

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **PERSONAL PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS**

**The analysis on the respondents of the Dalit Sub-Section:** Out of 300 respondents 98 respondents which is about 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 are from Other Communities of Dalit sub-sections have found. The majority i.e. 41.6 per cent of the respondents have 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 fall in 21-30 years of age group and only remaining 3.6 per cent are in less than the 20 years of age group. 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 religion.

It is found that the majority of the respondents i.e. 90.7 per cent have got married, 7.7 per cent were Unmarried and only very meager i.e.1.7 per cent was Widows. The data also revealed that the major chunk of the respondents i.e. 44.7 per cent are illiterates followed by Primary, Secondary, Inter and Degree, etc i.e. 18.7 per cent, 15.3 per cent, 10.3 per cent and 11.0 per cent respectively from the total respondents. The data on annual income showed that the highest respondents i.e. 40.7 per cent have reported that they were earning more than Rs. 20,001/- and 34.3 per cent of the respondents annual income is in between Rs.15,001 – 20,000/- and 11.7 per cent of the respondents have reported that their annual income is not applicable since they are 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 is in between Rs.10,000 – 15,000/-. And only very meager i.e. 0.7 per cent of the respondents annual income fellin below Rs.5000/-.

- Annual Income of the head of the family of the respondents:** The majority i.e. 68.6 per cent of the respondents have reported that their head of the family income was in between Rs. 20,000-30,000, 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 respectively have reported that their heads of the families annual income was in between Rs. 30001- 40000, Rs.40001 – 50000, Rs. 50001 – 60000 and more than Rs. 60001 respectively of the respondents. Among them 1.6 per cent of the respondents have reported that they were do not fall in one of the above mentioned (not applicable for all the above) groups of annual income of the head of the family, and they were widows.
- Analyses on the type of residence of the respondents:** It was found that 52.0 per cent of the respondents were living in R.C.C houses; 42.3 per cent of the respondents were living in the Thatched houses and 5.7 per cent of the respondents were living in Tailed houses. The majority 62.7 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have no sanitary facility and remaining i.e. 37.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have sanitary facilities. The majority of the respondents i.e. 91.3 percent have reported that their family was Nuclear family, where as 8.0 percent of the respondents have reported that there is a joint family, and very few i.e. 0.7 per cent of the respondents have reported that theirs was an extended family.
- The Size of the family of respondents:** It was found that the majority i.e. 74.0 per cent of the respondents' family size was in between 4 – 7 members. 18.3 percent of the respondents were reported that their family size was in between 1 – 3 members, 7.3 per cent of the respondents have expressed that their size of the family was above 8 members. The majority of i.e. 56.0 per cent of the respondents occupation was agricultural labourer,

followed by the 7.7 per cent, 11.3 per cent, 2.3 per cent, 11.0 per cent and 11.7 per cent of the respondents have informed that they are non-agricultural-labour, employed, business, house wife and any other respectively of their occupation.

- **Analysis on the Dalit Sub-section Respondents age:** It was found from the data that 41.5 per cent of the respondents were 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 and 3.7 per cent of the respondents were in the age group in between 21-30, and less than 20 years of age group respectively of the sample respondents.

Age of the Dalit sub – section respondents have expressed through this study that out of 300 respondents 98 respondents are belong to Mala Dalit sub section, which was about 44.9 per cent of the respondents were in the age group of in between 31-40 years, followed by 33.7 per cent of the respondents are in the age group of in between 41-50, followed by 17.3 per cent and 4.1 per cent of the respondents were in the age group of in between 21-30 and less than 20 years of the respondents were in the same sub-section. A major chunk i.e.193 respondents have informed that they were from the Madiga Dalit sub-section, of the total respondents, out of which 39.4 per cent of the respondents were in the age group of in between 31-40, followed by 31.6, per cent and 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 were found from the same sub section. Out of 300 respondents 9 respondents were from the other communities of Dalit sub section, of the total respondents, out of which 55.6 per cent of the respondents were in the age groups of in between 31-40. Among them 22.2 per cent of the respondents were found in the age group of in between 41-50, and in the same i.e. 22.2 per cent of the respondents were have found in the age group of in between 21-30. The generated chi-square value 3.501 was

found to be not significant, because it is less than the normal value. As per the statistical calculations there is no significant relation in between the age of the respondents and the Dalit Sub-Section.

