CHAPTER - 7

FINDINGS, POLICY IMPLICATION AND CONCLUSION

7.1. Introduction

In this Chapter, an attempt has been made to analyze the disparity in human development of SCs and STs in Mysuru district in particular. It is observed that there is significant Caste disparities in education, health, Occupation, Income, Social discrimination between SC and STs. Disparities in opportunities, accessibilities and utilization of education were the major reasons for all kinds of disparities. Hence, it is the responsibility of respective governments and policy makers to develop the policies and programmes to create equal opportunities to both SCs and STs. It is also equally important to create awareness in order to access and utilize the facility. Hence, the study concludes that equal opportunities, accessibilities and utilization are pre-conditions for eliminating caste and region disparities. The present study is a humble and sincere attempt in this direction, addressing the major issues of SC and STs based on human development dimensions.

This chapter is structured in the following manner. First section of the chapter presents major findings from the earlier chapters, and the second section of the chapter presents policy imperatives and conclusion.

Section - I

7.2. Summary of the Findings

Important findings emerged out of the secondary data analysis and from primary data analysis are presented below

7.2.1. Major Findings based on Secondary Data

- It was found that, there are more disparities in trends of human development at global level. It has also found that, human development of Norway has higher than other global countries.
There are differences of trends in human development of global countries in 1990-2014 namely, Australia, USA, UK, China, Srilanka, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and so on.

In 1999-2000, Human development of Delhi was significantly higher than other Indian states. At the same time human development of Jharkhand and Odisha was lower than other selected Indian states.

In the year 2007-08 Human Development of Kerala was higher than other states. At the same time human development of Chhattisgarh and Odisha was lower than other states.

It was furthermore found that, there are trends of human development among the districts of Karnataka during the year 1991. Human development of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts was higher than other districts of Karnataka. Raichur and Koppal districts were lower than other districts of Karnataka. At the same time the human development of the rest of districts was not different from one another.

Human development of Bangalore urban and Dakshina Kannada districts was higher than other districts of Karnataka during the year 2001. Raichur and Kalaburgi were lower than other districts of Karnataka. At the same time the human development of the rest of districts was not different from one another.

With respect to division wise analysis, it was found that Mysuru division had higher Per capita Domestic Product followed by Bangalore division, which was far better than Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions in 1990-91. In 2007-08, Bangalore Division has achieved significantly higher per capita income of Rs. 32,743 followed by Mysore, Belgaum and Kalaburgi divisions.

With respect to literacy rate, it was found that the trends in literacy rates in Bangalore urban, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Kodagu, and Bangalore Urban districts have shown highest literacy rate during the years 2001-02 and 2011-12, which are above the state average. Where as Raichur, Chamaraja Nagar, Gulbarga, Bijapura and Koppal have low literacy rates during the same period.
- Bagalkote, Tumkur, Mysuru, Mandya, Kolar, Haveri, Hassan, have lopsided stifling development of better performance in literacy rate.

- The status of health is not same among the districts of the state. Udupi district has better health status and Bagalakote district has lower level of health status during 2001.

- The important role was envisaged for the panchayats in JRY’s implementation. The funds were devolved to village Panchayaths, intermediate Panchayaths and district Panchaya t h s in the ratio of 70:15:15.

- Panchayaths were responsible for planning and execution of projects under JRY. The programme has encouraged elected representatives to take interest in the selection and implementation of rural works.

- There is a marginal increase in total fund allocation for Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in Karnataka. Rs. 10961.00 lakhs were allocated under this scheme in 2009-10 which has increased to Rs. 12643.00 lakhs in 2010-11 and Rs. 11551.00 lakhs in 2011-12. Rs. 12027.24 lakhs, Rs. 12646.39 lakhs and Rs. 8516.58 lakhs were utilized in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. Funds utilization was more than total allocation due to unspent allocation from previous years. However, large funds have remained unspent in respective financial years.

- In the year 2011-12, 1652116 and 50645132 SC and ST households have got employment under MGNREGA in Karnataka and India respectively.

- Employment provided under MGNREGA to SC and ST households reduced drastically. Around 14 percent decline has identified in Karnataka and 41 percent in India. Although employment provided to SC/ST households has increased and it is far less than 2011-12 level.

- Around 9.277 lakhs SC households have obtained Job cards and only 2.35 lakh households are provided employment under MGNREGA. Similarly 4.52 lakh ST
households have obtained Job cards and 1.09 lakh households are provided employment.

- Among other category also, the same differences are identified despite they are more in numbers. 41.77 lakh households have obtained Job cards and only 11.05 lakh households have got employment.

- It is identified that there are vast differences in job card holding and employment provided. The law/act provides for employment of all job card holders but many of them haven’t got employment properly.

