

# **SCHEDULED CASTES IN RURAL INDIA**



**PRAVEEN K. JADHAV**



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4675/21, Ansari Road, Daryaganj

New Delhi - 110 002 (India)

Phones : 23267924, 22507277

*Scheduled Castes in Rural India*

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## Conclusion

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### Introduction

The researcher has analysed the socio-economic position of Scheduled Castes with reference to 'Kolhapur' District. The researcher has considered the rural area, since the large majority of the Scheduled Castes were residing in the rural area. The researcher has analysed the research topic through the number of social and economic indicators, which have been given by reputed social scientists. The Scheduled Castes have peculiar social background, hence it was essential to consider to the 'Social Position' and 'Economic Position'. However, social and economic indicators are interdependent. One determines other and one depends on other.

The researcher had assigned following hypothesis

The relative advantages and disadvantages of the selected castes of Scheduled Castes is more or less same.

There exist insignificant domination of 'Mahar' Caste over 'Mang' and 'Chambhar' Caste.

The rate of disparity between the 'Mahar' and 'Chambhar' Caste is insignificantly higher than between the 'Mahar' and 'Mang'.

The researcher has analysed the socio-economic position of Castes of Scheduled Castes with respect to Kolhapur District. Through the analysis, the hypothesis has been proved. The

researcher has drawn following conclusion, which says that, the hypothesis has been proved.

### **Social Position**

- (1) In relation to the total population in the selected region, the 'Mahar' Caste was sharing 5.6 per cent of the total, followed by the 'Mang' Caste (1.9 per cent to the total) and the 'Chambhar' Caste (2 per cent of the total). Considering the Scheduled Castes as one population group, the 'Mahar' was dominant by sharing 58.5 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes, followed by the 'Mang' (21 per cent of the total SCs.) and the 'Chambhar' (20.5 per cent of the total SCs.) Caste.
- (2) In case of male-female distribution of the Scheduled Castes population, all the castes of Scheduled Castes (53 per cent males and 43 per cent females in 'Mahar', 52 and 48 in 'Mang' and 52 per cent males and 48 per cent females in 'Chambhar) seemed to be very close to each other.
- (3) The Age composition analysis among the Castes of Scheduled Castes was more or less same. 8.5 per cent of the 'Mahar' Caste, 9.5 per cent of the 'Mang' and 11.5 per cent of the 'Chambhar' Caste were between the age slab of 6-12 years. Majority of the 'Mahar' (30 per cent of its total), 'Mang' (37.5 per cent of its total) and 'Chambhar' (30 per cent of its total) were between the age group of 26-35 years.
- (4) 51.5 per cent of the total females of 'Mahar', 55 per cent of the females of 'Mang' and 58 per cent of the females of the 'Chambhar' Caste were between the age slab of 19-35 years.
- (5) Among the heads of the family, majority of the 'Mahar' (68.5 per cent of its total), 'Mang' (64 per cent of its total) and the 'Chambhar' Caste (64 per cent of its total) were between the age group of 36-50 years.

## Suggestions

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### Introduction

The researcher has analysed the socio-economic position of the Castes of Scheduled Castes in the selected region. As a whole, it can be stated that, the Scheduled Castes were not at satisfactory level. However, the main objective of the study was to compare the Castes of Scheduled Castes. The researcher has considered three castes namely, 'Mahar' Caste, 'Mang' Caste and 'Chambhar' Caste. All the three castes of the Scheduled Castes have got same social background; hence the researcher has given common suggestions. However, in case of selective issues the researcher also has given the suggestion according the position of each caste. The researcher has drawn following suggestion.

### Suggestions

- (1) The housing condition of the Scheduled Castes was in unhygienic condition. Hence, the role of Government in providing houses is more important. 'Indira Awas Yojana', the programme, which provides the houses to the Scheduled Castes along with others. But this programme has not reached up to the last village. Government must extend existed programmes of providing houses more effectively and there is a need of extensive programme of reforming the houses of Scheduled Castes. The



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