26	4.73	1.04	0.26	0.14	
3	No.	17,522	4,552	7,213	4,227	1,122	293	74	41	2
	%		25.98	41.17	24.12	6.40	1.67	0.42	0.23	
4	No.	31,768	7,563	12,536	8,142	2,506	746	170	105	2
	%		23.81	39.46	25.63	7.89	2.35	0.54	0.33	
5	No.	23,584	5,367	8,961	6,401	2,035	588	161	71	2
	%		22.76	38.00	27.14	8.63	2.49	0.68	0.30	
6-8	No.	22,624	4,720	7,803	6,737	2,225	833	191	115	2
	%		20.86	34.49	29.78	9.83	3.68	0.84	0.51	
9+	No.	2,823	502	820	836	381	180	60	44	3
	%		17.78	29.05	29.61	13.50	6.38	2.13	1.56	
	Scheduled Tribe									
All Households	No.	51,395	10,692	19,407	14,102	4,874	1,629	406	285	2
	%		20.80	37.76	27.44	9.48	3.17	0.79	0.55	
1	No.	2,466	880	1,055	412	82	26	5	6	2
	%		35.69	42.78	16.71	3.33	1.05	0.20	0.24	
2	No.	5,276	1,386	2,258	1,211	306	84	19	12	2
	%		26.27	42.80	22.95	5.80	1.59	0.36	0.23	
3	No.	8,668	1,922	3,568	2,228	687	194	39	30	2
	%		22.17	41.16	25.70	7.93	2.24	0.45	0.35	
4	No.	15,219	3,057	5,938	4,224	1,411	427	96	66	2
	%		20.09	39.02	27.75	9.27	2.81	0.63	0.43	
5	No.	9,383	1,790	3,345	2,767	1,037	313	82	49	2
	%		19.08	35.65	29.49	11.05	3.34	0.87	0.52	
6-8	No.	9,028	1,456	2,937	2,838	1,128	460	122	87	3
	%		16.13	32.53	31.44	12.49	5.10	1.35	0.96	
9+	No.	1,355	201	306	422	223	125	43	35	3
	%		14.83	22.58	31.14	16.46	9.23	3.17	2.58	

Source : Census of India,2011

Of the households with only one member, 36.90 per cent have no exclusive room and 43.02 per cent are reported to be living in accommodations with single room. The rest of them are living in accommodations having more than one room accommodation. Pending further analysis, about 80 per cent of the households are staying in accommodations either with one room or no exclusive room.

The pattern does not seem to be much different in respect of the scheduled tribes. Thus, the communities are found to be staying in relatively congested accommodations.

9.5.2 Type of Houses

Table No.9.13: Type of houses occupied by S.C. and S.T. Households (No. & %)

Total/ Rural/ Urban		Total number of households	Type of census houses					Unclassifiable
			Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary			
					Total	Serviceable	Non-serviceable	
Scheduled Caste								
Total	No.	101,945	60,302	25,635	15,852	9,344	6,508	156
	%		59.15	25.15	15.55	9.17	6.38	0.15
Rural	No.	89,538	51,823	22,887	14,679	8,918	5,761	149
	%		57.88	25.56	16.39	9.96	6.43	0.17
Urban	No.	12,407	8,479	2,748	1,173	426	747	7
	%		68.34	22.15	9.45	3.43	6.02	0.06
Scheduled Tribe								
Total	No.	44,383	24,397	11,501	8,461	5,381	3,080	24
	%		54.97	25.91	19.06	12.12	6.94	0.05
Rural	No.	38,382	19,864	10,576	7,928	5,177	2,751	14
	%		51.75	27.55	20.66	13.49	7.17	0.04
Urban	No.	6,001	4,533	925	533	204	329	10
	%		75.54	15.41	8.88	3.40	5.48	0.17

Source : Census of India,2011

All the households in both the communities under study are not found to be having good housing in the district. The percentage of SC and ST households living in permanent structures is 59 and 55 per cent respectively. A high percentage of the SC and ST families are also living in semi-permanent houses [25 and 26 per cent respectively]. The rest of the SC and ST families are living in temporary accommodations.

It is found that the housing status of the two communities is significantly different in the rural and urban areas. The percentage of rural scheduled caste families living in the permanent structures is 58 per cent. For the scheduled tribes it is 52 per cent. This is despite a number of programmes being implemented for the rural areas. Many reasons are cited for inadequate coverage of these families. Under the programmes and the poor housing condition.

9.5.3 Drinking Water 2011

The type of drinking water supplied the households is likely to reflect the standard of living of people. The data relating to drinking water among the S.C. and S.T. households in Tumakuru district indicates that the scheduled caste households are reported to be drawing water from different sources.

9.5.3.1 Scheduled Caste

Table No. 9.14: Nature of Water Supply to Scheduled Caste households (No. & %)

Location of source of drinking water		Total Number of Households	Main Source of Drinking Water				
			Tapwater from treated source	Covered well	Handpump	Tubewell/ Borehole	Others
Total	No.	117,077	24,020	836	10,346	25,897	55,978
	%		20.52	0.71	8.84	22.12	47.81
Within the premises	No.	16,808	7,951	108	385	2,857	5,507
	%		47.3	0.64	2.29	17	32.76
Near the premises	No.	73,452	12,498	458	5,970	15,359	39,167
	%		17.02	0.62	8.13	20.91	53.32
Away	No.	26,817	3,571	270	3,991	7,681	11,304
	%		13.32	1.01	14.88	28.64	42.15

Source : Census of India,2011

While about 20.52 per cent of the total households are reported to be obtaining water from the tap which is treated, about 8.84 per cent are collecting it from the handpumps. It is found that about 47.81 per cent are obtaining it from sources categorized as 'others'. The excessive dependence on other sources is perhaps due to the location of the house.