- There is huge difference between laid targets and achievements in construction of houses for SC and STs in the state. In 2011-12, 10480 houses were constructed against the target of 96760 in Karnataka. Only 2830 and 2017 houses were constructed for SCs and STs respectively. In Total, 315635 and 175715 houses were constructed for SCs and STs respectively in India during the same year.

- In 2011, the SC and ST population constituted 25.2 percent of India’s total population of which SCs are 16.6 percent and STs are 8.6 percent. Where as in Karnataka state their population constituted 24.1 percent of total Karnataka’s population, of which SCs are 17.15 percent and STs are 6.95 Percent. In Mysore district, they constitute 29.0 percent of total population of which 17.85 percent are SCs and 11.15 percent are STs.

- SC population is higher than ST population at India, Karnataka and Mysore district levels in 2011.

- 1, 12, 81,769 people are living in Mysuru taluk in 2, 99, 853 households of which 12.98 percent are SC’s and 7.32 percent are ST’s. Whereas in rural areas 18.65 percent are SC’s and 15.28 percent are ST’s. Only 11.48 percent are SC’s and 5.22 percent of ST’s are living in urban areas of Mysuru taluk.

- In T.Narasipura taluk, 2,92,035 people are living in 68,535 households. Out of this 26.31 percent are SC’s and 13.79 percent are ST’s. Similarly, in rural areas, 28.56 percent are SC’s and 13.43 percent are ST’s; 15.78 percent SC’s and 15.47 percent STs are living in urban parts of T.Narsipura taluk.
Sex ratio of SC groups in Mysuru District is low (995) compared to STs (1011). ST sex ratio is significantly higher than SC according to 2011 census.

The total literacy rate among SCs is 66.59 per cent in Mysuru District and SC male literacy has increased from 60.32 per cent to 72.84 per cent. Similarly, the literacy rate among STs in the District is 60.92 per cent and ST male literacy has increased from 53.92 per cent to 67.99 per cent.

It was found from the School enrolment scenario among SC and ST’s Children that the enrolment of SC students were significantly higher than ST Students in Karnataka as well as Mysuru District.

It is noticed that, male WPR (66.20 percent) is greater than female WPR (33.80 percent). There are also significant differences in combined WPR between rural and urban areas. The WPR in rural areas is 75.8 per cent and in urban areas it is just 24.6 percent. It means that a major portion of all SC workers are concentrated in rural areas.

The workers can also be divided into main workers and marginal workers and the proportion of main workers is 77.5 per cent and the remaining are marginal workers. Again 79 per cent of main workers and 85.5 per cent of marginal workers are concentrated in rural areas. It means that the occupational structure of ST is predominately rural oriented in the district.

It is evident that, the T.Narasipura Taluk is in the first place with the highest number of SC agricultural land holders in both male and female category. The least number of SC land owners are in K.R. Nagara taluk and in the district on an average 9.90 percent of SC population owns agricultural land. However, there are both regional and gender differences across the taluks.

It is identified that, the H.D Kote Taluk is in the first place with the highest number of ST agricultural land holders in both male and female category. The least number of ST land owners are in K.R. Nagara taluk.

With respect to the participation of SC and ST women in Stree Shakti Sangha and its activities, it is observed that maximum percentage of SC women members are
found in T Narasipura taluk. Their share is as high as 31.78 per cent. The least participation of SC women is found in Periyapatna taluk. However, there are taluk-wise variations in the representation of ST women in SHGs. Their participation is maximum in Periyapatna taluk that is 12.24 Percent and minimum in Mysuru taluk with 4.28 per cent.

- It is found that, the IMR in Mysuru district has declined slowly from 79 per thousand live births in 1991 to 41 per thousand live births in 2011. Many factors have lead to decrease in infant mortality such as the mother’s level of education, environmental conditions, and socio-economic conditions medical infrastructure.

- The CMR in Mysuru district is much greater than the State average. This is mainly because of poor health status in some of the taluks like H D Kote (75), T Narasipura (62) and Periyapatna (56).

- A glance at the mortality rates makes it clear that, the MMR is highest in Nanjangud (375) and the lowest in Mysuru taluk (85). Though IMR and CMR are the highest in H D Kote taluk, the taluk is having the second lowest MMR in the district (103).
7.2.2. Major Findings Based on Primary Data

- The education level is poor among SC and ST’s in the study area which is also proved by Chi-square test that, the differences between the opinions are significant at one percent level (0.012).

- Mysuru taluk is better in educational attainment compared to T.Narasipura taluk and Scheduled castes are in a better position compared to Scheduled tribes in both the taluks. Further, there is a region-wise difference in education level in the study area.

