

DATA INTERPRETATION AND DATA ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

*In this chapter the total data collected from sample
respondents have made it into 42 tables.*

Table No. 7.1
PERSONAL PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Variables	Frequency	percentage
Dalit Sub-Section		
Mala	98	32.7
Madiga	193	64.3
Others	9	3.0
Age		
< - 20	11	3.7
21 - 30	68	22.6
31 - 40	125	41.6
41 - 50	96	32.0
Religion		
Hindu	298	99.3
Christian	2	.7
Marital Status		
Unmarried	23	7.6
Married	272	90.7
Widow	5	1.7
Educational Level		
Illiterates	134	44.7
Primary	56	18.7
Secondary	46	15.3
Inter	31	10.3
Graduate	33	11.0
Annual Income (in Rupees)		
< 5000	2	.7
5001 - 10000	21	7.0
10001 - 15000	17	5.7
15001 - 20000	103	34.3
20001 - >	122	40.7
Not Applicable	35	11.7

Note: N=300, Source: primary data

The table No. 7.1, discussed Personal profile of the respondents. The data on Dalit Sub-Section of the respondents. Out of 300 sample respondents, 98 respondents i.e. 32.7 per cent are found from Mala Sub-Caste, followed by 193 respondents i.e. 64.3 per cent of them belong to Madiga Dalit sub-section and only meager i.e. 9 respondents which is about 3.0 per cent from Other Communities of Dalit sub-sections. The majority i.e. 41.6 per cent of the respondents are found in between 31-40 years of age group and followed by 32.0 per cent in between of the 41-50 years of age group, 22.6 per cent from 21-30 years of age group and only remaining 3.6 per cent are from less than the 20 years of age group respondents had been found. The data also revealed that the majority of the respondents i.e. 99.3 per cent are from Hindu religion and 0.7 per cent respondents are from Christian.

It is understood that the majority of the respondents have married i.e. 90.7 per cent, 7.7 per cent have Unmarried and only very meager i.e. 1.7 per cent were Widows. The data also revealed that the major chunk of the respondents i.e. 44.7 per cent have illiterates followed by Primary, Secondary, Inter, Degree. etc i.e. 18.7 per cent, 15.3 per cent, 10.3 per cent and 11.0 per cent from the total respondents. The data on annual income shows that the highest respondents i.e. 40.7 per cent are reported to be earning more than above Rs. 20,001/- and 34.3 per cent of the respondents annual income is in between Rs.15,001 – 20,000/-, 11.7 per cent of the respondents revealed that their annual income is not applicable, they are just house wives., 7.0 per cent of the respondents annual income is in between Rs.5,001-10,000/-, 5.7 per cent of the respondents annual income in between Rs.10,000 – 15,000/-. And only very meager i.e. 0.7 per cent of the respondents annual income falls less than Rs.5000/-.

Figure No.7.1
Shows the Head Of The Family Annual Income Of The Respondents

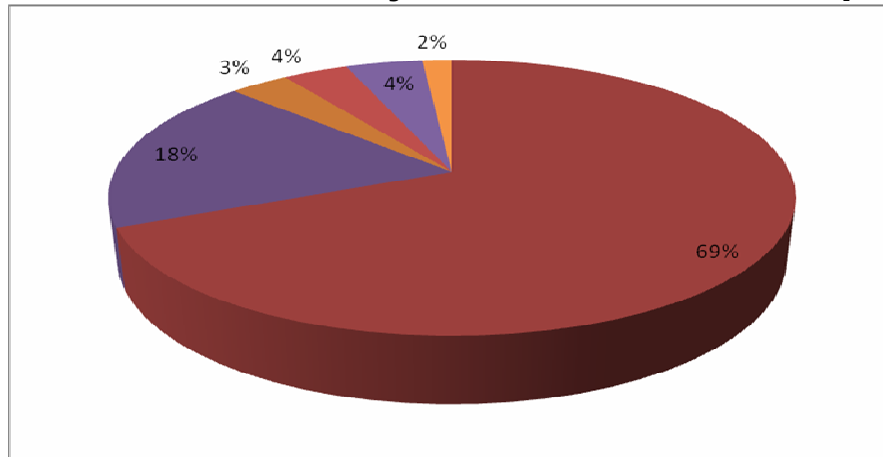


Table No.7.2
THE TABLE SHOWS THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY ANNUAL INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS

Variables Annual income (in Rupees)		Frequency	Percentage
Head of the Family Annual Income	20000 - 30000	206	68.6
	30001 - 40000	55	18.3
	40001 - 50000	10	3.3
	50001 - 60000	11	3.6
	60001 - and above	13	4.3
	Not Applicable	5	1.6

Note: n= 300, Source: Primary data

The table No. 7.2 shows that the Head of the family annual income of the sample respondents. The majority 68.6 per cent of the respondents reported that their head of the family income is in between Rs. 20000-30000, followed by 18.3 per cent, 3.3 per cent, 3.6 per cent, 4.3 per cent, and 1.6 per cent of the respondents have revealed that their head of the family annual income is in between Rs. 300001- 40000, Rs.40001 – 50000, Rs. 50001 – 60000 and more than Rs. 60001 of the sample respondents. Among the 1.6

per cent of the respondents are revealed that they did not have applicable to the above all groups of annual income of the head of the family they may be widows.

Table No. 7.3

THE TABLE SHOWING THE NATURE OF HOUSE, SANITARY FACILITY, NATURE OF FAMILY, SIZE OF FAMILY AND OCCUPATION.

S. No	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Nature of house		
	RCC	156	52.0
	Tailed	17	5.7
	Thatched	127	42.3
2.	Sanitary Facility		
	Yes	112	37.3
	No	188	62.77
3.	Nature of Family		
	Joint family	24	8.0
	Nuclear Family	274	91.3
	Extended Family	2	0.7
4.	Size of Family		
	1 - 3	55	18.3
	4 - 7	223	74.3
	8 and >	22	7.3
5.	Occupation		
	Agricultural labour	168	56.0
	Non-Agricultural labour	23	7.7
	Employed	34	11.3
	Business	7	2.3
	House Wife	35	11.7
	Any other	33	11.0

Note: n = 300, Source: Primary data

The distribution of the respondents by the type of residential accommodation and variable have presented in Table No. 7.3 It is found that 52.0 per cent of the respondents are living in R.C.C houses; 42.3 per cent of the respondents in the Thatched houses and 5.7 per cent of the respondents are living in Tailed houses. The majority i.e. 62.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they could not have sanitary facility, remaining i.e. 37.3

per cent of the respondents have revealed that they had latrines. The majority i.e. 91.3 percent of the respondents have reported that they are living as Nuclear family, while 8.0 percent of the respondents have expressed that they are living with joint family, and very few reported to be i.e. 0.7 per cent of the respondents have told that they are living with extended family.

The Size of the family of respondents, it is found that the majority 74.0 per cent of the respondents the size of the family was in between 4 – 7 members. 18.3 percent of the respondents were reported and the size of the family was in between 1 – 3 members, 7.3 per cent of the respondents have noticed that their size of the family is above 8 members. The majority of i.e. 56.0 per cent of the respondents' occupation was presented that they are agricultural labourer; followed by the 7.7 per cent, 11.3 per cent, 2.3 per cent, 11.0 per cent 11.7 per cent of the respondents have informed that they are non-agricultural-labour, employed, business, any other, house wife of their occupation.

Table No. 7.4
TABLE SHOWING RESPONDENTS AGE Vs- DALIT WOMEN

Variables		Dalit - Sub-Section			Total
		Mala	Madiga	Others	
Age	< 20	4 (4.1%)	7 (3.6%)	0 (.0%)	11 (3.7%)
	21 - 30	17 (17.3%)	49 (25.4%)	2 (22.2%)	68 (22.7%)
	31 - 40	44 (44.9%)	76 (39.4%)	5 (55.6%)	125 (41.5%)
	41 - 50	33 (33.7)	61 (31.6%)	2 (22.2%)	96 (32.0%)
Total		98 (100.0%)	193 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2 = 3.501$, $df = 6$, $P < 0.744$, Not Significant Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage
Source: Primary Data

Data from Table No. 7.4 shows that the Age of the respondents and Dalit Sub-Section. It was found from the table that 41.5 per cent of the respondents are in the age group of in between 31-40, while 32.0 per cent of the respondents are in the age groups of in between 41-50, followed by the 22.7 per cent, 3.7 per cent of the respondents are in the age group are in between 21-30, and less than 20 years of age group of the sample respondents.

The table also shows that the age and Dalit sub-section of the respondents out of 300 respondents 98 respondents belongs to Mala Dalit sub section which is about 44.9 per cent of the respondents are in the age group between 31-40 years, followed by 33.7 per cent of the respondents are in the age group between 41-50, followed by 17.3 per cent, 4.1 per cent of the respondents are in the age group between 21-30 and less than 20 years of the respondents are in the same sub-section. A major chunk i.e. 193 respondents have informed that they are from the Madiga Dalit sub-section of the total respondents, out of which 39.4 per cent of the respondents are in the age group of in between 31-40, followed by 31.6, per cent, 3.6 per cent of the respondents are in the age group of in between 41-50, 21-30 and less than 20 years age of the respondents have found from the same sub section. Out of 300 respondents 9 respondents are from the other community of Dalit Sub-section, out of which 55.6 per cent of the respondents are in the age groups of in between 31-40. Among them 22.2 per cent of the respondents have found in the age group of in between 41-50, and in the same i.e. 22.2 per cent of the respondents are have found in the age group of in between 21-30. The generated chi-square value 3.501 is found to be not significant, because it is less than the table value.

As per the statistical calculation there is no significant association in between the age of the respondents and the Dalit Sub-Section.

Table No. 7.5
TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION Vs. – DALIT WOMEN OF THE RESPONDENTS

Variables		Dalit - Sub-Section			Total
		Mala	Madiga	Others	
Occupation	Agricultural labour	55 (56.1%)	108 (56.0%)	5 (55.6%)	168 (56.0%)
	Non-Agricultural labour	9 (9.2%)	13 (6.7%)	1 (11.1%)	23 (7.7%)
	Employed	8 (8.2%)	25 (13.0%)	1 (11.1%)	34 (11.3%)
	Business	4 (4.1%)	3 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	7 (2.3%)
	House Wife	13 (13.3%)	22 (11.4%)	0 (0%)	35 (11.7%)
	Any Other	9 (9.2%)	22 (11.4%)	2 (22.2%)	33 (11.0 %)
Total		98 (100.0%)	193 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2 = 6.593$; $df=10$; $P<0.076$; Not Significant Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage
Source: primary data

Table No.7.5 shows that the Occupation of the Dalit Women of the respondents. The majority 56.0 per cent of the respondents reported that their occupation is agricultural labour, followed by 7.7 per cent, 11.3 per cent, 2.3 per cent, 11.7 per cent, 11.0 per cent of the respondents have noticed that their occupation is non-agricultural labour, employed, business, house wife of the Dalit women.