- **The Occupation of the Dalit Women of the respondents:** The majority 56.0 per cent of the respondents have reported that their occupation is agricultural labour, followed by 7.7 per cent and 11.3 per cent, 2.3 per cent, 11.7 per cent and 11.0 per cent of the respondents have noticed that their occupation is non-agricultural labour, employed, business, house wife of the dalit women respectively.

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

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 and 11.4 per cent and 11.4 per cent of the respondents have reported that their occupation is employed, business, house wives and any other respectively. It is noticed that the other community of the dalit sub-section, out of 300 respondents 9 respondents of which 55.6 per cent of the respondents have reported that their occupation is agricultural labour, followed by 11.1 per cent, 11.1 per cent and 22.2 per cent of

the respondents reported that their occupation is non-agricultural, employed, any other and house wives respectively.

- **Annual income of the Dalit Women respondents:** It is found that majority of the respondents i.e. 40.7 per cent are reported that their annual income is more than Rs. 20001. Where as 34.3 per cent of the respondents reported that their annual income is in between Rs. 15001-20000, and 11.7 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they did not applicable to annual income because they are house wives. Followed by 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.5001-10000, Rs.10001-15000, and less than Rs. 5000 rupees respectively.
- **The annual income of the respondents in the different sub-caste from Dalit women:** Out of the 300 respondents 98 respondents reported that they belong to Mala Dalit sub-section, of which 44.9 per cent of the respondents have reported that their annual income is in between Rs. 15001-20000, where as 38.8 per cent of the respondents reported that their annual income is more than Rs.20001. Followed by 7.1 per cent, 6.1 per cent, 2.0 per cent and 1.0 per cent of the respondents reported that their annual income is in between Rs.5001-10000, Not applicable, Rs.10001- 15000, and less than Rs.5000 respectively. Regarding Madiga Dalit sub-section of the total sample 193 respondents i.e. 43.5 per cent of the respondent's annual income is more than Rs. 20001. It is noticed that 30.6 per cent of the respondent's annual income is in between Rs.15001-20000, where as 15 per cent of the respondents are not applicable to annual income category as they are house wives, followed by 6.2 per cent, 4.1 per cent and 0.5 per cent of the respondent's annual income is in between Rs.1001-15000, 5001-10000

and less than Rs.5000 rupees. Among the other community of the dalit sub section out of 300 respondents, only 9 respondents are found, out 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.

- **Nature of the house of the 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 reported that they are living in Thatched houses and remaining 5.7 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they are living in Tiled houses.
- **The nature of residence and of the different Dalit sub-section of the respondents:** Out of 300 respondents 98 respondents belong to Mala Dalit sub-section out of which 60.2 per cent of the respondents reported that their nature of house in which they are living in is RCC house. Among the 32.7 per cent of the respondents revealed that their nature of house in which they are living in is Thatched house and remaining 7.1 per cent of the respondents have noticed that their nature of house was Tiled house. Regarding Madiga Dalit sub-section, out of the total 300 respondents 193 respondents have reported that out of which 50.3 per cent of the respondents nature of house was RCC, followed by 45.1 per cent and 4.7 per cent of the respondents have noticed that their nature of house is Thatched and Tiled respectively. As regards to the other community very meager i.e. 9 respondents of which 88.9 per cent of the respondents reported that their nature of house is Thatched, and remaining 11.1 per cent of the respondents reported that their nature of house is tiled.

- **The Assets of the sample respondents:** Out of 300 respondents 270 which is about 90.0 per cent of the respondents reported that they are living in their own houses, followed by the 7.3 per cent and 2.6 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they are living in rented and other houses respectively. Of the total respondent 276 which is about 92.0 per cent of the respondents has reported that their house has electrification facility and remaining 8.0 per cent of the respondents have informed that their house 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 and 6.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they have cycle, and motor cycle respectively. 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 reported that they did not have any milk animals.

## **EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DALIT WOMEN**

- **Educational status of the Dalit Women and their sub section:** It is observed that the 44.7 per cent of the respondents are reported that they are illiterates. Around 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 and 10.3 per cent of the respondents have informed that they studied upto the Secondary, Intermediate and Graduate levels respectively.