The economically poorer households are forced to spend their time and effort towards collecting water to the households.

9.5.3.2 Scheduled Tribe

Table No.9.15: Nature of Water Supply to Scheduled Tribe households-2011 (No. & %)

Location of source of drinking water		Total Number of Households	Main Source of Drinking Water					
			Tap water from treated source	Tap water from untreated source	Covered well	Un-covered well	Handpump	Others
Total	No.	51,395	10,060	497	3,573	12,093	25,172	2,989
	%		19.57	0.97	6.95	23.53	48.98	16.66
Within the premises	No.	9,480	3,838	56	114	1,946	3,526	425
	%		40.49	0.59	1.20	20.53	37.19	7.33
Near the premises	No.	30,099	4,736	224	1,936	6,813	16,390	1,838
	%		15.73	0.74	6.43	22.64	54.45	19.83
Away	No.	11,816	1,486	217	1,523	3,334	5,256	726
	%		12.58	1.84	12.89	28.22	44.48	25.2

Source : Census of India,2011

Only 20 per cent of the scheduled tribe households in the district are reported to be provided with tap water [only treated]. About 31 per cent of the households are collecting water from covered and uncovered wells. The percentage of households collecting water from handpumps is 48.98 per cent. Thus, a vast majority of the households are obtaining from the handpumps.

Of the households having a source of water supply within the premises, nearly 40 per cent in each are either obtaining tap water which is treated or from the handpumps. On the other hand, in respect of those households which a source near the premises, 54.45 per cent are reported to be collecting from the handpumps and 15.73 per cent from the taps [treated water]. Thus, the source of water to these households has a bearing on the location of the supply.

9.5.4 Toilet Facility 2011

One of the basic health and sanitation requirements to any household is the toilet facility. It is found that about 85 per cent of the households among scheduled castes do not have this facility within the house. In rural households without the toilet facilities is as high as 92.39 cent and 39.58 per cent in urban areas is indicative of the poor progress made in this in the post poor progress is due to a no. of factors. While the urban areas have water closet latrines, the rural households have opted for pit systems.



Fig.9.6: Capacity Building Programme for SHG members in Tumakuru Taluk

Table No.9.16: Nature of Toilet Facility to Scheduled Caste households-2001 (No. & %)

Total/ Rural/ Urban		Total number of households	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	Type of latrine facility within the premises								Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	No latrine within premises	
				Flush/pour flush latrine connected to			Pit latrine		Night soil disposed into open drain	Service Latrine			Alternative source	
				Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Other system	With slab/ ventilated improved pit	Without slab/open pit		Night soil removed by human	Night soil serviced by animal		Public latrine	Open
Total	No.	117,077	17,936	3,491	3,731	1,090	9,053	157	234	51	129	99,141	1,911	97,230
	%			19.46	20.80	6.08	50.47	0.88	1.30	0.28	0.72		1.93	98.07
Rural	No.	99,967	7,599	457	1,549	660	4,600	112	146	32	43	92,368	1,351	91,017
	%			6.01	20.38	8.69	60.53	1.47	1.92	0.42	0.57		1.46	98.54
Urban	No.	17,110	10,337	3,034	2,182	430	4,453	45	88	19	86	6,773	560	6,213
	%			29.35	21.11	4.16	43.08	0.44	0.85	0.18	0.83		8.27	91.73

Source : Census of India,2001

Table No.9.17: Nature of Toilet Facility to Scheduled Tribe households-2011 (No. & %)

Total/ Rural/ Urban		Total number of households	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	Type of latrine facility within the premises								Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	No latrine within premises	
				Flush/pour flush latrine connected to			Pit latrine		Night soil disposed into open drain	Service Latrine			Alternative source	
				Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Other system	With slab/ventilated improved pit	Without slab/open pit		Night soil removed by human	Night soil serviced by animal		Public latrine	Open
Total	No.	51,395	10,173	2,102	1,973	382	5,390	85	116	30	95	41,222	963	40,259
	%			20.66	19.39	3.76	52.98	0.84	1.14	0.29	0.93		2.34	97.66
Rural	No.	43,446	4,764	311	808	243	3,272	59	31	2	38	38,682	697	37,985
	%			6.53	16.96	5.10	68.68	1.24	0.65	0.04	0.80		1.80	98.20
Urban	No.	7,949	5,409	1,791	1,165	139	2,118	26	85	28	57	2,540	266	2,274
	%			33.11	21.54	2.57	39.16	0.48	1.57	0.52	1.05		10.47	89.53

Source : Census of India,2011

Of all the families belonging to scheduled tribes, about 19.79 per cent of the households are reported to be having toilet facility. This is comparatively higher when compared to the scheduled caste households in the district. The percentage of rural households having this facility is only 10.96 per cent where as 68.04 per cent have toilet facility to the households in urban areas. The tribal families in urban areas are found to be better placed than the scheduled caste groups.

Fig.9.7: Report Card Status of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

	Target	Performance	% Achievement
IHHL BPL	242872	180529	74.33
IHHLAPL	137654	120965	87.88
Total	380526	301494	79.23

The total amount spent under the programme till May 2014 is Rs.4606.56 lakhs

Source: www.tsc.gov.in

9.5.5 Bathing Facilities

Health condition of people is directly affected by the facilities available for bathing. The analysis on the bathing facilities reveals that there are marginal variations in the availability to these two communities.