It can be seen from the table that the occupation of the respondents among the different sub-castes from the Dalit Women, out of 300 respondents 98 respondents belongs to Mala Dalit sub-section of which 56.1 per cent of the respondents have reported that their occupation is as agricultural labour. Whereas 9.2 per cent of the respondents reveal that their occupation is non-agricultural labour, followed by 8.2 per cent, 4.1 per cent 9.2 per cent, 13.3 per cent of the respondents reported that their occupation is employed, business, house wives and any other work of the respondents.

Of the total sample 193 respondents are from Madiga Dalit sub-section of which 56.0 per cent of the respondents have informed that their occupation is agricultural labour. Among them 6.7 per cent of the respondents are reported that their occupation is non- agricultural labour, followed by the 13.0 per cent, 1.3 per cent, 11.4 per cent, 11.4 per cent of the respondents that their occupations are employed, business, house wives and any other work. It is noticed that the other community of the Dalit sub-section, out of 300 respondents 9 respondents have found out of which 55.6 per cent of the respondents have revealed that their occupation is agricultural labour, followed by 11.1 per cent, 11.1 per cent, 22.2 per cent of the respondents reported that their occupation is non-agricultural, employed, house wives and any other work of the respondents. The generated chi-square value 6.593 is found to be not significant, because it is less than the table value. This indicates that there is no significant association in between Occupation of the respondents and the Dalit Sub-Section.

Table No. 7.6
TABLE SHOWING RESPONDENT'S ANNUAL INCOME Vs. DALIT WOMEN

Variables		Dalit - Sub-Section			Total
		Mala	Madiga	Others	
Annual Income	< - 5000	1 (1.0%)	1 (.5%)	0 (.0%)	2 (.7%)
	5001 - 10000	7 (7.1%)	8 (4.1%)	6 (66.7%)	21 (7.0%)
	10001 - 15000	2 (2.0%)	12 (6.2%)	3 (33.3%)	17 (5.7%)
	15001 - 20000	44 (44.9%)	59 (30.6%)	0 (.0%)	103 (34.3%)
	20001 - >	38 (38.8%)	84 (43.5%)	0 (.0%)	122 (40.7%)
	Not Applicable	6 (6.1%)	29 (15.0%)	0 (.0%)	35 (11.7%)
Total		98 (100.0%)	193 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2=250.716$; $df = 10$; $P < 0.000$, 0.5% Significant, Figures in Parenthesis indicate Percentage
Source: primary data.

The table 7.6 shows that the annual income of Dalit Women. It is evident that majority i.e. 40.7 per cent of the respondents are reported that their annual income is more than Rs. 20,001. Whereas 34.3 per cent of the respondents reported that their annual income is in between Rs. 15,001-20,000, As regards to 11.7 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they did not applicable to annual income may be because they are house wives, followed by 7.0 per cent, 5.7 per cent, 0.7 per cent of the respondents noticed that their annual income is in between Rs.5,001-10,000, Rs.10,001-15,000, and less than Rs. 5000 rupees of the sample respondents.

The above table also shows that the annual income of the respondents in the different sub-caste from Dalit women. Out of the 300 respondents 98 respondent reported that they belongs to Mala Dalit sub-section, of which 44.9 per cent of the respondents have reported that their annual income is in between Rs.15,001-20,000, whereas 38.8 per cent of the respondents are reported that their annual income is more than Rs.20001. Followed by 7.1 per cent, 6.1 per cent, 2.0 per cent, 1.0 per cent of the respondents reveals that their annual income is in between Rs.5,001-10,000, Not applicable, Rs.10001- 15000, and less than Rs.5000. Regarding Madiga dalit sub-section of the total sample 193 respondents have found and out of which 43.5 per cent of the respondents annual income is more than Rs. 20001. It is noticed that 30.6 per cent of the respondents annual income is between Rs.15001-20000, whereas 15 per cent of the respondents are not applicable to annual income as they are house wives, followed by 6.2 per cent, 4.1 per cent, 0.5 per cent of the respondents annual income is in between Rs.10,001-15,000, Rs.5,001-10,000 and less than Rs.5,000 rupees. Among the other community of the Dalit sub sections out of 300 respondents only 9 respondents have found, of which 66.7 per cent of the sample respondent's annual income is in between Rs. 5001-10000, remaining 33.3 per cent of the respondent's annual income is in between Rs.10001-15000 rupees. Generated the Chi-Square table value 250.716 is found to be significant it is more than the table value. The statistical calculations indicate that there is a significant association in between Annual Income of the respondents and of the Dalit Sub-Section. The hypothesis formulated in this study as to findout the association of the development of Dalit Women and economic background is proved to be true as the chi-square statistical results are proved to be significant.

Table No. 7.7
THE TABLE SHOWS THE NATURE OF HOUSE AND DALIT WOMEN OF
THE RESPONDENTS

Variables		Dalit sub-section			Total
		Mala	Madiga	Other	
Nature of the House	RCC	59 (60.2%)	97 (50.3%)	0 (0.0%)	156 (52.0%)
	Tiled	7 (7.1%)	9 (4.7%)	1 (11.1%)	17 (5.7%)
	Thatched	32 (32.7%)	87 (45.1%)	8 (88.9%)	127 (42.3%)
Total		98 (100.0%)	193 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$\chi^2 = 14.372$ df = 4; P < 0.006 significant Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages
Source: Primary data

Table No. 7.7 shows that the nature of the house the respondents are living and Dalit Women. Of the total respondents majority i.e. 52.0 per cent of the respondents have reported that they are living in RCC houses, where as 42.3 per cent of the respondents revealed that they are living in Thatched houses and remaining 5.7 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they are in Tiled houses.

It was also revealed that the nature of residence and of the different Dalit sub-section of the respondents. Out of 300 respondents 98 respondents belongs to Mala Dalit sub-section out of which 60.2 per cent of the respondents are reported that their nature of house is RCC houses. Among the 32.7 per cent of the respondents revealed that their nature of house Thatched houses and remaining 7.1 per cent of the respondents have noticed that their nature of house Tiled houses. Regarding Madiga Dalit subsection, out of the total 300 respondents 193 respondents have found, of which 50.3 per cent of the respondents nature house was RCC, followed by 45.1 per cent, 4.7 per cent of the respondents have noticed that their nature of house was Thatched and Tiled. As regards to the other community it is very meager i.e. 9 respondents have found to be of which

88.9 per cent of the respondent presented that their nature of house was Thatched, and remaining 11.1 per cent of the respondents are reported that their houses are tiled. The generated Chi-Square table value 14.372 is found to be not significant as it is less than table value. This indicates that there is no significant association is found in between the Nature of the house and Dalit Sub-Section.

Table No. 7.8
TABLE SHOWING ASSETS OF THE RESPONDENTS

S. No	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Status of home		
	Own	270	90.0
	Rented	22	7.3
	Other	8	2.6
2.	Your house electrification		
	Yes	276	92.0
	No	24	8.0
3.	Do you have Television		
	Yes	280	93.3
	No	20	6.7
4.	Do you have your family any cycle or motor cycle		
	Cycle	61	20.3
	Motor cycle	20	6.7
	Not cycles	219	73.0
5.	Do you have milk animals		
	Yes	59	19.7
	No	241	80.3

Note: n=300, Source Primary data

The table No.7.8 shows that the Assets of the sample respondents. Out of 300 respondents 270 respondents i.e. 90.0 per cent of the respondents reported that they have

been living in their own house, followed by the 7.3 per cent, 2.6 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they had been living in rented and other houses. Of the total respondents 276 respondents which is about 92.0 per cent of the respondents reported that their house has been having electrification facility and remaining 8.0 per cent of the respondents have informed that their house is did not have electrification facility. Of the total respondents 280 respondents which is about 93.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have television and very meager i.e. 6.7 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they did not have television. Out of the 300 respondents 219 respondents, which is about 73.0 per cent of the respondents stated that they did not have any cycle, followed by the 20.3 per cent, 6.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they have cycle, and motor cycle. Of the total respondents 241 respondents, which is about 80.3 per cent of the respondents said that they have milk animals and remaining 19.7 per cent of the respondents have revealed that they did not have any milk animals.

Table No. 7.9
TABEL SHOWING EDUCATION Vs. DALIT WOMEN OF THE
RESPONDENTS

Variables		Dalit - Sub-Section			Total
		Mala	Madiga	Others	
Education	Illiterate	42 (42.9%)	84 (43.5%)	8 (88.9%)	134 (44.7%)
	Primary	21 (21.4%)	35 (18.1%)	0 (.0%)	56 (18.7%)
	Secondary	15 (15.3%)	31 (16.1%)	0 (.0%)	46 (15.3%)
	Inter	13 (13.3%)	18 (9.3%)	0 (.0%)	31 (10.3%)
	Graduate	7 (7.1%)	25 (13.0%)	1 (11.1%)	33 (11.0%)
Total		98 100.0%	193 100.0%	9 100.0%	300 100.0%

$X^2=11.555$; $df=8$; $p < 0.172$
Source: primary data

Not Significant Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentages

Table No.7.9 shows that the education of the Dalit Women and their sub section. It is observed that the 44.7 per cent of the respondents are reported to be illiterates. As regards to 18.7 per cent of the respondents have expressed that they studied upto primary education, followed by 15.3 per cent, 11.0 per cent, 10.3 per cent of the respondents have informed that they were educated upto Secondary, Intermediate and Graduate level of education of Dalit women.

To study across the total respondents 98 respondents have reported that they are belongs to Mala Dalit sub section, out of which 42.9 per cent of the respondents reported that they were illiterates. Whereas 21.4 per cent of the respondents reveal that their education level is primary, followed by 15.3 per cent, 13.3 per cent, 7.1 per cent of the respondents expressed that they have studied upto Secondary, Intermediate and Graduate level of education respectively. Regarding Madiga Dalit sub-section of the total respondents 193 have been found, out of which 43.5 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they have illiterates. Among 18.1 per cent of the respondents have revealed that they studied primary level of education. Across the total respondents, very meager 9 respondents have from other community of Dalit sub-section, out of which 88.9 per cent of the respondents are reported that they were illiterates and only 11.1 per cent of the respondents revealed that they studied upto Graduate level of education.