- Literacy levels of the Dalit sub-section of the total respondents:** 98 respondents have reported that they belong to Mala Dalit sub section, out of which 42.9 per cent of the respondents have reported that they are illiterates. Where as 21.4 per cent of the respondents reported that their education level is primary, followed by 15.3 per cent, 13.3 per cent and 7.1 per cent of the respondents expressed that they have studied upto the Secondary, Intermediate and Graduate levels respectively. Regarding Madiga Dalit sub-section of the total respondents 193 out of which 43.5 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they are illiterates. Among them 18.1 per cent of the respondents have reported that they studied upto primary level, followed by 16.1 per cent, 13.0 per cent and 9.3 per cent of the respondents reported that their educational status is Secondary, Graduate and Intermediate levels respectively. Across the total respondents very meager 9 respondents are from other community of Dalit sub section, out of which 88.9 per cent of the respondents have reported that they were illiterates, and only 11.1 per cent of the respondents have reported that they studied upto Graduation level.

According to the present study it is revealed from the respondents that a significant i.e. 44.7 per cent of total Dalit-Women and 42.9 per cent, 43.5 per cent and 88.9 per cent of the cross sections of Mala, Madiga and Other sub-section respectively are found to be illiterates. So in this connection there is necessity for the Government to take improve the literacy levels among Dalit women

- Occupation and educational levels 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 are found illiterates and the lowest only one respondent is found from graduation level. 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 are reported illiterates.

Out of the total respondents 134 respondents have informed as illiterate and working in different occupations of which a major chunk i.e. 122 which is about 91.0 per cent have reported that they are 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 are from agricultural labour and very meager i.e. 7.1 per cent of the respondents have reported that their occupation is business. Of the total respondents 46 respondents have informed that they studied upto the secondary level 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 and 6.5 per cent have reported to be other than the mentioned, housewives, Non-agriculture, agriculture and business respectively. 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. It also revealed that the higher the illiterate, the high percentage of agriculture labourers and at the same time it

is noticed that those who have studied upto graduation level they have got employment either in the Govt. or in the private sector.

- **Awareness of the respondents on education:** It is found from the data of 93.3 percent of the respondents that their villages have the Government schools. 51.6 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have 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 schools and 80 respondents i.e. 26.6 per cent have informed that 5 of their family members are studying in schools. 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 that they have got awareness and 39.7 per cent informed that they have not got awareness. Highest percentages of respondents i.e. 99 per cent have informed to be encouraging for the education.
- **The opinion of the respondents on the family status in relation to 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 have 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 acquired knowledge through education and 56.3 per cent of the respondents informed that the earning capacity increased because of education. Where as 88.7 per cent of the respondents have reported that they know

- that they will get job through education. Only 11.3 per cent of the respondents reported that they had got job through education.
- **Utilization of reservation:** The majority i.e. 74.7 per cent of the respondents reported that their admission for education was not through reservation, because of the lack of awareness on the seats reservation in the educational institutions, and remaining 25.3 per cent of the respondents reported that they have got admission through reservation. Out of 300 respondents 18 respondents which is about 6.0 per cent of the respondents reported that they have got jobs through reservation facility. Of the total respondents 282 respondents which is 94.0 per cent reported that they have not utilized reservation facility because they were illiterates and lack of awareness on reservation facility.
  - **Educational facilities utilized for the jobs:** The majority i.e. 87.3 per cent of the respondents reported that they have not taken any type of free coaching provided by the government. Only 12.6 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have taken free coaching for getting their jobs in the state government sector. 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 and 2.63 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they had been taken free coaching for i.e. APPSC, DSC,SSC, RRB and for Other exams respectively.
  - **The Educational Qualifications of the Respondents and their Annual Income:** It is observed that the 44.7 per cent of the respondents have reported to be illiterates. and 18.7 per cent of the respondents have expressed that they have studied upto primary education, followed by 15.3 per cent, 11.0 per cent and 10.3 per cent of the respondents

have informed that their educational qualifications are Secondary, Intermediate and Graduate level respectively.

- **The education level of the respondent and their annual income:** Out of 300 respondents 2 respondents have 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, 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 have reported that they are illiterates, followed by 17.6 per cent, 29.4 per cent and 11.8 per cent of the respondents are i.e. in primary, secondary, graduate levels of education. Where as 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 have reported that their level of education is illiterate and very meager i.e. 1.9 per cent of the respondents reported that their education is upto intermediate. It is noticed that the annual income is above Rs. 20001, 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 are house wives. According to the present observation the higher the education are in the higher in the income and almost nil have found in the lower

income group i.e. less 5000 and in between 5001-10000. Most of them those who had higher education 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.