Table No.9.18: Availability of Bathing Facilities Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Households-2011 (No. & %)

Area Name		Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Number of households having bathing facility within the premises			Waste water outlet connected to		
				Yes		No	Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage
				Bathroom	Enclosure without roof				
Scheduled Caste									
District - Tumakuru	No.	Total	117,077	59,099	22,527	35,451	5,168	49,400	62,509
	%			50.48	19.24	30.28	4.41	42.19	53.39
District - Tumakuru	No.	Rural	99,967	45,805	20,751	33,411	2,082	39,094	58,791
	%			45.82	20.76	33.42	2.08	39.11	58.81
Tumakuru	No.	Urban	17,110	13,294	1,776	2,040	3,086	10,306	3,718
	%			77.70	10.38	11.92	18.04	60.23	21.73
Scheduled Tribe									
District - Tumakuru	No.	Total	51,395	29,669	8,340	13,386	2,912	17,694	30,789
	%			57.73	16.23	26.05	5.67	34.43	59.91
District - Tumakuru	No.	Rural	43,446	22,748	7,925	12,773	946	13,460	29,040
	%			52.36	18.24	29.40	2.18	30.98	66.84
District - Tumakuru	No.	Urban	7,949	6,921	415	613	1,966	4,234	1,749
	%			87.07	5.22	7.71	24.73	53.26	22.00

Source : Census of India,2011

While 73.96 per cent of the scheduled tribe households are having the facility, only 69.72 per cent scheduled caste family's has the facility. There are about 15 to 20 per cent of the households having the facility without a roof. The deprivation of these facilities is marginally more in rural areas than in urban areas. Thus, about 90 per cent of the families have the facility among both the communities. However, the families without this basic facility is expected to have an impact on the health and quality of life.

9.5.6 Electricity

Another facility associated with modern living provision is the supply of electricity to the house. The facility of lighting supports and enhances the living conditions of families. The data relating to S.C. and S.T. households in Tumakuru district provides comparison about the sources of energy used. The scheduled tribe households are found to be better placed than the scheduled castes. (See Table No.9.19)

Table No.9.19: Type of Lighting Scheme to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe households -2011 (No. & %)

Total/ Rural/ Urban			Electricity	Kerosene	Solar energy	Other oil	Any other	No lighting
Scheduled Caste								
Total	No.	117,077	93,302	22,252	183	324	127	889
	%		79.69	19.01	0.16	0.28	0.11	0.76
Rural	No.	99,967	78,624	20,091	144	301	60	747
	%		78.65	20.10	0.14	0.30	0.06	0.75
Urban	No.	17,110	14,678	2,161	39	23	67	142
	%		85.79	12.63	0.23	0.13	0.39	0.83
Scheduled Tribe								
Total	No.	51,395	42,969	7,944	67	97	32	286
	%		83.61	15.46	0.13	0.19	0.06	0.56
Rural	No.	43,446	35,582	7,473	58	91	32	210
	%		81.90	17.20	0.13	0.21	0.07	0.48
Urban	No.	7,949	7,387	471	9	6	-	76
	%		92.93	5.93	0.11	0.08	-	0.96

Source : Census of India,2011

There are 83.61 per cent of the scheduled tribe households having electricity for lighting purposes. However, about 16 per cent are using other forms of energy including 0.13 per cent who are using the solar energy for the same. There are few families with non-availability of any source of lighting at the household level. The dependence on other sources of energy for the purposes of lighting is more in rural areas [about 19 per cent] than in urban areas [about 7 per cent].

There are 79.69 per cent of the scheduled caste households having lighting facility in 2011. While 19.01 per cent are reported to be using kerosene, 0.76 per cent households have no source energy for lighting, excepting the sun light during the day. There are marginal variations across rural and urban areas. Although efforts are made to improve facilities for S.C. and S.T. households, there is need for making efforts further.

9.5.7 Assets among S.C. and S.T. households 2011

The standard of living is directly associated with the nature and type of assets families posses. The assets/possessed is an economic indicator to understand the status of households. An analysis of the ownership of the assets further helps in understanding the economic standing of the communities in the district.

Table No.9.20: Assets among S.C. and S.T. Households-2011 (No. & %)

Total/ Rural/ Urban		Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of assets											
				Radio/ Transistor	Television	Computer/Laptop		Telephone/Mobile Phone			Bicycle	Scooter/ Motorcycle/Moped	Car/ Jeep/Van	Households with TV, Computer/Laptop, Telephone/mobile phone and Scooter/ Car	None of the assets specified in col. 8 to 17
						With Internet	Without Internet	Landline only	Mobile only	Both					
Scheduled Caste															
Total	No.	117,077	44,677	20,879	40,264	669	5,372	5,894	40,436	2,811	39,800	11,361	997	1,178	38,297
	%			17.83	34.39	0.57	4.59	5.03	34.54	2.40	33.99	9.70	0.85	1.01	32.71
Rural	No.	99,967	37,040	18,185	29,553	297	3,870	5,066	31,612	2,131	34,097	7,329	443	314	34,980
	%			18.19	29.56	0.30	3.87	5.07	31.62	2.13	34.11	7.33	0.44	0.31	34.99
Urban	No.	17,110	7,637	2,694	10,711	372	1,502	828	8,824	680	5,703	4,032	554	864	3,317
	%			15.75	62.60	2.17	8.78	4.84	51.57	3.97	33.33	23.57	3.24	5.05	19.39
Scheduled Tribe															
Total	No.	51,395	22,577	8,606	21,650	369	2,475	3,364	20,973	1,588	19,374	6,938	598	631	13,272
	%			16.74	42.12	0.72	4.82	6.55	40.81	3.09	37.70	13.50	1.16	1.23	25.82
Rural	No.	43,446	18,635	7,344	16,044	155	1,711	2,879	16,266	1,256	16,530	4,781	306	164	12,285
	%			16.90	36.93	0.36	3.94	6.63	37.44	2.89	38.05	11.00	0.70	0.38	28.28
Urban	No.	7,949	3,942	1,262	5,606	214	764	485	4,707	332	2,844	2,157	292	467	987
	%			15.88	70.52	2.69	9.61	6.10	59.21	4.18	35.78	27.14	3.67	5.87	12.42