According to this study, it is revealed that a significant i.e. 44.7 per cent of total Dalit-Women and 42.9 per cent, 43.5 per cent, 88.9 per cent have reported from among the cross sections of Mala, Madiga and Other sub-section have found to be illiterates. So in this connection Government should take necessary action to improve the literacy level among the Dalit-Women.

Table No. 7.10
TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION Vs. EDUCATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

variables		Education					Total
		Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Intermediate	Graduate	
OCCUPATION	Agricultural labour	122 (91.0%)	35 (62.5%)	8 (17.4%)	2 (6.5%)	1 (3.0%)	168 (56.0%)
	Non – Agricultural labour	3 (2.2%)	1 (1.8%)	13 (28.3%)	6 (19.4%)	0 (.0%)	23 (7.7%)
	Employed	1 (.7%)	3 (5.4%)	3 (6.5%)	8 (25.8%)	19 (57.6%)	34 (11.3%)
	Business	0 (.0%)	4 (7.1%)	1 (2.2%)	2 (6.5%)	0 (.0%)	7 (2.3%)
	House Wife	4 (3.0%)	5 (8.9%)	14 (30.4%)	6 (19.4%)	6 (18.2%)	35 (11.7%)
	Any other	4 (3.0%)	8 (14.3%)	7 (15.2%)	7 (22.6%)	7 (21.2%)	33 (11.0%)
Total		134 (100.0%)	56 (100.0%)	46 (100.0%)	31 (100.0%)	33 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2 = 250.716$, $df=20$, $P < 0.000$ Significant 0.5% Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentages
Source: Primary data

The table No. 7.10 shows that the occupation and educational level of the respondents. Out of the 300 respondents 168 respondents have informed that they are working as agriculture labour under different education levels of which major chunk i.e. 122 have found from illiterates and the lowest only one respondent is found from graduate education. The highest i.e. 35 respondents from the total sample have reported as house wives in different educational background of which 14 respondents reported that they have studied upto secondary level and very low i.e. 4 respondents have reported to be illiterate.

Out of the total respondents 134 respondents have informed as illiterate and working in different occupation of which a major chunk i.e. 122 have reported which is about 91.0 per cent were agriculture labour and nil was found in the occupation of business. Out of the total respondents 56 respondents reported that they are from primary level of education and working in different occupation of which a majority revealed to be 35 i.e. 62.5 per cent respondents from agricultural labour and very meager i.e. 7.1 per cent of the respondents have found in the occupation is business. Of the total respondents 46 respondents have informed that they were upto secondary level of education and working in different occupations out of which 30.4 per cent of the respondents occupation reported to be house wives and only very meager i.e. 2.2 per cent of the respondents reported that their occupation was business. Out of the total respondents, 31 respondents reported to be studied upto Intermediate and working in different occupations of which a major chunk reported to be i.e. 25.8 per cent employed in Government or Private sector, and followed by 22.6 per cent, 19.4 per cent, 19.4 per cent, 6.5 per cent, 6.5 per cent have reported to be other than the mentioned, housewives, Non-agriculture, agriculture and business. Out of 300 respondents 33 respondents have

reported to be upto graduate level of education and they are working in different occupations of which 57.6 per cent have found to be employed and only 3.0 per cent of the respondents have reported that their occupation is agricultural labour. As generated in the chi-square value 250.716 is found to be significant because it is more than table value. This indicates that there is a significant association between Education and Occupation. It also revealed the higher the illiterate and high percentage of agriculture labourers and at the same time it is noticed that those who studied upto graduation they could get employment either in the Govt. or private employment.

Table No. 7.11**TABLE SHOWING AWARENESS REGARDING EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF THE RESPONDENTS**

S. No	Variables		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Is there any Govt. School in your Village			
		Yes	280	93.3
		No	20	6.6
2.	Are you satisfied with standards of the education in the government school			
		Yes	155	51.6
		No	145	48.3
3.	Your Family Members studied/Studying			
		1	10	3.3
		2	10	3.3
		3	100	33.3
		4	100	33.3
		More the 5	80	26.6
4.	What about your school environment			
		Very good	112	37.3
		Good	127	42.3
		Average	50	16.8
		Poor	11	3.7
5.	Awareness of reservation of the seats in educational institutions			
		Yes	199	66.3
		No	101	33.6
6.	Are you encouraging for education in your family members, relatives or neighbors			
		Yes	297	99.0
		No	3	1.0

Note: n=300, Source: primary data

The table No. 7.11 shows that the awareness of the respondents on education, it is noticed from the data i.e. 93.3 percent of the respondents were reported that their villages have the Government schools. 51.6 per cent of the respondents have revealed that they satisfied with standards of the education in the government schools. Of the total

respondents 100 each i.e. 33.3 per cent have reported that 3 or 4 members of their family are studying in school and 80 respondents i.e. 26.6 per cent have informed that 5 of their family members are studying in school. As regards the environment of the school that 40 per cent have reported as good and 37.3 per cent have reported to be very good. In connection with awareness of reservation of seats in the educational institutions 66.3 per cent have reported to be they have got awareness and 39.7 per cent informed that they have no awareness. Highest percentages of respondents i.e. 99 per cent have informed to be encouraging for the education.

Table No. 7.12

**THE TABLE SHOWS THE OPINION OF THE RESPONDENTS
CHANGE REGARDING THEIR FAMILY STATUS THROUGH
EDUCATION**

S. No	Variables		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Status of your family increased			
		Yes	286	95.3
		No	14	4.7
2.	Equal status of dalit women with other women			
		Yes	186	62.0
		No	114	38.0
3.	personal development			
		Yes	226	75.3
		No	74	24.7
4.	Acquiring Knowledge			
		Yes	125	41.7
		No	175	58.3
5.	Earning capacity can be more because of your education			
		Yes	131	43.7
		No	169	56.3
6.	Getting job through education			
		Yes	34	11.3
		No	266	88.7

Note: n=300, Source: primary data

It can be seen from table No. 7.12 that the opinion of the respondent on family status in relation of education. Majority i.e. 95.3 per cent of the respondents were

reported that their family status has been increased through education. It is evident that 62.0 per cent of the respondents are reported to be equal status of the Dalit women with other women because of their education. The majority i.e. 75.3 per cent of the respondents reported that their personality development has improved through education. While 41.7 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they have acquiring knowledge through education and 56.3 per cent of the respondents informed that the earning capacity can be more because of education. Where as 88.7 per cent of the respondents were reported that they know they will be getting job through education. Only 11.3 per cent of the respondents revealed that they had got job through education.

Table No. 7.13
TABEL SHOWS RESERVATION FACILITIES UTILIZED BY
RESPONDENTS

S. No	Variables		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Admission for education through reservation			
		Yes	76	25.3
		No	224	74.7
2.	Have you got job through reservation facilities			
		Yes	18	6.0
		No	282	94.0

Note: n=300, Source: Primary data

It can be seen from the table No. 7.13 shows the utilization of reservation that the majority i.e. 74.7 per cent of the respondents reported that their admission for education is not through the reservation, because they have lack of awareness on the reservation of seats of educational institutions, and remaining 25.3 per cent of the respondents reported that they have got admission for education through reservation. Out of 300 respondents

18 respondents which is about 6.0 per cent of the respondents revealed that they have got jobs through reservation facilities. Of the total respondents 282 respondents which is 94.0 per cent of the respondents reported that they have not utilized reservation facilities because they are illiterates and lack of awareness on reservation facilities. Through these figures it can be said lack of awareness of reservation provided by the constitution. They could not make use of the reservation facility in both educational institutions and jobs.

Table No. 7.14
TABEL SHOWS THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES UTILIZED
BY THE RESPONDENTS

S. No	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Do you get benefit of any Govt. free coaching for getting job		
	Yes	38	12.6
	No	262	87.3
2.	What type of services n=38		
	APPSC	5	13.15
	DSC	2	5.26
	SSC	6	15.78
	RRB	10	26.31
	Bank	14	36.84
	Other	1	2.63

n=300, n=38, Source: primary data

The table No. 7.14 shows that the educational facilities utilized for the jobs, the majority i.e. 87.3 per cent of the respondents are reported that they have not taken any type of free coaching providing by the government. Only 12.6 per cent of the respondents are revealed that they have taken free coaching for getting jobs in state government services. Out of 300 respondents 38 respondents, which is about 36.84 per cent of the respondents have reported that they had taken free coaching for Bank exams, followed by the 13.15 per cent, 5.26 per cent, 15.78 per cent, 26.31 per cent, 2.63 per cent of the

respondents noticed that they had been taken free coaching for i.e. APPSC, DSC, SSC, RRB, Other exams of the sample respondents.

Table No. 7.15

THE TABLE SHOWS EDUCATION Vs. ANNUAL INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS

Variable		Annual Income					Total	
		< 5000	5001 - 10000	10001 - 15000	15001 - 20000	20001 >		Not applicable
Education	Illiterate	1 (50.0%)	11 (52.4%)	7 (41.2%)	69 (67.0%)	26 (21.3%)	20 (57.1%)	134 (44.7%)
	Primary	1 (50.0%)	5 (23.8%)	3 (17.6%)	19 (18.4%)	23 (18.9%)	5 (14.3%)	56 (18.7%)
	Secondary	0 (.0%)	3 (14.3%)	5 (29.4%)	9 (8.7%)	26 (21.3%)	3 (8.6%)	46 (15.3%)
	Inter	0 (.0%)	2 (9.5%)	0 (.0%)	2 (1.9%)	23 (18.9%)	4 (11.1%)	31 (10.3%)
	Graduate	0 (.0%)	0 (.0%)	2 (11.8%)	4 (3.9%)	24 (19.7%)	3 (8.6%)	33 (11.3%)
Total		2 (100.0%)	21 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	103 (100.0%)	122 (100.0%)	35 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2=72.416$; $df=20$; $p<0.000$, Significant0.5% Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentages, Source : Primary data

The table No. 7.15 shows that the education of the sample respondents and annual income. It is observed that 44.7 per cent of the respondents are reported to be illiterates. and 18.7 per cent of the respondents have expressed that they studied upto primary education, followed by 15.3 per cent, 11.0 per cent, 10.3 per cent of the respondents have informed their education is Secondary, Intermediate and Graduate level of education of those Dalit women.

