

Socio-Economic Conditions Of SC, ST Sections In Rural India With Reference To Rajampet Mandal Of Kadapa District

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Abstract: *The unique objective of every country is “Eradication of Poverty”. Every economic variable such as eradication of unemployment, economic stability, control of inflation, economic development etc., is around this problem. Any kind of poverty is measured by consumption. Hence, $C = f(Y, M.P.C)$. The creation of employment, generation of income, enhancement of consumption levels etc., are all enabling the vulnerable sections to break the vicious circle of poverty.*

The amount of disposable income is a function of employment, employment is a function of profit, profit is a function of average revenue, revenue is a function of productivity of labour, productivity of a labour is function of health and productivity skills and health and productivity skills are function of educational standards.

We found in ST community that 38.29 per cent children are dropped out. 36.82 per cent of ST households have temporary structured both rooms and irrespective of structure all both rooms are roofless. One more pathetic condition is they do not have toilets. The people 89.47 per cent of ST households are living in single room. Finally we conclude that the socio-economic conditions of SC and ST are not good, their conditions are inferior than OC and BC.

Keywords: *Poverty, Employment, Consumption, Profit, Pathetic condition*

I. INTRODUCTION

Per capita income, in general, is a measuring scale to make a demarcation between developed and developing Economies. But, in fact, it can't scan the gross root scenario. The per capita income is an average income of the country. It doesn't mean that every person's income is equal to per capita income. There may be peaks and deeps in the Economy. Now the problem is what is the measuring scale that shall disclose the real economic scenario of the country? Our endeavour is to discover the answer for this question.

Let us start our sailing from the objective of a country. The unique objective of every country is “Eradication of Poverty”. Every economic variable such as eradication of unemployment, economic stability, control of inflation, economic development etc., is around this problem. Any kind of poverty either absolute poverty or relative poverty or mass poverty is measured by consumption. The Consumption function can be expressed symbolically as $C = f(Y, M.P.C)$,

here C = Consumption, Y = Income and $M.P.C$ = Marginal Propensity to Consume. There is a positive correlation between dependent and independent variables in the equation. According to Keynes $\Delta Y \neq \Delta C$, but, sometimes it is (in low income group) $\Delta C > \Delta Y$. The amount of deficit will be met by either dis-savings or by debt. Why do the modern countries particularly developing countries acclimatize to latter one? Because, to bring the fruits of development such as creation of employment, generation of income, enhancement of consumption levels etc., to vulnerable sections as early as possible. These are all enabling the vulnerable sections to break the vicious circle of poverty.

Assume ceteris paribus, the consumption level is a function of the amount of disposable income, disposable is a function of employment, employment is a function of profit, profit is a function of average revenue, revenue is a function of productivity of labour, productivity of a labour is function of health and productivity skills and health and productivity skills are function of educational standards. Hill et.al opined

that “education is recognised a principal contributory factor to boost productivity of workers by generating skills that raise their work capacity leading to economic growth.” The concise Report of Population, Education and Development reported that “primary education has a catalytic role in improving economic and socio conditions among the poorest segment societies, including girls, rural dwellers and minorities.” A. Ramachandra reveals the impact of education that “Education not only provides better employment opportunity but also creates awareness of the opportunities with which they enrich their life.”³ The inference ascertains through the above analysis that Socio- Economic conditions can scan the gross root scenario of the Economy. Hence, “Socio-Economic conditions” is a good measure or good indicators for Economic Development.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The centre for the study of developing societies (2013-14) conducted a study in 274 villages spread over 137 districts of the country. The study found that 36 per cent out of 5350 respondent farmers residing in hut or kachcha houses, 44 per cent lives in kachcha-pucca or mixed houses. Further the study indicated that only 6 per cent entered for a college degree and 14 per cent have passed metric level. The committee reported that 61 per cent households have two meals a day, only 2 per cent have one meal a day and 34 per cent eat more than two times. The study reveals 14 per cent farmers do not have land of their bown.

B. Madhu sudhana(20013) analysed the socio-economic conditions of ground nut cultivators in Anantapur District. His research work found that the personal characteristics such as age, education and work experience alone do not establish a relationship with productivity but, these factors affect directly person's ability to work with gained awareness, medical conditions and work experience.

K. H. Vanajamma (2012) conducted a micro level research in Anantapur District on socio-economic conditions of rural women. It is found that 70 per cent of population that live in rural area do not have even minimum amenities. Further it reveals that 47.5 per cent respondents do not have sanitary toilets and 88 per cent of rural women still using fire wood as fuel. The research noted that 92 per cent respondents do not have Bank accounts. The study pointed out that 67 per cent on respondents took less than 180 days of employment and just one per cent of women got more than 270 days of employment.