Source : Census of India,2011

It is found that about 32.71 per cent of the scheduled caste and 25.82 per cent of the scheduled tribe households do not have assets among the listed assets. The percentage is relatively higher among the scheduled caste communities. Notwithstanding these variations, it is important to note that the non- ownership of the assets mayalso have serious consequences to these households in terms of acquiring knowledge or information on various aspects of development or governmental programmes. This is primarily in terms restricting their mobility and communication.

Among the different vehicles owned by the households, about 30 per cent of both the communities living in rural as well as urban areas own a bicycle. The ownership of four-wheelers such as car, jeep, van is upto 3 per cent. About 7-11 per cent of the scheduled caste and tribe families are reported to own two wheelers in rural areas. This is due to the increasing popularity / preference to own such assets.

There are significant variations in the ownership of television by the rural and the urban households in both the communities.

9.6 Participation of S.C. and S.T. in Local Self Government

9.6.1 Panchayati Raj Institutions

The representation of the scheduled caste and tribe communities at three levels of PRIs is found to vary. It is found to vary across the gender groups. While the scheduled tribe accounts for 7.01 per cent of the Zilla Panchayath members, it is 9.88 per cent members among the Grama Panchayaths. The representation of the members belonging to the scheduled caste community is around 20 per cent. Among the scheduled tribe members there is better representation of the women than the men. Thus, all the scheduled tribe members in the zilla panchayath are women. On the other hand, among the scheduled castes there is higher representation at the ZP level than at the GP levels.



Fig.9.8: Street Family in Tumakuru City

Table No.9.21: Representation Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe in Local Self Government -2010 (No.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Zilla Panchayath Elected Members										
1	C.N. Halli	1	4	5	0	2	2	0	0	0
2	Gubbi	3	3	6	0	1	1	0	0	0
3	Koratagere	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	Kunigal	3	3	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Madhugiri	1	5	6	1	0	1	0	1	1
6	Pavagada	2	4	6	1	1	2	0	1	1
7	Sira	4	3	7	0	1	1	0	1	1
8	Tiptur	3	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
9	Tumakuru	2	5	7	0	1	1	0	1	1
10	Turuvekere	3	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
	District Total	**24**	**33**	**57**	**4**	**8**	**12**	**0**	**4**	**4**
Taluk Panchayath Elected Members										
1	C.N. Halli	9	10	19	1	2	3	1	1	2
2	Gubbi	11	13	24	2	2	4	1	1	2
3	Koratagere	6	10	16	1	2	3	0	2	2
4	Kunigal	8	13	21	1	2	3	0	1	1
5	Madhugiri	12	12	24	3	3	6	1	2	3
6	Pavagada	9	13	22	2	4	6	2	2	4
7	Sira	12	14	26	3	3	6	1	1	2
8	Tiptur	7	10	17	1	2	3	0	1	1
9	Tumakuru	13	14	27	3	3	6	1	1	2
10	Turuvekere	7	10	17	1	1	2	0	1	1
	District Total	**94**	**119**	**213**	**18**	**24**	**42**	**7**	**13**	**20**
Grama Panchayath Elected Members										
1	C.N. Halli	269	215	484	46	41	87	14	32	46
2	Gubbi	347	267	614	56	45	101	22	37	59
3	Koratagere	212	165	377	50	42	92	14	22	36
4	Kunigal	299	234	533	31	39	70	2	28	30
5	Madhugiri	359	262	621	86	63	149	33	39	72
6	Pavagada	317	226	543	90	67	157	51	44	95
7	Sira	373	274	647	81	71	152	32	42	74
8	Tiptur	239	185	424	39	35	74	8	26	34
9	Tumakuru	390	297	687	86	68	154	16	40	56
10	Turuvekere	228	186	414	26	31	57	4	22	26
	District Total	**3033**	**2311**	**5344**	**591**	**502**	**1093**	**196**	**332**	**528**

Source: District at a Glance, 2010

9.6.2 Urban Local Bodies

Table No.9.22: Composition of the Urban Local Self Government-2011 (No.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Town / City	Total			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	C.N. Halli	14	9	23	1	1	2	0	1	1
2	Gubbi	9	8	17	1	1	2	0	1	1
3	Koratagere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kunigal	13	11	24	0	2	2	0	1	1
5	Madhugiri	14	9	23	2	1	3	1	1	2
6	Pavagada	15	8	23	3	1	4	2	3	5
7	Sira	18	13	31	2	3	5	0	1	1
8	Tiptur	19	12	31	2	1	3	0	1	1
9	Tumakuru	24	11	35	3	1	4	0	1	1
10	Turuvekere	9	5	14	1	1	2	0	1	1
	District	135	86	221	15	12	27	3	11	14

Source: District at a Glance, 2011

The representation in the urban local bodies is found to vary for the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe members. The scheduled caste members account for 12.21 per cent of the total members and the scheduled tribes account for 6.33 per cent. The representation across the different urban local self governments in the district is different.