The above table shows that the education of the respondent in the different annual income. Out of 300 respondents 2 respondents reported that their annual income is less than Rs.5000 of which 50.0 per cent each of the respondents have noticed that their level of education is illiterates and primary. Regarding the annual income is in between Rs.5001-10000 of the total respondents' 21 respondents of which 52.4 per cent of the respondents are illiterates and 9.5 per cent of the respondents are reported that their level of education is Intermediate. Among the annual income in between Rs.10001-15000 of the sample respondents out of 300 respondents 17 respondents have noticed, of which 41.2 per cent of the respondents are reported that they are illiterates, followed by 17.6 per cent, 29.4 per cent, 11.8 per cent of the respondents i.e. primary, secondary, graduate level of education respectively. Whereas the annual income is in between Rs.15001-20000 of the total respondents 103 respondents have found, of which 67.0 per cent of the respondents are reported that their level of education is illiterates and very meager 1.9 per cent of the respondents revealed that their education upto Intermediate. It is noticed that the annual income is above Rs.20,001, out of 300 respondents 122 respondents have found, of which 21.3 per cent of the respondents noticed that their education is illiterates and secondary, followed by 18.9 per cent, 19.7 per cent of the respondents presented that their education is primary, intermediate and graduates. Of the total respondents 35

respondents have not reported regarding to their annual income because they may be house wives. The calculated chi-square value is 72.416 is found to be significant because it is more than the table value. This indicates that there is a significant association between the education and annual income of the respondents. According to this table the higher the education, higher the income and almost nil have found in the lower income group i.e. >5000 and in between 5001-10000. Most of them those who had higher education could be found in the higher income groups i.e. 19.7 per cent have from Rs. 20001 and above and at the same time the illiterates have found in all income groups.

Table No. 7.16
AWARENESS REGARDING HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF
THE RESPONDENTS

S. No	Variables	Yes	No
1.	Any primary health centre is there in your village	291 (97.0%)	9 (3.0%)
2.	Any qualified MBBS doctors in your village	108 (36.0%)	192 (64.0%)
3.	Are you satisfied with the medical services in your village provided by Government	273 (91.0%)	27 (9.0%)
4.	Do you aware the help rendering by Government to pregnant women until the delivery in the Government hospitals	288 (96.0%)	12 (4.0%)
5.	Are you aware of nutrition food	277 (92.3%)	23 (7.7%)
6.	Do you know 108 medical ambulance services	300 (100.0%)	---
7.	Do you know about 104 medical mobile services for your village	300 (100.0%)	---
8.	Do you know about Rajeev Arogyasri Scheme	288 (96.0%)	12 (4.0%)
9.	Are you aware about HIV/AIDS	297 (99.0%)	3 (1.0%)

Note: n =300, Source: Primary data

The table No. 7.16 explains about the awareness of health facilities provided by the Government in the village. It is evident from the table that about 97.0 per cent of the respondents were reported that the villages having primary health centers and 64.0 per cent of the respondents have informed that there are having no qualified M.B.S.S Doctors in their primary health centers. As regards 91.0 per cent of the respondents have revealed that they have satisfied with the medical services providing by the government in there villages. The Majority i.e. 96.0 per cent of the respondents are noticed that they have awareness about the help rendering by government to the pregnant women for the delivery in the government hospital. About 92.3 per cent of the respondents have said that they had awareness about the nutrition food. While 100 per cent of the respondents have stated that they are aware about 108 and 104 medical services in their villages provided by the government. These services have been providing by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for any emergencies in every village. The patient will be picked up by just telephone call to the nearest primary health centre.

As regards to 96.0 per cent of the respondents have revealed that they had knowledge about the Rajeev Arogyasri scheme, remaining 4.0 per cent of the respondents did not aware about Rajeev Arogyasri scheme. The majority 99.0 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have awareness about HIV/AIDS. By and large the results of the study provide that the Dalit Women had good awareness on medical facilities provided by the Government.

Table No. 8.17

**TABLE SHOWING GOVERNMENT PROVISIONS OF HEALTH FACILITIES
UTILIZED BY THE RESPONDENTS**

S. No	Variables	Yes	No
1.	Have you undergone family planning	267 (89.0%)	33 (11.0%)
2.	Do your family got Rajeev Arogyasri Card	266 (88.7%)	34 (11.3%)
3.	Any member in your family get treated under Rajeev Arogyasri Scheme	27 (9.0%)	273 (91.0%)

Note: n=300, Source: computed field survey

Whether the respondents had utilized health facilities or not was presented in the table No. 7.17. Out of 300 respondents 267 respondents, which is about 89.0 per cent of the respondents stated that they have undergone family planning. Of the total respondent 33 respondents which is about 11.0 per cent of the respondents have reported that they did not undergo family planning. Further it is observed that 88.7 per cent of the respondents' families are having Rajeev Arogyasree cards. The majority 91.0 per cent of the respondents have reported that they did not get the treatment under Rajeev Arogyasree scheme. It should be noted here that though they have Rajeev Arogyasree card, they could not made use of them as they may not know the procedure.

Table No. 7.18

**TABLE SHOWING AWARENESS LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS Vs. ON
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER IN THE VILLAGE**

Variables		Any Primary Health Center in your Village		Total
		Yes	No	
Education	Illiterate	129 (44.3%)	5 (55.6%)	134 (44.7%)
	Primary	56 (19.2%)	0 (.0%)	56 (18.7%)
	Secondary	43 (14.8%)	3 (33.3%)	46 (15.3%)
	Inter	31 (10.7%)	0 (.0%)	31 (10.3%)
	Graduate	32 (11.0%)	1 (11.1%)	33 (11.0%)
Total		291 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2 = 4.893$; $df = 4$; $P < 0.298$ Not significant Figures in Parenthesis indicate Percentage
Source: primary data

It is found from the table No. 7.18 that the awareness level of the respondents on Primary Health centres in their village. Out of 300 respondents 291 respondents are reported that they had awareness about the primary health center in their village, out of which 44.3 per cent of them illiterates respondents have reported that they had awareness about the primary health center in their village, followed by the 19.2 per cent, 14.8 per cent, 10.7 per cent, 11.0 per cent of the respondents revealed that they had awareness about the primary health center in their village at primary, secondary, intermediate, graduate level education respectively. Out of total respondents, only 9 respondents have reported that they did not aware about the primary health center in their villages of

which 55.6 per cent of the respondents were from illiterate group; where as 33.3 per cent of them were from secondary level of education. Calculated the chi-square table value. 4.893 is found to be not significant because it is less than the table value. This indicates that there is no significant association between level of education and knowledge on primary health center in their villages.

Table No. 7.19

TABLE SHOWING EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS Vs. FAMILY PLANNING

Variables		Have you undergone family Planning		Total
		Yes	No	
Education	Illiterate	130 (48.7%)	4 (12.1%)	134 (44.7%)
	Primary	53 (19.9%)	3 (9.1%)	56 (18.7%)
	Secondary	40 (15.0%)	6 (18.2%)	46 (15.3%)
	Inter	25 (9.4%)	6 (18.2%)	31 (10.3%)
	Graduate	19 (7.1%)	14 (42.4%)	33 (11.0%)
Total		267 (100.0%)	33 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2 = 46.307$; $DF = 4$; $p < 0.000$; 0.5% Significant Figures in Parenthesis indicate Percentage

Source: primary data.

The table No. 7.19 shows that the level of education and the family planning of the respondents. It is observed among the total respondents that in 44.7 per cent of them are illiterates, 18.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they have studied upto primary education, followed by 15.3 per cent, 11.0 per cent, 10.3 per cent of the

respondents have informed their education is Secondary, Intermediate and Graduate level of education of the respondents respectively.

Out of 300 respondents 267 respondents are reported that they had undergone the family planning of which majority of them have reported to be illiterate i.e. 48.7 percent, followed by the 19.9 per cent, 15.0 per cent, 9.4 per cent, 7.1 per cent of the respondents have primary, secondary, intermediate, graduate education reported to be undergone family planning respectively. Of the total respondents 33 respondents have reported that they did undergo family planning, of which 18.2 per cent, 18.2 per cent, 12.1 per cent, 9.1 per cent of the respondents have studied upto Secondary, intermediate, illiterates and primary education of the respondents have stated that they did not undergo family planning. Generated the chi-square table value 46.307 is found to be a significant because it is more than table value. This indicates that there is a significant association between level of education and undergone family planning of respondents.

It is interesting to note that higher the education of the respondents i.e. graduation have undergone family planning and less percentage i.e. 7.1 per cent and the highest percentage i.e. 48.7 of respondents have reported that they are illiterates and had undergone family planning. It made it as contradicting that the impression of public that the more of the illiterates and less undergone family planning. As they just believe that the god has given children and the same god will look after them. Another reason is that the less educated and poor are also have an impression that if they have more children; they will be looked after at their oldage. But in this study it is revealed that the both the impressions of above have proved to be irrelevant and the illiterates were in the forefront in undergoing family planning.

Table No. 7.20**TABLE SHOWING AWARENESS REGARDING HIV/AIDS Vs. DALIT
WOMEN**

Variables		Dalit Sub-Section			Total
		Mala	Madiga	Others	
Are you Aware about HIV/AIDS	Yes	98 (100.0%)	190 (98.4%)	9 (100.0%)	297 (99.0%)
	No	0 (.0%)	3 (1.6%)	0 (.0%)	3 (1.0%)
Total		98 (100.0%)	193 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2 = 1.680$; $DF = 2$ $P < 0.432$ Not Significant Figures in Parenthesis indicate Percentage
Note: n= 300, Source: primary data

Distribution of the respondents by whether they have awareness about the HIV/AIDS to different Dalit Sub-Sections presented in table No. 7.20. The majority 99.0 per cent of the respondents have revealed that they had awareness about the HIV/AIDS, remaining 1.0 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they did not awareness about the HIV/AIDS.

Out of the 300 respondents 98 respondents belongs to Mala Dalit sub-section of which 100 per cent of the respondents reported that they had awareness about the HIV/AIDS. Of the total respondents 193 respondents belong to Madiga dalit sub-section of which 98.4 per cent of the respondents reported that they have awareness about the HIV&AIDS. And very meager i.e. 1.6 per cent of women stated that they did not aware about the HIV/AIDS. The 100 per cent of the others of dalit sub-section said they had aware about the HIV/AIDS. Calculated the chi-square table value. 1.680 is found to be

not significant because it is less than table value. This indicates that there is no significant association between awareness about HIV/AIDS and Dalit Sub-Sections.