A, Ramachandra conducted a study on socio-economic conditions of mathammas. The study found that more than 97 per cent scheduled caste women are mathammas. 41 per cent of mathammas are in the age group 25-45. One more noteworthy of the study is the indebtedness of mathammas to money lenders who are still have dominate role in encouraging and maintaining the mathamma cult.

The study conducted by Ravuri Venu (2011) entitled “Socio-Economic Development of Women through self- help group: A case study of Prakasam District in Andhra Pradesh” is limited to suggest suitable measures for effective implementation of S.H.G programme for socio-economic

development of women. The study found that average employment is increased by 150.58 man days, at the same time income of household increased by an average of 52.04 per cent.

Mahammad Awais (2011) identified through his research work entitled “An Analytical Study of Socio-Economic conditions of Tribal Farmers in Bijnor District of Uttar Pradesh” that irrigation, livestock and source of agricultural information as a key factor for social change. Further he identified literacy, housing conditions, electrification, source of water, transportation, occupation and landholding as determinants of income.⁹

K. Veerash (2008) conducted a study on socio-economic conditions of farmers in Drought prone area specific to Kurnool District. The study reveals that children in the drought prone area of Kurnool district are compelled to work during the drought year for enhancing family income. The noteworthy of the study is the children below 15 years are migrated to outside of the district for temporary employment relief.

N. Ravi (2006) analysed socio-economic conditions in his thesis “Human Right Perspectives of Right to Work-A Socio-Economic and Legal Analysis in India” in legal way.

III. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Though India is a Developing country, the words of Gandhiji “India lives on villages” are still, true. Villages are nothing but rural economies. Census 2011 indicates that schedule caste population in male in rural India is 72.6 per cent and female population in the census is 37.8 per cent. The census indicated scheduled tribal population. Male population in scheduled tribe as per census 2011 is 66.8 and female population is 32.4 per cent.

OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To study the income generation of respondents in the sample area.
- ✓ To study the educational scenario of the sample in the research villages.
- ✓ To study the necessary amenities (Toilets and Bath rooms) in study area

HYPOTHESES

- ✓ The income generation of deferent communities in sample village is same.
- ✓ The educational scenario in research area is same for all communities.
- ✓ The necessary amenities (Toilets and Bath rooms) are equal for all communities

IV. METHODOLOGY

Stratified random sampling method is adopted while selecting sample. In the first stage district is considered as a unit. In the second stage each district is divided into mandals,

in the third stage each mandal is divided into villages and finally respondents are selected randomly by lottery in replacement method from the sample village. Sample is selected from SC, ST, BC and OC proportionately in the research village of poli of Rajampet Mandal. The total sample is 100. The analysis is depends on primary data. Primary data is abstained through Questionnaire and interview. for analysing data, averages and ANOVA are used.

V. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF RESPONDENTS

The socio-economic conditions are opt indicators or measuring scale for economic development of the people.

A. THE SOURCE OF INCOME OF RESPONDENTS IN THE SAMPLE AREA

Employment, in general, is the only source for income generation. Hence, employment is an income generator.

Sl. No.	community	No. Of Households	Income levels per month				
			Below 5000	5000-30000	30000-60000	Above 60000	Average
1	SC	37	0	20	15	2	25000
2	ST	19	16	3	0	0	4737
3	BC	13	0	2	7	4	40000
4	OC	31	0	0	5	26	63000
5	Total	100	16	25	27	32	34880.03

Source: Field survey

Table 1: Income scenario of the households in Poli

The table confirms that 16 out of 19 households that belong to ST community are receiving below 5000 thousand rupees per month. Just 03 households in the community are getting more than 5000 thousands but below than 3000 thousands. The average income of the ST is ₹4737 only. The average income of SC community is ₹ 25000. Majority households in BC community are receiving ₹ 30000-60000. The community is getting an average ₹ 40000 in form of income. The table ascertains the highest income receivers are OCs. They are getting an average of ₹ 63000. It is confirmed by the table that the average income of Poli is ₹ 34880.