9.7. Small Area Study- Situational Analysis of Dalits in Chikka Malur Grama Panchayath, Madhugiri Taluk, Tumakuru District

The following is the result of the study in a Grama Panchayath in the district having minimum 50 dalit houses. The purpose of this study is to understand the difference between perception and reality in a limited manner without any generalization. Hence, the study findings may not be applicable for any other similar, smaller or bigger geographical units.

9.7.1 Study Objectives

The objective of the study was to capture all the Dalit specific factors and understand the position of Dalits in the process of development.

9.7.2 Methodology

The methodology adopted for the study is both qualitative and quantitative. A structured schedule was evolved for this purpose. It was administered to randomly identify respondents to achieve authenticity in eliciting responses.The investigators were trained for this purpose collecting data.

The investigators held informal discussion with the family members about the issues relating to the study. There were discussions held with village elders, the general public and different religious representatives to obtain first hand information on various practices in vogue. The data generated through discussion was documented by the researchers in their 'Field notes'.

9.7.3 Study Area

The criteria adopted in the selection of the Grama Panchayath for the study is as follows:

- Most Backward Taluk in the District
- The selected Panchayat should be located at least 15 kms away from taluk headquarters
- Panchayat should be a multi caste Panchayat

Panchayat should have more than 50 but less than 100 dalit households

- 50 dalit families in each Panchayat will be randomly selected for study

Based on the above criteria and discussions with the Zilla Panchayath the study was carried out in the Chikkamaluru Gram Panchayathi of Madhugiri Taluk. The details of the selected grama panchayath is as follows:

1. The Panchayath has 6 main villages.
2. All the villages in the panchayath has many or all the facilities such as schools and anganwadis.

The study encompassed the villages having dalit families in the grama panchayath viz., Chikkamalur, Kalenahalli, Kempapura and Hosahalli. The sample consisted of 55 respondents who were selected on a random sample method. The following details give socio-economic profile of the respondents:

Table No.9.23: Age of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Age Group (in Years)	No.	Percentage
1	Below 30 years	8	13.89
2	31-40	21	38.89
3	41-50	3	5.56
4	51+	23	41.67
	Total	55	100.00

The distribution by age of the respondent is skewed towards the 50+ age group. They are found to account for 41.67 per cent of the respondents for the study. The next best represented age group is the 31-40 years and they account for 38.89 per cent. The respondents with less than 30 years of age account for 13.89 per cent. However, over representation of the 50+ age group is justified as the study aimed at capturing the experiences and perception of the community in terms of various practices. It was also felt necessary to contact the elderly members in the community.

9.7.4 Education of the Respondents

The analysis reveals that illiterates account for nearly a third of the respondents. Of the remaining 17.14 per cent have studied upto secondary level. About 31.43 per cent of them have studied upto PUC. Thus, majority of the respondents are literate with only a few studying bey ond secondary level.

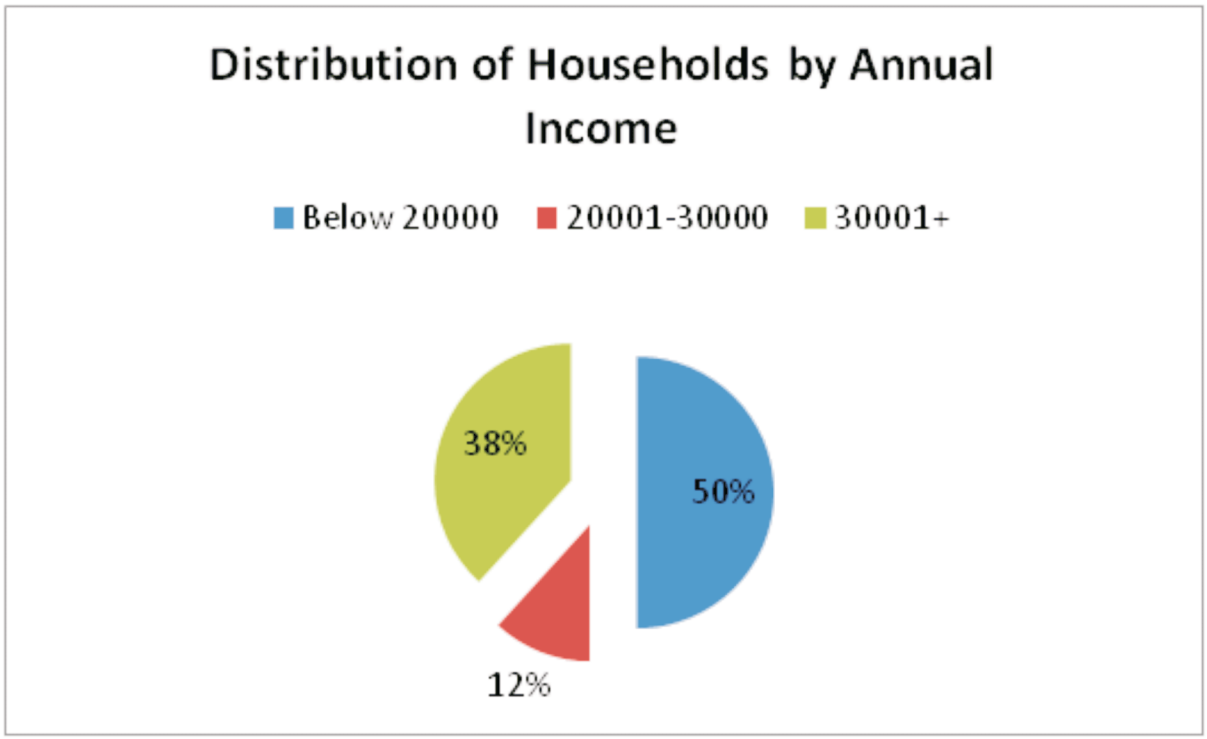
Sl. No.	Educational Status	No.	Percentage
1	Illiterate	28	51.43
2	SSLC	9	17.14
3	PUC	17	31.43
	Total	55	100.00