Table. No 7.21
TABLE SHOWING NUTRITION FOOD FOR PREGNANT WOMEN VS. DALIT WOMEN

Variables		Dalit sub-section			Total
		Mala	Madiga	St	
Who give the nutrition food for pregnant women	Anganawadi	84 (85.7%)	182 (94.3%)	9 (100.0%)	275 (91.7%)
	Others	14 (14.3%)	11 (5.7%)	0 (.0%)	25 (8.3%)
Total		98 (100.0%)	193 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2 = 7.116$ $df = 2$ $P \leq 0.28$ Not significant Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage
Note: n=300, Source: Primary data

The table No. 7.21 shows that the nutrition food for pregnant women and Dalit women. 91.7 per cent of the total sample respondents are reported that Anganawadi centers have been providing the nutrition food for pregnant women and remaining 8.3 per cent of the respondents have revealed that the others giving nutrition food for pregnant women.

The table also shows that the nutrition food for pregnant women and Dalit sub-section. Out of 300 respondents 98 respondents belong to Mala Dalit sub-section of which 85.7 per cent of the respondents stated that the nutrition food had given by Anganawadi and 14.3 per cent of the respondents are noticed that the nutrition food had given by others. Of the total respondents 193 respondents belongs to Madiga Dalit sub-section out of which 94.3 per cent of the respondents reported that the Anganawadi has been providing nutrition food for pregnant women and 5.7 per cent of the respondents reported that the nutrition food for pregnant women had been given by other than Anganawadi. Of the total respondents 9 respondents belongs to other community of dalit

sub section of which 100 per cent of the respondents have revealed that the anganawadi has been given nutrition food for pregnant women. Calculated the chi-square table value 7.116 it is found to be not significant because it is less than the table value. There is no significant association between nutrition food for pregnant women and Dalit Sub-Section.

Table .No 7.22

TABLE SHOWING THE LEVELS OF EDUCATION Vs. SATISFACTION WITH MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT TO THE RESPONDENTS IN THE VILLAGE

Variables		Are you satisfied with the medical services in your village provided by Government		Total
		Yes	No	
Education	Illiterate	122 (44.7%)	12 (44.4%)	134 (44.7%)
	Primary	52 (19.0%)	4 (14.8%)	56 (18.7%)
	Secondary	40 (14.7%)	6 (22.2%)	46 (15.3%)
	Inter	29 (10.6%)	2 (7.4%)	31 (10.3%)
	Graduate	30 (11.0%)	3 (11.1%)	33 (11.0%)
Total		273 (100.0%)	27 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

Note: $X^2=1.924$; $df = 2$, $P<=0.382$ Not significant Figures in parentheses indicate percentage
Source: Primary data.

The table No. 7.22 shows that the levels of Education of the respondents and the medical services provided by Government in the villages of the respondents. In this study they have expressed different views on the medical services provided to the respondents. Out the total respondents, 273 respondents have reported that they have had satisfaction on medical services providing by the government, of which it is observed from the table that the highest percentage of the illiterate respondents stated that they had satisfaction on

medical services providing by the government i.e. 44.7, followed by the Primary, Secondary, Intermediate, and Graduate i.e. 19.0 per cent, 14.7 per cent, 10.6 per cent, 11.0 per cent of the respondents respectively reported that they have satisfied with the medical services in their village providing by the government. Of the total respondents only 27 respondents i.e. 44.4 per cent of the illiterate respondents have reported that they did not have satisfaction on medical services providing by the government, followed by the 18.7 per cent, 15.3 per cent, 10.3 per cent, 11.0 per cent i.e. Primary, Secondary, Intermediate and Graduate respectively. Generated the chi-square value 1.924, is found to be not significant, because it is less than the table value. The results reveal that there is no significant association between education of the respondents and satisfaction of medical services providing by the government.

Table No. 7.23

TABLE SHOWING THE AWARENESS ON THE SERVICES TO PREGNANT WOMEN UNTIL THE DELIVERY IN THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL Vs. DALIT SUB-SECTION

Variable		Dalit Sub-Section			Total
		Mala	Madiga	Others	
Do you aware of the help rendering by government to pregnant women until the delivery in the Government hospitals	Yes	92 (93.9%)	187 (96.9%)	9 (100.0%)	288 (96.0%)
	No	6 (6.1%)	6 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (4.0%)
Total		98 (100.0%)	193 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

Note: $X^2=1.924$; $df = 2$ $P < 0.382$ Not significant Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

Source: primary data

The table No. 7.23 shows that the awareness on rendering in pre-natal services to pregnant women until the delivery in the government hospitals and Dalit sub-sections. Out of the total respondents' 288 respondents of which 96.0 per cent of the Dalit sub -

section respondents are noticed that they have awareness on rendering pre-natal services to pregnant women until the delivery in the government hospitals. Whereas 12 respondents of which 4.0 per cent of the respondents reported that they did not have awareness on rendering pre-natal services to pregnant women until the delivery in the government hospitals.

Among the different Dalit sub-caste categories, Out of the total respondents 98 respondents belongs to Mala Dalit sub-section of which 93.9 per cent of the respondents stated that they have got awareness about services rendering by government to pregnant women until the delivery in the government hospitals. Where as remaining 6.1 per cent of the respondents revealed that they did not have awareness of the services provided by Government for pre-natal care. Out of the 300 respondents 193 respondents belongs to be Madiga Dalit sub-section of which 96.9 per cent of the respondents reported that they had awareness, where as 3.1 per cent of the respondents stated that they did not have aware. Regarding other communities very meager of the total respondents' i.e. 9 respondents, of which 100 per cent respondents revealed that they have aware of the services rendering to pregnant women until the delivery in the government hospitals. Calculate the Chi-square table value 0.382 is found to be not significant because it is less than the table value. The result reveals that there is no significant association between awareness of the services rendering by government to pregnant women until the delivery in the government hospitals and Dalit Sub-Castes.

Table No. 7.24
TABLE SHOWING ANNUAL INCOME Vs. OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Variables		Occupation						Total
		Agricultural Labour	Non-Agricultural Labour	Employed	Business	House Wife	Any Other	
Annual Income	< 5000	1 (.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.7%)
	5001 - 10000	11 (6.5%)	1 (4.3%)	2 (5.9%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (2.9%)	3 (9.1%)	21 (7.0%)
	10001 - 15000	11 (6.5%)	1 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.7%)	3 (9.1%)	17 (5.7%)
	15001 - 20000	82 (48.8%)	3 (13.0%)	2 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (20.0%)	9 (27.3%)	103 (34.3%)
	20001 - >	42 (25.0%)	16 (69.6%)	27 (79.4%)	2 (28.6%)	19 (54.3%)	16 (48.5%)	122 (40.7%)
	Not applicable	21 (12.5%)	2 (8.7%)	3 (8.8%)	1 (14.3%)	6 (17.1%)	2 (6.1%)	35 (11.7%)
Total		168 (100.0%)	23 (100.0%)	34 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	35 (100.0%)	33 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

Note: $X^2 = 96.272$; $df = 25$; $P < = 0.000$, 0.5% Significant Figures in parentheses indicate percentage
Source: Primary data

The table No. 7.24 shows that the annual income and occupation of the respondents. It is evident that the majority of 40.7 per cent of the respondents reported that their annual income is above Rs.20,001, followed by the 34.3 per cent, 11.75 per cent, 7.0 per cent, 5.7 per cent and 0.7 per cent of the respondents noticed that their annual income is in between Rs. 15001-20000. Some of the respondents reported the annual income is not applicable to annual income because they are house wives, Rs. 5001-10000, Rs.10001-15000 and Rs. Less than 5000 of the sample respondents.

Out of the total respondents 168 respondents were agricultural labour of which 48.8 per cent of the respondents have reported that their annual income is in between is 15001-20000, followed by the 25.0 per cent, 12.5 per cent of the respondents noticed that their annual income is in between above Rs.20,001. Some respondents reported that the income is not applicable to annual income because they are house wives. Of the total respondents 23 respondents were non-agricultural labour of which 69.6. Per cent of the respondents have revealed that their annual income was more than Rs.20,001, where as the 13.0 per cent of the respondents stated that their annual income is in between Rs.15,001-20,000. Out of the total respondents 34 respondents have reported that their occupation was employment of which 79.4 per cent of the respondents revealed that their annual income is more than Rs.20001, followed by the 8.7 per cent, 5.9 per cent of the respondents have noticed that their annual income is not applicable, Rs.15,001-20,000. Among the total respondents very meager i.e. 7 respondents have reported that their occupation is business of which 42.9 per cent of the respondents presented that their annual income is in between Rs. 5,001-10,000. Out of the total respondents 33 respondents occupation reported to be any other of which 48.5 per cent of the respondents reported that their annual income is more than Rs.20,001. Out of the total respondents 35 respondents are

reported that their occupation is house wives of which 54.3 per cent reported that their annual income is above Rs.20,000 thousand rupees. Calculate the chi-square table value 96.272 is found to be significant because it is more than the table value, the results revealed a significant association in between annual income and occupation of the respondents. The hypotheses formulated in the study as to enquiry of association of the development of Dalit women and economic background is proved to be true as the chi-square statistical results are proved to be significant.

Table No. 7.25
THE TABLE SHOWS THE LAND HOLDING OF THE RESPONDENTS

VARIABLES (in Acres)		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
LAND HOLDING	< - 0.5	20	6.6
	0.5 - 1	6	2.0
	1 - 1.5	2	0.6
	1.5 - 2	2	0.6
	No land	270	90.0
Total		300	100.0%

Note: n = 300, Source: Primary data

The table No. 7.25 shows that the land holding of the respondents. It is evident that the majority 90.0 per cent of the respondents reported that they did not have land, followed by 6.6 per cent, 2.0 per cent, 0.6 per cent of the respondents are revealed that they have 0.5 acre, 0.5-1 acre, 1 - 1.5 acres, and 1.5 – 2 acres of land holding of the sample respondents. Therefore the majority of the respondents have reported that they did not have agri-land holding. The results of the data revealed that whole land is totally under control of other then the Dalits. Though Government is declaring that the land was also distributed to the weaker section which was not all done as according to the findings of the study.