## **HEALTH CONDITIONS OF DALIT WOMEN**

- **Awareness of health facilities provided by the Government in the villages.** It is evident from the study that about 97.0 per cent of the respondents have reported that the villages having primary health centers and 64.0 per cent of the respondents have informed that they are not 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 provided by the government in there villages. The Majority 96.0 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they have awareness about the help rendering by the 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 aware 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 are availed/provided 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 at finet with these 108 and 104 facility.

As regards to 96.0 per cent of the respondents have revealed that they had knowledge about the Rajeev Arogyasree scheme, remaining 4.0 per cent of the respondents did not aware about Rajeev Arogyasree 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

evidence to consider that the Dalit Women had better awareness on medical facilities provided by Government.

- **Whether the respondents had Utilized health facilities or not:** 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 undergone 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 any treatment under the Rajeev Arogyasree scheme. It should be noted here that though they have Rajeev Arogyasree card, they could not know made use of them as they may not know the procedure to set benefit by it.
- **The education level of the respondents and awareness of the Primary Health Centre 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 are illiterate 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 and 11.0 per cent of the respondents have reported that they had awareness about the primary health center in their village i.e. primary, secondary, intermediate, graduation levels respectively. Out of the total respondents, only 9 respondents have reported that they were not aware about the primary health centers in their villages of which 55.6 per cent of the respondents are from illiterate group; where as 33.3 per cent of them are from secondary level of education.

- **The study reveals that the level of education and the family planning of the respondents.** It is observed among the total respondents that 44.7 per cent 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 and 10.3 per cent of the respondents have informed that that their education is Secondary, Intermediate and Graduate levels respectively.

Out of 300 respondents 267 respondents have reported that they had underwent 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 and 7.1 per cent of the respondents have primary, secondary, intermediate, graduation qualifications respectively, reported to be undergone family planning. Of the total respondents 33 respondents have reported that they did underwent family planning, of which 18.2 per cent, 18.2 per cent, 12.1 per cent and 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 undergone family planning.

It is interested to note that the higher the education of the respondents i.e. graduation have undergone family planning have shown 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. Which 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 impressions and hypothesis above are proved to be irrelevant and the illiterate were in the forefront in under going family planning.

- **Distribution of the respondents of different Dalit Sub-Sections by whether they have awareness about the HIV/AIDS:** 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 have awareness about the HIV/AIDS.

Out of the 300 respondents 98 respondents belong 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 are 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 noticed that they are aware of the HIV / AIDS.

- **Nutrition food for pregnant women and Dalit women:** 91.7 per cent of the total sample respondents have reported that the Anganawadi centers have been providing the nutrition food for pregnant women and remaining 8.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that the others giving nutrition food for pregnant women.
- **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 have noticed that the nutrition food had given by others. Of the total respondents 193 respondents are 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 sample 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 reported that the Anganawadi has been giving nutrition food for pregnant women.

- **The levels of Education of the respondents and the medical services provided by Government in the villages of the respondents:** The present study they have expressed different views on the medical services provided to the respondents. Out of 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 that the government is providing, 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 and 11.0 per cent of the respondents reported that they are satisfied with the medical services in their village providing by the government. Of the total respondents only 27 respondents of which 44.4 per cent of the illiterate respondents have reported that they are not satisfied by the medical services providing by the government, followed by the 18.7 per cent, 15.3 per cent, 10.3 per cent and 11.0 per cent i.e. Primary, Secondary, Intermediate and Graduate levels respectively.
- **Awareness on rendering in pre-natal services to pregnant women until the delivery in the government hospitals Vs. Dalit Sub-Sections:** Out of the total respondents' 288 respondents of which 96.0 per cent of the Dalit sub -section respondents have noticed that they have awareness on rendering pre-natal services to pregnant women until the delivery in the government hospitals. Where as 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, the expressed 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 have reported that they did not have awareness of the services provided by Government in the pre-natal. Out of the 300 respondents 193 respondents belong to 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 awareness. Regarding other communities very meager of the total respondents i.e. 9 respondents, of which 100 per cent respondents have reported that they have awareness of the services rendering to pregnant women until the delivery in the government hospitals.