- Out of total SC respondents, 29.4 percent have been spending below Rs 5000 p.a and 43.9 percent have been spending above Rs 5000 p.a on their children’s education. Whereas, in STs, 18.3 percent have been spending below Rs 5000 p.a and 47.8 percent have been spending above Rs 5000 p.a for their children’s education.

- 15 per cent of SC and 19 percent of ST children have been dropped out from the education. Further, it has been identified that, SCs are in better condition compared to the ST category in terms of drop out children in the study area. Despite many education programmes, the problem of drop-out children has still existed in the study region.

- The respondents from both the categories have given almost similar reasons for the drop-out of below 16 aged children in the study area. The reasons are Poverty, Lack of Interest, Lack of School Environment, and cost too high; Work at Home, Teacher Punishment and they can work for Earning Income and Other reasons etc.

- It is very clear that, the majority of the SC and ST respondents have low income (10,000-15,000) people which constitute more than 88 to 92 per cent in the study area.

- The health conditions of SCs and STs is almost similar and they have been suffering from various diseases in the study area which is also proved by the Chi-Square Test which reveals that, there are differences in opinions between SC and STs, and these differences are not statistically significant(0.858).
70.0 percent of the SC respondents have been depending on Public Hospital and 30.0 percent of the respondents have been depending on Private Hospital for their health problems. Whereas in ST caste, 77.2 percent of the respondents have been depending on public Hospital and 22.8 percent of respondent have been depending on Private hospital for their health related problems.

The majority of the respondents in both the categories have been highly depending up on the Public Hospitals for their health problems and the respondents’ dependency on private hospitals in these castes is very less in the study area.

Out of the 100 percent of the SC respondent, 10.0 percent of the respondents have agreed about the infant mortality but the remaining 90 per cent of the respondents disagree with the same. Where as in ST caste, out of the 100 percent, 17.7 percent of the ST respondent’s said about the problem of infant mortality in their families and the remaining 82.3 per cent of the respondents haven’t agreed with the same in the study area.

It is identified that 73.3 percent of the SC respondents have taken loan from different sources. Whereas, in STs, 75.0 percent respondents have taken. It is clear that the majority of SC and ST’s have taken loan from different sources in the study area.

It is observed that around 63.3 percent of the SC respondents have been using own piped water. Whereas, 26.7 percent of the respondents are depending on public water sources and other sources like bore well consist of 10.0 percent. Subsequently, in ST caste, 56.1 percent of the respondents have been using owned piped water. Whereas, 30.6 percent of ST respondents are depending on public water sources and other sources like bore well depend on 13.3 percent in ST caste in the study area.

55 percent of the SC respondents have their own flush toilet and 45.0 percent of the respondents are depending on open defecation. Whereas, 48.9 percent of the ST respondents have own flush toilet and 51.1 percent of the respondents have been depending on open defecation. It is quite clear that, due to lack of financial
support as well as awareness majority of the SC and ST’s respondents still living without such facilities.

- Around 25.0 percent of the SC respondents are living in pucca houses, 54.4 percent of the respondents have semi pucca houses and the remaining 20.6 percent of the SC respondents have katcha houses in the study area. In ST caste, only 22.2 percent of the respondents are living in pucca house, 46.1 percent of the respondents have semi pucca houses and the remaining 31.6 percent of the respondents have katcha houses. According to the above, the situation of the two categories is almost similar.

- Majority of the SC and ST respondents are using fire wood for cooking purpose in the rural areas in both the taluks. In Mysuru taluk, 64.0 percent of SC households are using fire wood for cooking purpose, whereas only 34.0 percent of households are using LPG, followed by 2.0 percent using kerosene. Similarly, 60.0 percent of ST households are using fire wood for cooking purpose, 36.0 percent of households are using LPG, followed by 4.0 percent using kerosene. In T.Narasipura taluk, 75.0 percent of SC households are using fire wood for cooking purpose, whereas only 18.0 percent of households are using LPG, and 12.0 percent using kerosene. Among ST households 94.0 percent are using fire wood for cooking purpose, 4.0 percent of households are using LPG, and by 2.0 percent using kerosene.

- 58.0 percent of SC respondents and 29.8 percent of ST respondents are landless in Mysuru taluk. Whereas in T Narsipura, 63.0 percent of SCs and 54.0 percent of ST respondents are landless.

- It is noticed that, majority of the SC and ST respondents don’t have irrigated land in both the taluks and the percentage of owning dry land is very high among SC and ST categories in both the taluks.

- Livestock is an asset for farming communities especially for SC and STs as they assist agriculture and provide supplementary income from the sale of their milk and cow dung (manure).
In Mysuru taluk, 22.0 Percent of SC respondents and 37.0 Percent of ST respondents own livestock. Similarly, in T.Narasipura taluk this percentage constitutes 39.0 and 27.0 Percent respectively.