Figure No. 7.2
Figure showing financial responsibility of the respondents

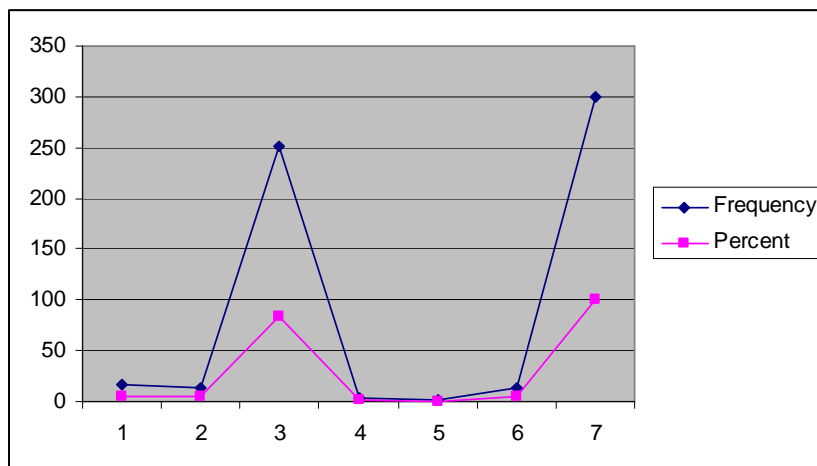


Table No. 7.26
THE TABLE SHOWING FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE RESPONDENTS

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	Husband	17	5.7
	Your self	14	4.7
	Husband and wife	251	83.7
	Father in law	4	1.3
	Mother in law	1	.3
	Father	13	4.3
Total		300	100.0%

Note: n = 300, Source: Primary data

Figure No.7.2, Table No. 7.26 The majority 83.7 per cent of the respondents presented husband and wife have been taking care of financial responsibility of their family. Where as 5.7 per cent of the respondents reported that the husband only takes care of financial responsibility of their family. Followed by the 4.7 per cent, 4.3 per cent of the respondents reported that their family financial responsibility had taken by the respondents themselves and their fathers.

Figure No . 7.3
The awareness of the respondents on the wages giving to the labour
in your village

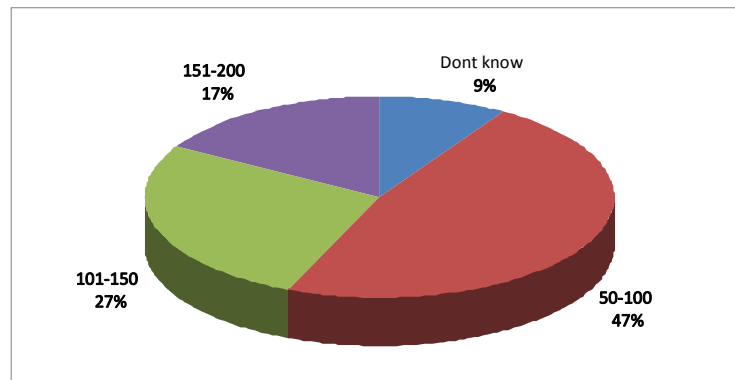


Table No. 7.27
THE TABLE SHOWS THE AWARENESS OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THE
WAGES GIVING TO THE LABOUR IN YOUR VILLAGE

Variable (Per-day)	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	27	9.0
50-100	142	47.3
101-150	81	27.0
151-200	50	16.7
Total	300	100.0%

Note: n= 300, Source: Primary data

The Figure No. 7.3, the Table No.7. 27 shows that the awareness of the respondents on the wages paying to the labour in their village. The majority 47.3 per cent of the respondents reported that the wages are given in between Rs.50-100 per day work. Where as 27.0 percent of the respondent informed that the wages in their villages is in between Rs.101-150 rupees per day. As regards to 17.0 per cent of the respondents reported that the wages in their village in between Rs.151-200 rupees per day work.

Table No. 7.28
THE TABLE SHOWS THE EXCRISE OF VOTE AND PARTICIPATION IN
ELECTIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS

S. No	Variables	Yes	No
1.	Have you exercised your vote for Gram Panchayat Elections, MPTC, ZPTC	269 (89.7%)	31 (10.3%)
2.	Have you exercised your vote for Assembly or Parliamentary Elections	215 (71.7%)	85 (28.3%)
3.	Have you elected ward member, president, MPTC,ZPTC	7 (2.3%)	293 (97.7%)

Note: N=300, Source: Primary data

The table No. 7.28 disclose that the respondents exercising their right to vote for local body elections (Gram Panchayat, MPTC, and ZPTC) and Assemble and Parliamentary elections. It is also elicits from the respondents regarding the participation in the elections. In this study it is revealed that 89.7 percent of the respondents have exercised their right to vote for local body elections (Gram Panchayat, MPTC, ZPTC) and also very insignificant i.e. 10.3 percent have not exercised their right to vote in the local body elections. Another important finding is that there is 71.7 percent of the respondents have exercised their right to vote and 28.3 percent have reported that they were not able to exercise for both Assembly and Parliamentary elections. Out of 300 respondents 7 respondents, of which 2.3 percent of the respondents have revealed that they had been elected in the local body election i.e. (Gram Panchayat Ward member, Gram Panchayat President, M.P.T.C and Z.P.T.C). Though not given any question in this study regarding the participation in the Assembly and Parliamentary elections, no one has informed that they have contested for the Assemble and Parliamentary elections. It is also noticed that they don't have awareness they could also participation in general quota in all elections. Though the data may not be stated here.

Table No. 7.29
TABLE SHOWING AWARENESS ON POLITICAL PARTIES AND
PARTICIPATION OF VOTING ELECTIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS

S. No	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Do you aware which party of your village president, MPTC, ZPTC		
	Congress	251	83.7
	TDP	49	16.3
2.	How many times participated in voting Gram Panchayat Elections		
	Not participated	8	2.7
	1 Time	6	2.0
	2 Times	31	10.3
	3 Times	96	32.0
	More than 3 Times	159	53.0
3.	Have you got membership of any political party		
	Congress	29	9.7
	TDP	6	2.0
	No membership	265	88.3

Note: n = 300, Source: Primary data

The table No. 7.29 shows that the awareness of the respondents on political parties in the village level. The majority of 83.7 per cent of the respondents reported that their village President, MPTC, ZPTC belongs to the Congress party and remaining 16.3 per cent of the respondents stated that their village President, MPTC, ZPTC are belongs to Telugu Desam Party. As regards to 53.0 per cent of the respondents participated voting more than three times of gram panchayat elections. Followed by the, One time, Two times, Three times i.e. 2.0 per cent, 10.3 per cent, 32.0 per cent of the respondents respectively have revealed that they had

participated in voting to grama panchayat elections and remaining 2.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they did not participate in voting to gram panchayats elections. The majority i.e. 88.3 per cent of the respondents informed that they did not have membership of any political party. About 9.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they have a membership in Congress political party. Where as 2.0 per cent of the respondents presented that they have membership in Telugu Desam political party.

Table No. 7.30
TABLE SHOWING EDUCATION LEVELS Vs AWARENESS OF THE
RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR SC, ST ACCORDING TO THE 73rd
CONSTITUTIONAL AMMENDMENT

Variables		Awareness on reservation of seats for SC,ST according to the 73rd, constitutional amendment Act		Total
		Yes	No	
Education	Illiterate	5 (8.5%)	129 (53.5%)	134 (44.7%)
	Primary	4 (6.8%)	52 (21.6%)	56 (18.7%)
	Secondary	8 (13.6%)	38 (15.8%)	46 (15.3%)
	Inter	11 (18.6%)	20 (8.3%)	31 (10.3%)
	Graduate	31 (52.5%)	2 (0.8%)	33 (11.0%)
Total		59 (100.0%)	241 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2=147.382$, $df = 4$, $P < 0.000$ Significant 0.05% Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage ,
 Note: n = 300, Source : Primary data

T

The table No. 7.30 shows that the education levels of respondents and awareness on reservation of seats for SCs, STs in the Panchayati Raj Institutions according to 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. Out of the total respondents, 59 respondents have reported that they had awareness of the 73rd constitutional amendment Act for reservation of seats for SCs, STs, in the Panchayats of which 52.5 per cent who studied upto graduation, followed by the 18.6 per cent, 13.6 per cent of the respondents informed that they have intermediate, secondary and primary level of education respectively. Of the total respondents 241 respondents have reported that they did not have awareness about the 73rd constitutional amendment Act for reservation of seats for SCs, STs, in the Panchayats, of which 53.5 per cent of the respondents who were illiterates, followed by the 21.6 per cent, 15.8 per cent, 8.3 per cent, 0.8 per cent of the respondents who were studied upto primary, secondary, intermediate and graduate level of education. Calculated the chi-square table value 147.382, it is found to be significant because it is more than table value. The results reveal a significant association between levels of education and awareness about the reservation of seats for SCs, STs, according to the 73rd constitutional amendment Act. In this table it can be said that the higher the education level of respondents, the higher awareness and the illiterate have reported to be that they did not have awareness on 73rd constitutional amendment Act. The hypotheses formulated in this study as to enquiry of association of the awareness of the Dalit women and educational background is proved to be true as the chi-square statistical results are proved to be significant.

Table No. 7.31
TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS Vs. PARTICIPATION
IN GRAM PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS

Variables		Participated Gram Panchayats Elections		Total
		Yes	No	
Occupation	Agriculture	151 (56.1%)	17 (54.8%)	168 (56.0%)
	Non-Agriculture Activities	20 (7.4%)	3 (9.7%)	23 (7.7%)
	Employed both Govt. and Private	32 (11.9%)	2 (6.5%)	34 (11.3%)
	Business in	7 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (2.3%)
	House wife	31 (11.5%)	4 (12.9%)	35 (11.7%)
	Other than the above	28 (10.4%)	5 (16.1%)	33 (11.0%)
Total		269 (100.0%)	31 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2 = 2.596$; $df = 5$, $P < 0.762$ Not significant Figures parenthesis indicate percentage
Note: n = 300, Source: primary data

The table No. 7.31 shows that the occupation of the respondents and their participation in the gram panchayat elections have disclosed here. It is evident that the most of the respondents i.e. 56.0 per cent have reported that their occupation is agricultural labour, followed by 7.7 per cent, 11.3 per cent, 2.3 per cent, 11.7 per cent and 11.0 per cent of the respondents respectively informed that their occupation is non-agricultural labour, employed, business and house wives of the dalit sub-section.

Out of the total respondents 269 respondents have reported that they had participated in voting to the grama panchayats elections of which 56.1 per cent of the respondents expressed

that they have participated in voting in the grama Panchayat elections their occupation is agricultural labour, followed by the non-agricultural, employed, business, house wives, other activities, i.e. 7.4 per cent, 11.9 per cent, 2.6 per cent, 11.5 per cent, 10.4 per cent, of the respondents have expressed that they did not participate in Gram panchayat elections. Of the total respondents 31 respondents, of which 54.8 per cent of the respondents were from the agricultural labourers, followed by the 9.7 per cent, 6.5 per cent, 0.0 per cent, 12.9 per cent, 16.1 per cent, of the non-agricultural labour, employed, business, house wives, other activities. In calculation of testing of the chi-square table value 2.596, it is found to be not significant because it is less than the table value. The result reveals that there is no significant association in between the occupation and participation in the gram panchayats elections of the respondents.