### **ECONOMIC STATUS OF DALIT WOMEN**

- **Annual income and occupation of the respondents:** It is evident that the majority the respondents i.e. 40.7 per cent of the respondents have reported that their annual income is above Rs.20001, 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 have noticed that their annual income is in between Rs. 15001-20000, not applicable to annual income because they are house wives, Rs. 5001-10000, Rs.10001-15000 and Rs. Less than 5000 respectively.

Out of the total respondents 168 respondents are agricultural labours of which 48.8 per cent of the respondents have reported that their annual income is in between 15001-20000, followed by the 25.0 per cent, 12.5 per cent of the respondents have noticed that their annual income is in between above Rs. 20001 and not applicable to annual income because they were

house wives. Of the total respondents 23 respondents are non-agricultural labour of which 69.6 per cent of the respondents have reported that their annual income was more than Rs. 20001 rupees, where as the 13.0 per cent of the respondents stated that their annual income is in between Rs. 15001-20000. Out of the total respondents 34 respondents have reported that their occupation was employment of which 79.4 per cent of the respondents reported that their annual income is more than Rs.20001, followed by the 8.7 per cent and 5.9 per cent of the respondents have noticed that their annual income i.e. not applicable to Rs. 15001-20000. Among the total respondents very meager 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. 5001-10000. Out of the total respondents 33 respondents occupation has reported to be any other, of which 48.5 per cent of the respondents reported that their annual income is more than Rs.20001. Out of the total respondents 35 respondents have reported that their occupation is house wives of which 54.3 per cent have reported that their annual income is above Rs.20,000 thousand rupees.

- **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 and 0.6 per cent of the respondents have reported 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. The results of the data revealed that the whole land is totally under the control of other than the Dalits. Though Government is declaring that the land was distributed to the weaker sections was not found similar according to the findings of the study.

- **Financial responsibility of the respondents:** The majority 83.7 per cent of the respondents have reported husband and wife has been taking care of financial responsibility in their family. Where as 5.7 per cent of the respondents have reported that only the husband is taking care of financial responsibility of their family. Followed by the 4.7 per cent and 4.3 per cent of the respondents have noticed that their family financial responsibility had taken by the respondents themselves and also by their Father.

Awareness of the respondents on the wages paying to the labour in their village have found through this study. The majority 47.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that their wages are in between Rs.50-100 rupees per day work. Where as 27.0 percent of the respondent informed that the wages in their villages are in between Rs.101-150 rupees per day. As regards the 17.0 per cent of the respondents reported the wages in their village is in between Rs.151-200 rupees per day work.

## **POLITICAL STATUS OF DALIT WOMEN**

- **Discloses that the respondents exercising their right to vote for local body election (Gram Panchayat, MPTC, ZPTC) and Assemble and Parliamentary elections:** It also elicited from the respondents regarding the participation in the elections. In the present study it is reported 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 71.7 percent of the respondents have exercised their right to vote and 28.3 percent have reported that they could not able to

exercise for both Assemble 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 elections i.e. (Gram Panchayat Ward member, Gram Panchayat President, M.P.T.C and Z.P.T.C). Though not given any question an contest 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 that they too could also participate under the general quota in all the elections.

- **The awareness of the respondents on political parties at the village level:** The majority i.e. 83.7 per cent of the respondents have reported that their village President , MPTC, ZPTC are belong to Congress party and remaining 16.3 per cent of the respondents stated that their village President, MPTC,ZPTC are belong to Telugu Desam Party. As regards to 53.0 per cent of the respondents have voted more than three times in gram panchayat elections. Followed by the One time, Two times, Three times i.e. 2.0 per cent,10.3 per cent and 32.0 per cent of the respondents have reported that they had participated in voting to grama panchayat elections and remaining 2.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they did not participated 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 have reported that they have membership in Telugu Desam political party.

- **Education levels of the respondents and awareness on reservation of seats for SCs, STs in the Panchayati Raj Institutions according to 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment Act 1993.** Out of the total respondents, 59 respondents have reported that they had awareness of the 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment Act 1993 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 and 13.6 per cent of the respondents informed that they have intermediate, secondary and primary level of educational qualifications. Of the total respondents 241 respondents have reported that they were not aware of the 73<sup>rd</sup> 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 and 0.8 per cent of the respondents who have studied upto primary, secondary, intermediate and graduation levels of education respectively. The higher the awareness and the illiterate have reported that they were not aware of 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act. The hypotheses formulated in the present 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.