9.7.5 Occupation of the Respondents

The respondents were asked to state their occupation currently pursued by them. About 20.59 per cent of the household heads have reported that they are working as agricultural labourers in the village. About 70.59 per cent are cultivators and about 8.82 per cent are pursuing business [5 of the heads of households. The discussions with the community members revealed that the labourers work with land lords on a day to-day basis. They are generally paid on a weekly basis. Thus, most of the respondents are associated with agriculture either directly or indirectly.

9.7.6 Annual Income

Fig.9.9: Distribution of Households by Annual Income



About 50 per cent of the respondents have reported that the annual income of the household is less than Rs.20,000. About 38 per cent are reported to be earning more than Rs.30001+ annually. Thus, the income of the households are found to be varied. However, many of the community members also said that the demand for labour is generally during the agricultural seasons and they work for cultivators in the village. Besides, the families are also found to be engaged in goat and sheep rearing as a family occupation which provides them with supplementary earnings. In a way, most of the families have dual occupations so that they are able to earn all through the year. They are engaged in family occupation along with seasonal earning, through wages as agricultural labour.

9.7.7 Economic Status

The data collected from the village indicates that about 97 per cent of the households belong to the BPL category. Only 2 of the households belong to the APL category. On further enquiries, it was also found that some of the families defended their economic status by saying that there is lack of continued employment and they are paid poor wages. This kind of justification of poor wages and seasonal employment is given by many BPL families.

9.7.8 Duration of Stay

Excepting about 14 families, the rest of them have said that they have been living in the village for more than 30 years. There are few women

members, who belong to the neighbouring villages and they shifted their residence after the marriage. Thus, most of them are familiar with the socio-cultural environment of the village and they have accepted the current way of life. They have not made attempts to question the existing way of living.

In terms of numbers, 75 per cent of the families have been staying since 30 years. While 13.89 per cent of them have reported to be staying between 21 to 30 years, 11.11 per cent are staying for less than 20 years.

9.7.9 Members Living in the Households

Sl. No.	Families [in No.]	No.	Percentage
1	< 5	38	69.44
2	6 to 10	17	30.56
3	11 +	0	0.00

The families are either the small families [69.44%] or medium sized families [30.56%].

9.7.10 Perceptions of the Dalit Community on Social Inclusion

Table No. 9.24: Perceptions of the Dalit Community on Social Inclusion

Sl. No.	Issues	Yes		No	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1	Do you have free entry into a non-dalit residence?	9	16.67	46	83.33
2	Do the non-dalits address you respectfully?	40	72.22	15	27.78
3	Do you participate in all the festivals of the village?	37	66.67	18	33.33
4	Like non-dalits, are you allowed into temple?	14	25.00	41	75.00
5	Are you treated like non-dalits in the hotels?	55	100.00	0	0.00

The relationship between castes and other caste groups, is being examined in terms of certain social and religious practices with institutions such as entry to temples, hotels and participation of the dalits in the village festivities. The analysis reveals varied degree in relations. There are 16.67 per cent of families indicating that they have access to enter houses of other caste members. Another tradition/custom relates to the entry of the dalits to the temples. To this, 25 per cent have said that they have access to enter temples in their village. All the families have reported that there is equal access to the hotels in the village. In terms of the participation in the village festivals, 66.67 per cent have said that they participate in them. Only a smaller percentage of dalits are staying away from the village festivities. Simultaneously

it has been found that 72.22 per cent have said that the members of the other caste groups address them respectfully.

Thus, the dalit community under study is not found to be either included or excluded. However, at the household level which is a personal domain of individual and family has been found to be maintaining its identity, by retaining and practicing certain customs and tradition. The community under study could perhaps be under transition. While those relations which are a result of economic dependency have changed, but those relating to public functions have also undergone change.

Perception on Discrimination of the Dalit Community

In this section, the dalits were asked to explain discriminations if any faced by them in accessing public utilities such as drinking water, services relating to education, in public places such as hotels, temples etc.,

Table No. 9.25: Perceptions on Discrimination of the Dalit Community

Sl. No.	Issues	Yes		No	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Do you have access to all the sources of drinking water in the village to which non-dalits have access?	53	97.22	2	2.78
2	Do you think that your children are treated on par with non-dalit children in matters such as – seating arrangement, plates for midday meal, participation in curricular and extracurricular activities such as – dancing, singing, drama, elocution?	55	100.00	0	0.00
3	Do you think health visitors treat you and non-dalits equally in matters such as number of visits, paying attention, issue of drugs, request or extra visits, emergency services and extending cash benefits?	55	100.00	0	0.00
4	Do you think you are treated on par with non dalits in hotels, temples, s ocial and religious functions in matters such as – entry, invitation, seating arrangement [same or separate], providing plates or glasses, serving meals and disposal of used plates or glasses?	55	100.00	0	0.00
5	Do you think that you are treated on par with the non-dalits in matters such as – in temple [inside and outside] work, all the works of festivals, midday - meal cooking, getting customers to dalit hotels, getting house for rent and giving house on rent?	52	94.44	3	5.56

