

CHAPTER - V

SCHEDULED CASTES HOUSEHOLDS IN HATKANANGALE TALUKA STRUCTURE
AND CHARACTERISTICS

CHAPTER - VSCHEDULED CASTES HOUSEHOLDS IN HATKANANGALE TALUKA STRUCTURE
AND CHARACTERISTICSINTRODUCTION :

In this chapter an attempt is made to study the structure and characteristics of the sampled scheduled castes households in Hatkanangale taluka as revealed by the survey which have the socio-economic implications, the various sections are devoted to:

- 1) Caste- Religionwise classification of the sampled households.
- 2) Sex-wise classification of the sampled population.
- 3) Distribution of sample population, according to age groups.
- 4) Distribution of households according to marital status.
- 5) Literacy and illiteracy among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- 6) Classification of population in to working and non-working.
- 7) Distribution of households according to family size.

TABLE No. 5.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HINDU SCHEDULED CASTES HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO
CASTES.

Castes	Number of households	Percentage to the total.
Mahar	46	42.59
Mang	21	19.44
Dhor	12	11.12
Kaikadi	03	02.78
Other (ST)	26	24.07
Total	108	100.00

The table 5.1 is based on the data collected from 108 households by sample survey in the Hatkanangale Taluka. From this table it is seen that:

Proportion of Mahar caste is more than the others. Even we say that approximately half of the families belonging to Mahar castes. Proportion to the total are Mahar(42.6%) Mang(19.4%) Dhor (11.1%) Kaikadi (2.8%) and other ST(24.0%).

TABLE No. 5.2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

Religion	Number of Families	Percentage to the total.
Hindu	108	100%
New-Buddhist	-	-
Total	108	100%

It appears from this Table No. 5.2 that, out of the total 108 families, all the families were belonging to Hindu religion and not a single family was found belonging to New-Buddhist religion.

TABLE NO. 5.3

SEX_WISE CLASSIFICATION OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION.

	Number of males and Females	Percentage %
<u>MALES</u>		
a) Men	225	35.83
b) Boys	125	19.90
Total (a+b)	350	55.73
<u>FEMALES</u>		
a) Women	182	28.99
b) Girls	96	15.28
Total (a+b)	278	44.27
Total	628	100.00

From the table No. 5.3 it seems that number of males are more than the number of females. Proportion of men to women is approximately same that of Boys to Girls. The proportion of males to the total is 350 (55.73%), while the proportion of females is 278 (44.27%). Approximately 35% are men and 20% are Boys and 29% women and 15% are girls.

TABLE NO. 5.4
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE POPULATION
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

Age groups in Year	Number of persons	Percentage to the total
Below 1 Year	7	1.12
1 to 5	63	10.03
6 to 15	151	24.04
16 to 30	200	31.84
31 to 60	185	29.46
61 & above	22	3.50
Total	628	100.00

Table No. 5.4 shows that the proportion of population whose age is less than 15 years is 35% and population between age group 15 to 60 years is approximately 60% and the proportion of population whose age is above 60 years is 3.5%.

Thus working population is 60% and non-working dependent population 40% approximately.

In case of population above the age of 60 it appears that owing to poverty malnutrition etc; very few members of the scheduled Caste households live beyond the age 60 Years.

TABLE NO. 5.5

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO MARITAL STATUS

Status	(Males + Females)	
	Number	Percentage
1) Unmarried	h 290	46.17
2) Married	300	47.78
3) a) Widows	30	4.77
b) Widower	6	0.96
4) Divorced	2	0.32
Total	628	100.00

Distribution of the respondents (Head of the household) according to marital status is given in table No. 5.5.

The total of 108 respondents as many as 300 or 47.78% respondents were married. The number of widows and widowers were 36 or approximately 6% and unmarried were as many as 290 or 46.17%. Comparatively proportion of married respondents to the unmarried is almost the same and the proportion of Divorced is only 2 or 0.32%.