The study disclosed 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 informed that their occupation is non-agricultural labour, employed, business and house wives of the Dalit sub-section respectively.

Out of the total respondents 269 respondents have reported that they had participated in voting to the gram panchayat elections of which 56.1 per cent of the respondents have expressed that they have participated in voting in the gram Panchayat elections who have reported their occupation as agricultural labour, followed by the non-agricultural, employed, business, house wives and other activities, i.e. 7.4 per cent, 11.9 per cent, 2.6 per cent, 11.5 per cent and 10.4 per cent, of the respondents respectively have expressed that they did not have participated in Gram panchayat elections. Of the total respondents 31 respondents, of which 54.8 per cent of the respondents are from the agricultural labourers, followed by the 9.7 per cent, 6.5 per cent, 0.0 per cent, 12.9 per cent and 16.1 per cent, of the non-agricultural labour, employed, business, house wives, other activities respectively.

- **Education levels and utilization of right to vote of the respondents:** The majority i.e. 44.7 per cent of the respondents have reported to be illiterates. As regards to 18.7 per cent of the respondents have expressed that they have studied upto primary education, followed by 15.3 per cent, 11.0 per cent and 10.3 per cent of the respondents have informed that their education is upto Secondary, Intermediate and Graduation level respectively of the 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 and 11.0 per cent respectively. As regards of the total respondents only very few i.e. 8 respondents of which 50.0 per cent of the illiterate respondents were not utilized their right to vote, followed by the 37.5 per cent and 12.5 per cent of the respondents were studied upto secondary and graduation level.

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 of them have exercised their right to vote of i.e. 50% have also found from the same group.

- **Awareness about Gram Panchayat activities of the respondents:** Out of 300 respondents 257 respondents which is about 85.7 per cent of the respondents have 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 have reported that they were not aware of the Gram Panchayat activities for in developing their villages. As regards the 82.0 per cent of the respondents have reported that they know about the role of the ward members in the developmental 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 which 80.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that they did were aware about the seats reservations in Gram Panchayats according to 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment Act. About 19.7 per cent of the respondents have reported that they had awareness about the seats reservations in Gram Panchayats according 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment Act. The majority i.e. 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 their right to vote. About 98.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that they did not participated in Co-operative society elections and remaining 1.7 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have participated voting in the Co-operative society elections.

- Awareness about Gram Panchayat activities for the development of the village and the Dalit sub-castes:** The majority of the respondents i.e. 85.7 per cent have expressed that they had awareness in the gram panchayat activities for the development of the village, where as 14.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that they were not aware of the grama panchayats activities for the development of the village.
- The distribution of different Dalit sub-Castes:** Out of 300 respondents 98 respondents belong 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 the village. Regarding 9.2 per cent of the respondents have reported that they did not have awareness of the gram panchayat 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 have 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 have reported that they did not have awareness about the Gram Panchayat activities in the development of their villages. Of the total respondents 9 respondents are belong to other communities of Dalit sub-section of which 77.8 per cent i.e. STs respondents have reported that they were not aware about Gram Panchayat activities in the development of their villages, remaining 22.2 per cent of the respondents have reported that they had awareness on Gram Panchayats activities in the development of their villages. It implied that the majority of the STs do not have awareness that they too can participate in the activities for the development of their villages.

- **The awareness of the respondents on the role of the ward members in developing their villages in relation Dalit sub-sections:** The majority i.e. 82.0 per cent of the Dalit sub sections respondents have reported that they had awareness about the ward members role in developing of their villages, remaining 18.0 per cent of the respondents have informed that they were not aware of the ward members role in developing their village.
- **Among the different Dalit sub-sections:** Out of 300 respondents, 98 respondents belong to Mala Dalit sub-section, of which 86.7 per cent of the respondents stated that they are 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 belong to Madiga Dalit sub-section of which 82.4 per cent of the Madiga Dalit sub-caste respondents have reported that they are aware of the role of the ward members in developing their villages, remaining i.e. 17.6 per cent of the Madiga Dalit sub-caste have informed that they did not know about the role of the ward members in developing their villages. Of the total respondents very meager 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 developing their village, and remaining 22.2 per cent of the respondents have stated that they know the role of the ward members role in developing their villages. The higher percentage i.e. 77.8% of the respondents have reported that the Dalit sub-Caste i.e. STs did not know the role of ward members role in their developing of their villages.