More than 97 per cent of the dalits have expressed that they have access to drinking water facilities available within the village. Only about 3 per cent have stated that they have been denied of access to drinking water. This may be more a fear than fact or even if they are facing such restrictions it may be due to certain extraneous factors. The perceptions are not much different in terms of Treatment made out to dalits in various works. On the other hand the dalit families have not perceived any discrimination either to children by health persannil are at public, social and reliegius places

The above findings reveal that the dalits are not confronted with the discrimination in all spheres of life. This may be due to a number of factors

such as public pressure, effective implementation / provision of services to all etc., However, the discussions have revealed that these issues are very dynamic and is difficult to fit into a particular pattern. For instance, entry into temples and attending religious functions, are carried out by different families as a part of tradition / customs where caste is a decisive factor. Different communities do not find any need to trespass these norms and hence, they do not consider any restrictions as a case of discrimination. In respect of a hotel or attending a public functions, the customers are not discriminated on the basis of caste. On the contrary, people select these places based on affordability and preferences. Thus, perception of discrimination is likely to vary on the basis of the nature of event or customary practice.

Protest Against Discrimination of the Dalit Community

As stated earlier not all the respondents had confronted with discrimination in the past. Hence, these who have perceived that they are experiencing discrimination were asked to state whether they have protested against it.

Table No.9.26: Perceptions on Discrimination of the Dalit Community

Sl. No.	Issues	Yes		No	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1	Have you protested against discrimination in collecting water?	2	100.00	0	0
2	Have you protested against discrimination in extending education?	0	0	0	0
3	Have you protested against discrimination in getting health services?	0	0	0	0
4	Have you protested against discrimination in social life?	0	0	0	0
5	Have you protested against discrimination in economic life?	0	0	0	0

The families who have reported of discrimination in collecting water have also protested against it. On the contraly these who have expireinced in the against economic life have failed to protest. This may be due to certain constraints.

Perceptions of the Dalit Community on Conflict Resolution

The dalit households who have protested are also reported to be successful in getting the conflicts resolved. Thus, this is perhaps indicative of a relationship which is mutually Co-existant.

9.7.11 Perception of Freedom by the Dalit Community

Table No.9.27: Perceptions of the Dalit community on freedom

Sl. No.	Issues	Yes		No	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1	Do you think that you can question all the injustices meted out to you?	52	94.44	3	5.56
2	Do you think that you can protest against all kinds of discrimination faced by you?	52	94.44	3	5.56
3	Do you think that you are free to move around in all the parts of village where non-dalits live?	55	100.00	0	0.00
4	Do you think that you can get all kinds of employment opportunities like non-dalits in the village?	53	97.22	2	2.78
5	Do you think that you can participate in all the cultural activities that are taking place in the village like non-dalits?	55	100.00	0	0.00

The dalit community under study is found to be enjoying a great amount of freedom. This is revealed from the perceptions of dalit families about freedoms enjoyed by them in various aspects of life.

Most of the dalit families feel that they enjoy the following freedoms in following aspects:

1. Freedom to question injustices meted out to them.

2. Freedom to move about in all the parts of the village.

3. Freedom to have access to employment opportunities in the village

4. Freedom to participate in all the cultural activities in the village

9.7.12 Perceptions of the Dalit Community on Standard of Living

The socio-economic life of dalit families is directly linked to standard of living enjoyed by them. In order to understand standard of living of dalit households ,an attempt has been made to analyse certain crucial aspects like size of land holding, ownership of agricultural establishments, owning house, electrification of house, owning of two wheeler and so on.

Table No.9.28: Perceptions of the Dalit Community on Standard of Living

Sl. No.	Particulars	More than the General Population	Equal to General Population	Less than General Population
1	Land Holding	5	10	40
		9.09	18.18	72.73
2	Ownership of Non-agricultural establishments	5	4	46
		9.09	7.29	83.64
3	Pucca Houses	55	-	-
		100.00		
4	Electrification	-	55	-
			100.00	
5	Owning Two Wheeler [Bike/Scooter]	-	-	55
				100.00

The data in the table given above indicates that most of the dalit families enjoy low socio-economic status. This is evident from the fact that majority of the families either do not own or own smaller holdings than the general population, while most of the families have pucca houses, there are only a few owning non-agricultural enterprises. The percentage of households owning two wheelers is also small. However, all the households in the sample have been provided with the facility of electrification and drinking water supply.

9.7.13 Access to Basic Facilities Water, Toilets and Drainage

Table No.9.29: Details on Facilities at the Household Level

Sl. No.	Particulars	More than the Norms	Less than the Norms
1	Drinking Water	15	40
		27.27	72.73
2	Toilets	15	40
		27.27	72.73
3	Drainage	15	40
		27.27	72.73

The access to basic facilities for the dalits in the panchayath is found to be quite varied. Thus, about 72.73 per cent of the dalit households are reported to be receiving less than 55 lpcd. The dalits did not express satisfaction in terms of water facility provided. The households i.e. the women and other family members were found and reported to be collecting water from the public stand posts.