Table No. 7.32**TABLE SHOWING EDUCATION LEVELS OF THE RESPONDENTS VS. THEIR UTILIZATION OF RIGHT TO VOTE**

Variables		Utilization of right to vote		Total
		Yes	No	
Education	Illiterate	130 (44.5%)	4 (50.0%)	134 (44.7%)
	Primary	56 (19.2%)	0 (0.0%)	56 (18.7%)
	Secondary	43 (14.7%)	3 (37.5%)	46 (15.3%)
	Inter	31 (10.6%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (10.3%)
	Graduate	32 (11.0%)	1 (12.5%)	33 (11.0%)
Total		292 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2 = 5.087$, $df = 4$, $P < = 0.279$ Not Significant Figures parentheses indicate percentage
 Note: n = 300, Source: Primary data.

The table No. 7.32 shows that the education levels and utilization of right to vote of the respondents. The majority 44.7 per cent of the respondents are reported to be illiterates. As regards to 18.7 per cent of the respondents are expressed that they studied upto primary education, followed by 15.3 per cent, 11.0 per cent, 10.3 per cent of the respondents have informed that their education upto Secondary, Intermediate and Graduate level the of Dalit women.

Out of the total respondents 292 respondents have reported that they had utilized their right to vote of which 44.5 per cent were illiterates, followed by the primary, secondary, intermediate, graduate educators i.e. 19.2 per cent, 14.7 per cent, 10.6 per cent, 11.0 per cent,

As regards of the total respondents, only a few i.e. 8 respondents of which 50.0 per cent of the illiterates respondents did not utilize right to vote, followed by the 37.5 per cent, 12.5 per cent of the of the respondents studied upto secondary, graduate levels of educators. Calculating the chi-square table value 5.087 it was found to be not significant because it is less than the table value. The results have did not find any significant association in between education and utilization of right to vote of the respondents.

Though it may not be found a significant association, higher the exercise of their right to vote been found in the illiterates and the less exercised their vote of right i.e. 50% have also found from the same group.

Table No. 7.33
TABLE SHOWING AWARENESS ON PANCHAYAT ACTIVITIES OF THE RESPONDENTS

S.No	Variables	Yes	No
1.	Regarding Gram Panchayat activities for development of village	257 (85.7%)	43 (14.3%)
2	Regarding ward members role in developing village	246 (82.0%)	54 (18.0%)
3.	Regarding the reservation of seats for SC,ST according to the 73 rd constitutional amendment Act	59 (19.7%)	241 (80.3%)
4.	Utilization of right to vote	292 (97.3%)	8 (2.7%)
5.	Have you participated in Co-Operative Society Elections	5 (1.7%)	295 (98.3%)

Note: n =300, Source: primary data

The table No. 7.33 presented that the awareness about Gram Panchayat activities of the respondents. Out of 300 respondents 257 respondents which is about 85.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they had awareness about Gram Panchayat activities in the development of the village. Of the total respondents 43 respondents which is about 14.3 per

cent of the respondents reported that they did not aware of the Gram Panchayat activities for developing their villages. As regards the 82.0 per cent of the respondents are reported that they know about the role of the ward members in the development activities of the village, remaining 18.0 per cent of the respondents have expressed that they did not know about the role of ward members in the village. The majority of 80.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that they did not aware about the reservation of seats in Gram Panchayats according to 73rd constitutional amendment Act. About 19.7 per cent of the respondents revealed that they had awareness about reservation of seats in Gram Panchayats according 73rd constitutional amendment Act. The majority of 97.3 per cent of the respondents had utilized the right to vote. Where as 2.7 per cent of the respondents have reported that they did not utilized the right to vote. About 98.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that they did not participated voting in Co-operative society elections and remaining 1.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they have participated voting in Co-operatives society elections.

Table No. 7.34
TABLE SHOWING ABOUT THE AWARENESS ON DALIT SUB-CASTE IN
GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Variables		Dalit Sub-Section			Total
		Mala	Madiga	Others	
Dalit Sub-Caste in Gram Panchayat activities for development of village	Yes	89 (90.8%)	166 (86.0%)	2 (22.2%)	257 (85.7%)
	No	9 (9.2%)	27 (14.0%)	7 (77.8%)	43 (14.3%)
Total		98 (100.0%)	193 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2=31.638, df = 2, P < = 0.000$ Significant 0.5% Figures parentheses indicate percentage
Note: n=300, Source: primary data

The table 7.34 shows on awareness about Gram Panchayats activities for development of the village and Dalit sub-castes. The majority 85.7 per cent of the respondents expressed that they had awareness in the grama panchayat activities for development of the village, whereas 14.3 per cent of the respondent revealed that they did not had awareness of the gram panchayats activities development of village.

The distribution of different Dalit sub-Castes, Out of 300 respondents 98 respondents belongs to Mala Dalit sub-section of which 90.8 per cent of the respondents have reported that they had awareness about the gram Panchayat activities in the development of village. Regarding 9.2 per cent of the respondents have revealed that they did not awareness of the gram panchayats activities in the development of the village. Of the total respondents, 193 respondents belongs to Madiga Dalit sub-section, of which 86.0 per cent of the Madiga Dalit sub-Caste reported that they had awareness about the Gram Panchayats activities in the development of their villages, remaining 14.0 per cent of the respondents Madiga Dalit sub-Caste reported that they did not have awareness about the Gram Panchayats activities in the development of their villages. Of the total respondents 9 respondents belongs to other communities of Dalit sub-section of which 77.8 per cent i.e. STs respondents reported that they did not aware about Gram Panchayat activities in the development of their villages, remaining 22.2 per cent of the respondents have reported that they got awareness on Gram Panchayat activities in the development of their villages. Generated the chi-square table value i.e. 31.638, is found to be significant because it is more than table value. The results revealed a significant association in between the Dalit sub-Castes of the respondents and their activities in the Gram Panchayat development. It implied that the majority STs do not have awareness that they can participate in the activities of the development of their villages.

Table No. 7.35**TABLE SHOWING THE AWARENESS ON THE WARD MEMBERS ROLE IN DEVELOPING THEIR VILLAGES Vs. DALIT SUB-CASTE**

Variables		Dalit Sub-Section			Total
		Mala	Madiga	STs	
Awareness of the respondents on the ward members role in developing their villages	Yes	85 (86.7%)	159 (82.4%)	2 (22.2%)	246 (82.0%)
	No	13 (13.3%)	34 (17.6%)	7 (77.8%)	54 (18.0%)
Total		98 (100.0%)	193 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2=23.297, df = 2, P < = 0.000$ Significant 0.5% Figures parentheses indicate percentage, Note: n=300,
Source : primary data

The table No. 7.35 shows that the awareness of the respondents on the role of the ward members in the developing their villages and dalit sub-sections was trying to findout. The majority i.e. 82.0 per cent of the Dalit sub section respondents reveled that they have awareness about their ward member in the developing their villages, remaining 18.0 per cent of the respondents have informed that they did not had awareness of the ward member role in the developing village.

Among the different Dalit sub-sections, Out of 300 respondents, 98 respondents belongs to Mala Dalit sub-section, of which 86.7 per cent of the respondents stated that they had aware of the role played by the ward members in developing their villages. About 13.3 per cent of Mala Dalit sub-caste do not know about the role of the ward members in the developing their villages. Of the total respondents, 193 respondents belongs to Madiga Dalit sub-section of which 82.4 per cent of the Madiga dalit sub-caste respondents have revealed that they know about the role of the ward members in the developing their villages, remaining i.e. 17.6 per cent of the Madiga Dalit sub-caste informed that they did not know about the role of the ward

members in the development of their villages. Out of the total respondents i.e. 9 respondents of which 77.8 per cent of the Others of the Dalit sub-section respondents have reported that they did not know about the role of the ward members in the development of their village and remaining 22.2 per cent of the respondents stated that they know the role of the ward members in the developing of their villages. Generated the chi-square table value i.e. 23.297 is found to be significant as it is more than the table value. The results reveal that a significant association was established in between the role of ward members in their development of their villages and Dalit sub-Caste of the respondents. Higher the percentage i.e. 77.8% of respondents reported that they have found that the other than the Dalit sub-Caste i.e. Sts did not know the role of ward members role in their development activities of their villages.

Table No. 7.36
TABLE SHOWING AGE Vs. JOINING IN SELF HELP GROUPS (S.H.Gs) OF THE RESPONDENTS

Variables		Have you joined in S.H.Gs		Total
		Yes	No	
Age	< 20	2 (0.8%)	9 (17.3%)	11 (3.7%)
	21 - 30	50 (20.2%)	18 (34.6%)	68 (22.7%)
	31 - 40	117 (47.2%)	8 (15.4%)	125 (41.7%)
	41 - 50	79 (31.9%)	17 (32.7%)	96 (32.0%)
Total		248 (100.0%)	52 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2 = 46.322$; $df = 3$, $P < 0.000$; Significant 0.5% Figures parentheses indicate in the percentage
Note: n=300, Source: primary data

The table No. 7.36 shows the age and joining in the SHGs. Out of the total sample of the respondents 248 respondents have joined in SHGs (Self Help Groups) of which i.e. 47.2 per cent of the respondents age group is in between 31-40 followed by the 31.9 per cent, 20.2 per cent of the respondents have joined in SHGs, their age groups is in between 41-50, 21-30 of the respondents. Out of the 300 respondents 52 respondents have not joined in SHGs, of which 34.6 per cent of the respondents in the age group were between 21-30. Calculated the chi-square table value i.e. 46.322 was found to be significant, because it is more than the table value. The results revealed that a significant association was found in between the age and joining in self help groups (SHGs). Very less i.e. 0.8 percent have reported in between < 20 years of their age and majority of their i.e. 47.2 percent have found to be joined in between the age group of 31- 40 years of their age.