TABLE No. 5.6
LITERACY AND ILLITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Age Group years	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1) 1 to 15	70	11.14	46	7.33	116	18.48	55	8.76	50	7.96	105	16.73
2) 16 to 30	95	15.12	31	4.93	126	20.06	22	3.51	52	8.28	74	11.78
3) 31 to 60	55	8.76	12	1.92	67	10.66	46	7.33	72	11.47	118	18.78
4) 61 & above	2	0.32	-	-	2	0.33	5	0.79	15	2.38	20	3.18
Total	222	35.34	89	14.18	311	49.53	128	20.39	189	30.09	317	50.47

LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED CASTES :

The status of a community depends to a certain degree on the educational level of its members. Education not only qualifies people for better jobs, but it also creates an awareness of opportunities open to them, which enriches life.

The table presented here gives a picture of the literacy levels of SC/ST sample population for this purpose data was collected from the 108-Scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes households. The literacy level of each household was computed according to age groups of sample population Table No. 5.6 shows that out of 628 sample population 311 (49.53%) Males and Females Literate-

Table No. 5.6 further indicates that between age group 1 to 15 years. The total number of Literate Males were 70 or 11.14% and 46 or 7.33% Females respectively, and the percentage of total literates in this age group was 18.48% to the total literates.

Table No. 5.6 also indicates the population of Literates between the age group 16 to 60 years. The total number of Literate males were 150 and 43 females respectively, between age group 16 to 60, there were 23.88% literate males and 6.85% Females.

The remaining age group 61 and above years indicates only literate males and Nil literacy among females. Finally this

table also indicates that out of the 311 total literate population 222 or 35.34% were literate males and 89. or 14.18% were literate females.

If we compared this percentage of literacy among SC/ST to the total percentage of literates in the Hatkanangale Tahsil we will find that Literacy rate among SC/ST population is increasing positively Table No. 5.6 indicates 49.53% Literacy among SC/ST and the percentage of literates among total population of Tahsil according to 1971 census was 40.76%.

TABLE No. 5.7
CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION IN TO WORKING
AND NON_WORKING

Age Groups	Total No.of Population	Percentage to the total-Population.
Non-Working Population (1-15 Years)	221	35.19
Working-Population (16 to 60 Years)	385	61.31
Non-Working Population (61 Years & above.)	22	03.50
Total	628	100.00

The table No. 5.7 shows that of the total of 628 male and female members of sampled scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes households 385 (61.31%) were workers and 243 (38.69%) were non-workers.

Of the 628 Male-Female young working members, 61.31 members were between the age group of 16 to 60 Years and of the 221 (35.19%) male-female members were between the age group of 1-15 Years and remaining non-working male females were belonging to the age group of 61 years and above.

This data therefore show that a fairly high proportion of young members between the age group of 16 to 60 years in the sample households were working for their livelihood and family.

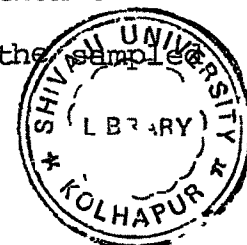


TABLE No. 5.8

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE_HOLDS ACCORDING TO FAMILY SIZE

Size of families	No. of families	% to the total families	Population of each group	Average size of population.
1. Families with 1 to 3 members	18	16.67	47	2.61
2. Families with 4 to 6 members	52	48.14	255	4.90
3. Families with 7 to 9 members,	32	29.63	254	7.93
4. Families with 10 and above members	6	5.56	72	12.00
Total	108	100.00	628	5.81

Generally speaking the size of household is determined by a number of factors, such as education, occupation, rural-urban background of the respondents. In a number of studies it is repeatedly observed that household size is inversely related to education and occupation.

In this sample as seen in the table No. 5.8 the average household size in the total sample was 5.81 persons in each household.

From the table, it is seen that families with 1 to 3 members were 18 (16.67%) families with 4 to 6 members were 52 (48.14%) families with 7 to 9 members were 32(29.63%) and families with 10 and above members 6 (5.56%).

The data shown in the table reveal that families with 4 to 6 members were 48.14% and the proportion of these families were approximately fifty percent as well as the proportion of families with 7 to 9 members ^{was} 29.63%.

The bigger families tend to burdensome as their subsistence becomes quite difficult; moreover, such families fail to look after their other needs like education, medicines, clothing, etc.

This data also suggest a very little influence of the family planning programme on scheduled castes in rural areas.