## **IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

- **Age and joining in the Self Help Group (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 in between 31-40 age group, followed by the 31.9 per cent, 20.2 per cent of the respondents have joined in SHGs, their age groups are 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 in between 21-30. Very less i.e. 0.8 percent have reported in between less than 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.
- **Age and reasons for joining in self help groups (SHGs):** Out of the 300 respondents 52 respondents have reported that they have joined in the self help groups, of which 34.6 per cent of the respondents are 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 have reported that they had joined in the self help group for 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 groups to improve 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 meeting/ fulfilling their domestic needs in the age group of in between 41-50.

The respondents have reported out of which 66.7 percent in between the age group of 41 – 50 years have joined in S.H.Gs only for improving 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 the reason for joining S.H.Gs is to satisfy their domestic needs by getting loans. The general impression and the basic purpose of S.H.Gs are for the financial support in their need and for inculcating the habit of saving, but it is surprising to find the highest majority in the age group of in between 41-50 who have expressed that they are attaining good social status in their village through S.H.Gs.

- **The awareness of the respondents on the SHGs management:** The highest i.e. 60.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have the habit of 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 have expressed that they had confined their group to one particle caste, while 3.6 per cent of the respondents have stated that their group consists of all castes. It can draw from the 80.2 per cent of the respondents, who have reported that they have formed the group with 5-10 members. Where as 52.8 per cent of the respondents have informed that their monthly saving was Rs. 50 rupees per month.

Majority i.e. 99.19 per cent of the respondents have informed that they had been maintaining attendance registers. About 99.19 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have been conducting group meetings regularly. The total respondents have been collecting money every month in their group meetings to save money. Where as 99.2 per cent of the respondents informed that they have been maintaining minute's book. About 66.1 per cent of the respondents, they have not take revolving fund and remaining 33.8 per cent of the

respondents have been taking revolving fund. About 31.0 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have been taking Rs.10000.00 as loan from the revolving fund.

- **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 have reported that they had been taken less than Rs.5000 rupees. Where as 21.33 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have taken more than Rs.20000 rupees. The majority of i.e. 48.38 per cent of the respondents have informed that they have taken the loan for the purpose of their children education.

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

- **Management of banking transaction by the respondents:** It is evident that 93.3 per cent of the respondents have reported 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 regarding the opinions on banking it was found that 62.0 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have less interest and easy installments for the money barrowed 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 respectively from the data. The data on individual bank passbooks, the majority 51.33 per cent of the respondents reported 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 their membership 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 installment payments are more easy for them to clear the loans at the lowest interest rate. That makes them fell comfortable.

- **Taking loans from the Banks by the SHGs members:** It was understood that the majority i.e. 35.4 percent of the respondents have 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 respectively had taken loans. The majority i.e. 96.7. per cent of the respondents have reported that they are paying interest @ 25 paisa for every Rs. 100/-. Anyway it is very interesting to note that in these present days it was rarely heard about such an lowest interest rate of 25 paisa, but the members of S.H.Gs have a good pride for in enjoying money at the cheaper interest rate.
- **Awareness of the Government Programmes for the development of both villages as well as the sample respondents:** The majority i.e. 93.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that they had awareness of the Government programmes; where as 6.6 per cent of the respondents have reported that they did not know the Government programmes. About 92.6 per cent of the respondents have reported that they know the different programmes conducted by the Govt. like DWACRA/MGNREGS programmes, followed by 3.3 per cent and 4.0 per cent of the respondents have stated that had a know the PMRY, CMEY. Among the 73.0 per cent of the respondents have

reported that their family has MGNREGS job card, where as 27.0 per cent of the respondents have noticed that their families did not have MGNREGS job card.

It is found that the majority of the respondents i.e. 31.9 per cent of the sample respondents have reported that the gram Panchayat did not providing any 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 have reported that the grama panchayat is providing work for 0 -25 days, not apply for work, for 26 – 50 days of work, for 51 – 75 days of work, and for 76 – 100 days of work respectively. Among the 65.78 per cent of the respondents have 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 reported that they have been earning per day more than Rs.100 per head.