The average family consumption expenditure of SC respondents was Rs. 5313 in Mysuru taluk, and the average consumption expenditure of SC respondents was Rs. 4257 in T.Narasipura taluk which is lower compared to Mysuru. However, the average consumption expenditure of ST respondent of Mysuru taluk was higher, accounting for Rs. 4835 compared to Rs. 3954 in T.Narasipura taluk.

SC’s are comparatively little better than STs in possessing and owning given group of durables - TV, Scooter and Cell phone. Urban respondents are better than rural respondents in owing and possessing the said durable assets.

In rural areas of Mysuru taluk, maximum of SC and ST respondents felt that they have no better economic status and only 8 percent of SC and 2 percent ST respondents felt they have better economic status. Whereas in urban areas of Mysuru taluk, 52.5 percent of SC’s and 57.5 percent of STs don’t have better economic status.

The majority of the respondents have said that, they are restricted by the people belong to other categories in the study area and there is a huge problem of social discrimination in the study area.

The majority of the STs are allowed to enter into the temples freely in the study area but the SCs are not allowed. So, STs are in better condition compared to the SCs in social inclusion of entering into the public places like temples.

It has identified that, there is a huge difference in both the categories relating to the discrimination made in hotels and public places. Here, STs are in better condition compared to SCs in social discrimination made in hotels and public places in the study area.
7.3. Policy Implications

- The human development of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh is quite low compared to other Indian states. Hence, the governments of the respective states and the government of India should introduce special packages to improve the education and health system and should create opportunities for work by introducing productive economic activities in these states.

- It has been identified that, the percentage of illiteracy status is very high among the SC and STs even though there is lot of education improvement and literacy promotion and enhancement programmes. Persons who have completed their higher education are very less. Hence, the government has to formulate certain policies as reaching directly to these communities to avoid educational constraints.

- It is observed that more number of women in general and rural women in particular are suffering from the diseases like asthma, goiter and diabetes compared to men. Blindness, Tuberculosis, and Malaria were also found more in women than men. Hence, it can be said that the health problems of women are immense and should be tackled with high priority. Otherwise the sex ratio will be reduced further. Therefore, it is the responsibility of government to provide required health facilities on priority basis to women to tackle the health diseases.

- It is very essential to create awareness among SC and STs on the importance of education, social activities and development.

- It is required to create awareness and promote the adjustment with the environment of the higher education institutions and self confidence so as to succeed in their efforts.

- People should be made aware of family planning and the marriage age. All the schemes related to SC and ST welfare should be hasten as implementation process is very slow and inferior.

- There is need for more institutional space for the effective participation of dalit households.
Children of SC and ST households should be motivated to acquire the required skills and capabilities so that their earning capacity increases and should be encouraged to progress to higher education.

They should be encouraged to know about the programmes and schemes meant for their betterment. Tracking the progress of the programmes is necessary.

There is a dire need to improve the housing and sanitation conditions of dalit houses.

They should be encouraged to involve in allied activities/start small-scale economic activities in order to improve standard of living. It will also help to reduce the economic gap.

Upgrading and improving rural PHCs is absolutely necessary. If facilities for institutional deliveries are available at their place, dalit people are willing to utilize the facility. Therefore such Services should be available on 24X7 basis.

It is necessary to conduct camps, awareness programmes, and orientation programmes to bring attitudinal changes and to create awareness.

Grama panchayat should be encouraged to improve the public health system and hospital administration on a priority basis.

It is observed from the study that, there exists social discrimination against SC and STs by other Upper Castes. In this regards it is suggested that SC and STs should be economically and financially empowered and strengthened, people should be asked to go for inter-caste Marriage, Police and administrative forces should keep frequent visits to check if there are any such Social discrimination.

7.4. Conclusion

In the present study, an attempt has been made to analyze the disparities in SCs and STs in particular. The study has observed that there is significant caste wise and region wise disparities in education, health, Occupation, Income, Social discrimination between SCs and STs. Disparities in opportunities, accessibilities and utilization of education
were the major reasons for all kinds of disparities. Hence, it is the responsibility of respective governments and policy makers to develop the policies and programmes to create equal opportunities to both SCs and STs. It is also equally important to create awareness in order to access and utilize the facility. Hence, the study concludes that equal opportunities, accessibilities and utilization are pre-conditions for eliminating caste and gender disparities. The study concluded that, the SCs better position to STs of human development dimension in both taluks. The present study is a humble and sincere attempt in this direction, addressing the major issues of Caste disparities based on human development dimensions.