On the other hand, the dalits families are relatively disadvantaged in terms of facilities related to drainage and toilets. About 72.73 per cent of the families have no access to facilities. This is 72.73 per cent in respect of drainage facilities. The poor access to toilet facilities is because the current programmes relating to sanitation expects a household contribution. These families perhaps are unable to provide the same or unwilling to share financial burden.

9.7.14 Access to Basic Facilities Education

Table No.9.30: Details on Education at the Households Level

Sl. No.	Particulars	More than the General Population	Equal to General Population	Less than General Population
1	Enrolment	51	4	-
		92.73	7.27	
2	Attending	51	4	-
		92.73	7.27	
3	Rate of Transition	42	13	-
		76.36	23.64	

In large majority of the households [92.73 %] belonging to dalits, the level of enrolment at lower and higher primary classes is greater than the general population. In about 7 per cent of the households, it equals the general population as well. There are no changes in the percentage of students attending classes. However, the rate of transition is found to be slightly lower than that of the general population. This is due to failure on the part of children in completing a particular class. Thus, it could be said that children belonging to dalit families are able to have access to facilities of education at par with the general population.

9.7.15 Gender Dimension of Dalit Development

The present study has attempted to look into gender issues relating to development. The following table summarises health services sought or available at the village level:

Table No.9.31: Details on Gender Aspects

Sl. No.	Particulars	Less than 3 months	More than 3 months
1	Rest Prior to Delivery	24	31
		[43.63]	[56.36]
2	Rest after Delivery	3	52
		[5.45]	[94.54]
3	Place of Delivery	Hospital	Home
		51	4
		[92.72]	[7.27]
		No.	Percentage
4	Frequency of visit by the health worker		
	Weekly	11	20.00
	Fortnightly	8	14.54
	Monthly	12	21.81
	Occasionally	24	43.63
5	Reproductive Health Support		
	Nutritional Supplement & Medicine	37	67.27
	Delivery Kit	6	10.90
	Health Checkups	6	10.90
	Others	6	10.90

More than 40 per cent of dalit women in the community have reported that they are availing less than three months of rest prior to delivery. However, most of them have confirmed that they have availed rest for more than three months after delivery. A smaller percentage have stated that they could take rest for less than three months after delivery. The discussions with the community members also revealed that it is the economic compulsion in the family which forces women to engage in household work at a time when the rest is required. A large majority of women have been availing institutional facilities available in close proximity nearby. Thus, 92.72 per cent of women have said that they prefer an institutional delivery than a home delivery. A smaller percentage is found to be resorting to the delivery at home. This is reported to be due to a number of factors.

About 40 per cent of the households have reported that the health worker visits occasionally. The remaining households have reported that health worker visits either weekly or fortnightly or monthly. However, the community had varied perceptions on the frequency of visits by the heath worker. They also say that the schedule of visits by the heath worker changes with their transfers. However, all of them have reported to be availing facilities such as nutritional supplement, medicine and kit during pregnancy. All this implies that dalit families are aware of facilities available and they are able to utilize them to improve their standard of living.

9.8 Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)

This index is estimated by taking into consideration of ten aspects of social life. Each of these aspects will enable in identifying freedom and choices available for the socially deprived group of dalits. Some of the crucial aspects like inclusion, discrimination, access to basic facilities etc, will indicate realities in social life.

Table-9.32 Values of CDDI indicators

Sl. No.	Indicators	Index value
1	Institutional Inclusion	0.67
2	Social Inclusion	0.5
3	Perception of Discrimination	1
4	Protest Against Discrimination	0
5	Conflict Resolution	0
6	Standard of Living	1
7	Perception of Freedom	0.4
8	Gender Dimension of Dalit Development	0.6
9	Access to Basic facilities	0
10	Access to Education	0.83
	CDDI	**0.5**
	DDI (1-CDDI)	**0.5**

Of the ten different parameters, freedom enjoyed by dalits has the highest mean value of 1. This is indicative of the fact that they enjoy freedom to express, exercise choices etc. The next in rank position is that related to the gender [0.600]. The women are reported to be getting or availing the

required rest before or after delivery. It must be noted that the community members did express that this was inevitable. Access to the basic facilities such as water supply, drainage has an aggregate mean value of 0.

The mean values for the community's perception on inclusion and discrimination is 0.5 and 1. Thus, not all of the community members feel that they are in the mainstream and that they are not discriminated. This is a matter of concern.

It is important to note that the index for the standard of living is 0.4 and it is the lowest. This is indicative of the poorer economic standard of the community members.

The overall CDDI and DDI values are 0.5 and 0.5. Thus, the analysis indicates the scope for the developments in the community.

9.9 Concluding Remarks

The population of S.C. and S.T. communities has increased over the years like the general population. The number of caste groups and sub-groups has also increased for both the communities. The mere increase in their numbers has not empowered them to the extent that they deserve as a predominant marginal group in the district. In order to get due recognition to their needs and demands, they need to avoid raising their voice on day to-day inconveniences. On the other hand, different caste and sub-caste associations and voluntary groups among SCs and STs should consolidate their efforts on serious developmental issues to mainstream themselves. It is true that different programmes and schemes initiated and implemented by government have been able to empower families belonging to these groups. The programme of literacy has benefitted majority of households with improvement in literacy rate and performance in examination results. Although there are marginal and small farmers, majority of the members belonging to these communities work as labourers. The standard of living of both the communities has recorded significant improvement as it is supported by corresponding improvement in housing facility, drinking water, electricity and other facilities.



Fig. 9.10 : Taluk Panchayath Office, Tumakuru Taluk