Table No. 7.37
TABLE SHWOING AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS Vs. THE REASONS FOR JOINING THE SELF HELP GROUPS (S.H.Gs)

Variables (in years)		Reasons for join in SHGs					Total
		Not Applicable	For getting loans	Promoting savings	Social status	Domestic needs	
Age	< 20	9 (17.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (3.7%)
	21 - 30	18 (34.6%)	8 (16.0%)	41 (21.8%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	68 (22.7%)
	31 - 40	8 (15.4%)	28 (56.0%)	86 (45.7%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (42.9%)	125 (41.7%)
	41 - 50	17 (32.7%)	14 (28.0%)	59 (31.4%)	2 (66.7%)	4 (57.1%)	96 (32.0%)
Total		52 (100.0%)	50 (100.0%)	188 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2 = 53.995$ df = 12 P<0.000 Significant 0.5% Figures parentheses indicate in the percentage
 Note: n=300, Source: Primary data

The table No. 7.37 shows that the Age and reasons for joining in self help groups (SHGs). Out of the 300 respondents 52 respondents have reported that they did join in the self help groups, of which 34.6 per cent of respondents were in between the age group of 21-30. Of the total sample respondents 50 respondents have informed that they have joined in the SHGs for getting loans, of which 56.0 per cent in between the age group of 31-40. Regarding the 188 respondents revealed that they had joined in the self help group promoting savings of which 45.7 per cent of respondents in their age group in between 31-40. As regards to 3 respondents have stated that they had joined in the self help group for their social status of which 66.7 per cent of the respondents in between the age group of 41-50 years, followed by 57.1 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have joined in SHGs for domestic needs in the age group of in between 41-50. Calculated chi-square table value i.e. 53.995 is found to be significant as it is more than the table value. The results revealed a significant association in between the age and reasons in joining SHGs.

The reporting of the respondents have noticed 66.7 percent in between the age group of 41 – 50 years have joined in S.H.Gs is only for their social status followed by 57.1 percent, 56 percent in between 41 – 50 years of age and 31 – 40 of the age have reported that the reason for joining S.H.Gs is for domestic needs and for getting loans. The general impression and the basic purpose of S.H.Gs are for their financial help in their need and for inculcating the habits of saving, but it is very important finding through S.H.Gs was that the highest majority in the age group of in between 41-50 have expressed that they can attain good social status in their village.

Table No. 7.38
TABLE SHOWING RESPONDENTS AWARENESS ON SELF HELP
GROUPS (S.H.Gs) MANAGEMENT

S. No	variables	frequency	percentage
1.	Do you have an habit of saving		
	Yes	181	60.3
	No	119	39.7
2.	Is your groups confined to one caste or all castes (n=248)		
	One Caste	239	96.3
	All Castes	9	3.6
3.	How many members have joined in your group (n= 248)		
	0 - 5	8	3.2
	50 - 10	199	80.2
	10 - 15	41	16.6
4.	How much monthly saving of the beneficiaries (n=248)		
	Rs.00 - 50	131	52.8
	Rs.50 - 100	102	41.1
	Rs.100 - 150	7	2.8
	Rs.150 - 200	8	3.2
5.	Do you maintaining attendance register in your group (n=248)		
	Yes	247	99.59
	No	1	0.40
6.	Do you maintaining group meetings regularly, (n=248)		
	Yes	246	99.19
	No	2	0.80
7.	Do your group collect the monthly saving (n=248)		
	Yes	248	100.0
	No	0	0.0
8.	Have you maintaining minutes books, (n=248)		
	Yes	246	99.2
	No	2	0.8
9.	Have you taken revolving fund, (n=248)		
	Yes	84	33.8
	No	164	66.1
10.	How much amount of loan taken from revolving fund (n=248)		
	Not taken	164	66.1
	Rs. 10000.00	77	31.0
	Rs.15000.00	7	2.8

Source: Primary data

The table No. 7.38 shows that the awareness on S.H.Gs management of the respondents. The highest 60.3 per cent of the respondents reported that they are having a habit of the saving and remaining 39.7 per cent of the respondents stated that they did not have the habit of the saving. As regards the 96.3 per cent of the respondents expressed that they had confined their group to one caste, while 3.6 per cent of the respondents stated that their group consists of all castes. It can be learned that about drawn from the 80.2 per cent of the respondents have reported in their group they were in between 5-10 members have formed. Where as 52.8 per cent of the respondents informed that their monthly saving was Rs. 50 rupees per month.

Majority i.e. 99.19 per cent of respondents informed that they have been maintaining attendance registers. About 99.19 per cent of the respondents revealed that they have been conducting group meetings regularly. Cent per cent of the respondents have been collecting the monthly savings in the meetings group. Where as 99.2 per cent of the respondents informed that they have been maintaining minutes books. About 66.1 per cent of the respondents, they could not taken revolving fund and remaining 33.8 per cent of the respondents had been taking revolving fund. About 31.0 per cent of the respondents reported that they have been taking as loan Rs.10000.00 from revolving fund.

Table No. 7.39
THE TABLE SHOWING BARROWING LOANS FROM THE S.H.Gs BY THE
RESPONDENTS

S. No	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Have you taken loan from SHGs		
	Not Applicable	52	17.33
	Yes	248	82.33
2.	How much amount of loan taken (n=248) (in Rupees)		
	< 5000	87	35.0
	5001 - 10000	48	19.3
	10001 - 15000	17	6.8
	15001 - 20000	32	12.9
	20001 - >	64	25.8
3.	What purpose did you take loan		
	Consumption	18	7.25
	Income generated Project	30	12.09
	Agricultural investment	35	14.11
	House construction	45	18.14
	Education of the children	120	48.38

Note: n=300, Source: Primary data

The table No. 7.39 shows the barrowing of loans from the SHGs by the respondents. The Self Help Group concept is more impressive or attractive for the development of women in the villages, in this study majority i.e. 82.33 per cent of the respondents had reported that they have taken loan from SHGs; around 35.0 per cent of the respondents revealed that they had been taken less than Rs.5000 rupees. Where as 21.33 per cent of the respondents revealed that they have taken more than Rs.20000 rupees. The majority of i.e. 48.38 per cent of respondents have informed that they have taken for the loan for the purpose of their children education.

According to this study, it was found that there is a good significance in investing money for their children's education which was borrowed from S.H.Gs and also found the changing attitude of Dalit Women for educating their children.

Table No. 7.40
TABLE SHOWING MANAGEMENT OF BANK TRANSACTIONS BY THE RESPONDENTS

S. No	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Do you have an idea about banking		
	Yes	280	93.3
	No	20	6.6
2	What is your opinion on banking services		
	Getting loans	50	16.7
	Beneficial to rich people	22	7.3
	Beneficial to the poor people and needy	42	14.0
	Less interest and easy installments	186	62.0
3.	Do you maintain individual bank pass book		
	Yes	154	51.3
	No	146	48.7

Note : n=300, Source : primary data

The table No.7.40 shows that the management of banking transaction by the respondents. It is evident that 93.3 per cent of the respondents revealed that they have an idea on banking transactions after joining in SHGs; remaining 6.6 per cent of the respondents have reported that they don't have an idea about banking. As regards the opinion on banking it was found that 62.0 per cent respondents reported that they feel less interest and easy installments for the money borrowed from the banks. Followed by the getting loans, beneficial to the rich people, beneficial to the poor people and needy etc. i.e. 16.7 percent, 7.3 per cent, and 14.0 per

cent of the respondents have found from the data. The data on individual bank passbooks, the majority 51.33 per cent of the respondents revealed that they have been maintaining individual bank passbooks. Where as 48.7 per cent of the respondents did not maintain individual pass books. Because of the joining as a member in the SHGs they have got good knowledge on banking transactions and major chunk of the respondents have been maintaining bank pass-books. It is also noticed the installments payments are more easy for them to repay loans and the interest is also very comfortable for them.

Table No. 7.41
THE TABLE SHOWING THE TAKING LOANS FROM THE BANK BY THE
S.H.Gs MEMBERS

S. No	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	How much amount loan the bank is given to your group (n = 248)		
	Rs. 50000	88	35.4
	Rs.50001-100000	47	18.9
	Rs.100001-150000	17	6.8
	Rs.150001-200000	32	12.9
	Above 200000	64	25.8
2.	Do you now how much interest is collected on every Rs.100/- on your borrowing		
	90 paisa	7	2.8
	25paisa	240	96.7
	50paisa	1	0.4

Note: n=248, Source: primary data

The table No. 7.41 shows taking loans from the Banks by the SHGs members. It is understood the the majority i.e. 35.4 percent of the respondents reported that their group had taken loan upto Rs. 50,000 rupees. Followed by the group Rs.50,001-1,00,000; Rs.1,00,001-

1,50,000; Rs.1,50,001-2,00,000 and above Rs.2,00,001 i.e. 18.9 per cent, 6.8 per cent, 12.9 per cent, and 25.8 per cent of the respondents had taken loans. The majority i.e. 96.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they have paying interest @ 25 paisa for every Rs.100/-. Anyway it is very interesting to note that in this present day it is rarely heard about the interest rate of 25 paisa, but the members of S.H.Gs have a good pride in enjoying at the cheaper rate.

Table No. 7.42
TABLE SHOWING AWARENESS ON THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGES AS WELL AS THE RESPONDENTS

S. No	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Do you know Government Programmes (n = 300)		
	Yes	280	93.3
	No	20	6.6
2.	Which type of Government Programmes do you know (n = 300)		
	DWCRA / MGNREGS	278	92.6
	PMRY	10	3.3
	CMEY	12	4.0
3.	Have you MGNREGS job card in your family (n = 300)		
	Yes	219	73.0
	No	81	27.0
4.	How many days work providing in Gram Panchayat in one year (n = 219)		
	Not Apply for work	35	15.9
	0 - 25	58	26.4
	26 - 50	46	21.0
	51 - 75	3	1.3
	76 - 100	7	3.1
	Not providing	70	31.9
5.	How much money earning through MGNREGS works per day (n=114)		
	Rs.50 - 75	19	16.6
	Rs.75 - 100	75	65.78
	Rs.100 - Above	20	17.54

Source : primary data

The table No. 7.42 shows that the awareness of the Government Programmes providing for the development both villages as well as the sample respondents. The majority i.e. 93.3 per cent of the respondents reported that they had awareness of the Government

programmes; where as 6.6 per cent of the respondents have revealed that they did not know the Government programmes. About 92.6 per cent of the respondents have revealed that they know the different programmes organizing by Govt. like DWCRA/MGNREGS programmes, followed by the 3.3 per cent, 4.0 per cent of the respondents have stated that they know the PMRY, CMEY. Among the 73.0 per cent of the respondents have reported that their family is having MGNREGS job card, where as 27.0 per cent of the respondents have noticed that their family did not have MGNREGS job card.

It is understood that the majority of the respondents are i.e. 31.9 per cent of the sample respondents revealed that the gram Panchayat did not provide work, followed by the 26.7 per cent, 21.0 per cent, 15.9 per cent, 3.0 per cent and 1.3 per cent of the respondents revealed that the grama Panchayat is providing for 0 -25 days of work, not apply for work, for 26 – 50 days of work, for 51 – 75 days of work, and for 76 – 100 days of work. Among the 65.78 per cent of the respondents reported that they have been earning per day work was in between Rs.75-100, followed by the 17.54 per cent of the respondents have revealed that they have been earning per day more than Rs.100 per head.