B. EDUCATIONAL SCENARIO OF THE RESEARCH AREA

Education, though, may not generate direct impact it is a key factor not only for individual but also for societal change. Its role for economic development is essential. It is a soul for dynamic world.

community	Primary	Secondary	Jr. College	Degree	PG	Professional	Others	Drop out	Total
SC	20	34	6	12	4	2	3	3	84
ST	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	12	35
BC	8	8	2	5	3	0	0	0	26
OC	8	18	23	7	7	2	0	0	65
Total	54	65	31	24	14	4	3	15	210

Source: Field survey

Table 2: Educational scenario of poli

The table visualises the educational scenario of poli village. Out of 84 SC children 03 are dropped out. The remaining is going to different educational institutions. The noteworthy is there are 02 professionals 04 PGs and 12 Degrees including going on status. The table reveals that educational status in ST community is very poor because

34.29 per cent of drop outs are there. It is recognised that there is on drop outs in BC and OC communities. The total PG either student or holders are 14. Out of this OC community occupies 50 per cent. The percentage of BC is 21.43 and SC reached 28.57 per cent. But, regarding Degree SCs are on top. The percentage is 50. OC stands on 29.17 and BC stands on 20.83.

C. NECESSARY AMENITIES (TOILETS AND BOTH ROOMS)

The lack of necessary amenities (Toilets and Both rooms) is a symbol of backwardness and is ashamed to the civilised society. It is blue print of economic performance

The table reveals necessary amenities (Toilets and Bath rooms) in the village of Poli of Rajampet Mandal. It is very clear through in the table that toiletless houses can be found in Poli village particularly in the communities of ST and BC. All household of ST community do not have toilets. 38.46 per cent of households belongs to BC community do not have toilets.

community	No. of Households	Toilets		Bath rooms				No. Of Rooms in a house			
		With	With out	permanent	Temporary	Roof	Roof less	1	2	3	More than 03
SC	37	37	0	37	0	37	0	0	28	9	0
ST	19	0	19	12	7	0	19	17	2	0	0
BC	13	8	5	13	0	13	0	0	4	7	2
OC	31	31	0	31	0	31	0	0	0	18	13
Total	100	76	24	93	7	81	19	17	34	34	15

Source: Field survey

Table 3: Necessary amenities in poli

The particulars of both rooms are also shown in the table. It is shown that every household in all communities have a bath room but 07 per cent to the total households do not have permanent structure. It seems to be small, but we can find them in ST community only. The percentage of temporary structured bath rooms in the community occupies 36.84. It is not negligible figure. One more pathetic condition of the community is roof less bath rooms. 19 out of 19 households of ST community do not have roofs for their both rooms.

Entire families except 02 families belong to ST community are adjusting in single room. The two families are living in 02 two room houses. In SC community 28 out of 37 households are living in two room houses and remaining living in 03 room houses. Out of 13 that belongs BC community, 04 have two rooms, 07 have 03 rooms and 02 have more than 03 rooms. In the case of OC community the condition is as out of 31 households, 18 have 03 rooms and 13 have more than 03 rooms.

VI. RESULT

The socio-economic conditions of vulnerable sections in rural India with reference to Rajampet Mandal is studied with the objectives of to study the sources of income of respondents in the sample area, to study the educational scenario of the samples in the research village and to study the necessary amenities (Toilets and Bath rooms) in the study area. The ANOVA test has been employed for hypothesis testing the

first objective, chi-square test has been employed for the second objective and average has been used for the last objective. The results are as follows.

Sl.No	Objective	V_1/V_2 , 2d.f	Calculated value	Table value of ANOVA/ χ^2
1	The income generation	03/12	7.5037	3.49
2	The Educational scenario	18	68.64	28.869

Table 4

The calculated value of the source of income of respondents in the sample area is more than the tabular value of F-Ration. The calculated value is 7.5037 but the value of F-Ratio at v_1 is 3 and v_2 is 12 at 95% confidence is 3.49. The calculated value cannot be said to have arisen just because of chance. It is significant at 5% confidence. Hence the hypothesis is rejected. This means the income levels of different communities in the sample area Poli are different and not same.

The calculated value of the scenario of education of the sample in the research village is much more than the table value of chi-square. The calculated value is 68.64. The tabular value of chi-square with 18 degree of freedom at 5% confidence is 28.869. Hence, the hypothesis is rejected. It is significant at 95% confidence. This means the educational level of different communities in Poli village is different and not equal.

The necessary amenities (toilets and bath rooms) are very poor in ST community in Poli village. They do not have toilets and 7 per cent to the total 36.84 of households do not have permanent structured bath rooms. 17 out of 19 households are living in single room.

The conclusion is that the socio- economic conditions of vulnerable sections that is SC, ST are poor. Particularly the

conditions belong to ST community are very poor and pathetic.

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