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October 13-14, 2023



Jointly Organized by

Ch.S.D.St.Theresa's College for Women (A), Eluru

IMRF Institute of Higher Education & Research, India

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**Editors
Dr. Sr. Mercy
Dr. Ratnakar D. B.**

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Chapter: 12**STATUS OF SCHEDULED
CASTE POPULATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH -
A DISTRICT WISE ANALYSIS****A. Veera Kumari**

Introduction: Growth of marginalized sections has long been the policy concern in India. The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are social groups explicitly recognized by the Constitution of India as marginalised groups. During British rule, they referred to them as depressed classes and initiated few policies recognizing their socio-economic backwardness. Even though there has been a considerable progress in the development of these communities when compared to their past, they are not yet on an equal footing with the mainstream society with respect to several development indicators. Moreover, these social groups have been subjected to social exclusion. One important dimension of the notion inclusive growth is that the benefits of growth should reach socially disadvantaged section (APHDR.2008). The inclusive growth is broad based growth intended to benefitting all sectors and all sections of people (World Bank, 2010). However, it has been observed that although these marginalized sections benefitted from the growth witnessed over time, its impact is not sufficient to break the shackles of their backwardness. The social exclusion of the marginalised groups in India was deep rooted in historical division of the society along the lines of caste, tribe and gender. Therefore, the inequalities are structural in nature and these groups are trapped in this structure, and they are unable to take advantage of the opportunities offered by economic growth. (World Bank, 2011). On 2nd June 2014, the state of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into two state viz, Telangana and the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is one of the 29 states of India, and is the eighth largest state in India with an area of 1,62,968km². As per 2011 census of India, the state is tenth largest in terms of population with 4,93,86,799 inhabitants.

Andhra Pradesh ranks tenth among all Indian states in terms of the Human Development Index (scores). The state is divided into two regions: Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema. It has 13 Districts with 9 in Coastal Andhra Pradesh including Srikakulam, Vizianagram, Visakhapatnam, East Godvari, West Godvari, Krishna, SPS Nellore, Guntur and Prakasam and 4 in Rayalaseema including Anantapur, YSR Kadapa, Kurnool and Chittoor. As such the study is confined to the above 13 districts of the newly formed state of Andhra Pradesh. The study based the census data of 2001 and 2011 for the analysis. The analysis is confined to the Scheduled Caste population of Andhra Pradesh.

The major objectives of the study include:

- To analyse the trends and growth of population of Scheduled caste in Andhra Pradesh;
- To examine the educational level of Scheduled caste in Andhra Pradesh and
- To study the status of labor force participation of Scheduled Caste in Andhra Pradesh.

Methodology: The paper is based on the secondary data, such data collected from the various census of India and statistical abstracts of Andhra Pradesh. The analysis of the data given below.

Size and Growth of Population among SCs And STs in Andhra Pradesh: It is observed that the Scheduled Caste communities in Andhra Pradesh are not homogeneous groups. There are a number of sub-castes/groups within each group. There are about 59 sub-castes among SCs in Andhra Pradesh. However, major sub-castes among SCs are Mala, Madiga, Relli, Adiandhra etc. Andhra Pradesh has a sizable scheduled caste population. The data relating to district wise population of Scheduled Castes is presented in table 1. From the table it can be observed that the total population of Scheduled Castes has increased considerably from 2001 to 2011. While total SC population increased from 74.28 lakh (16.42 per cent in total population) in 2001 to 84.69 lakh (17.08 per cent) by 2011, It can also be observed from the table that the total Scheduled Caste population is more in the state of Andhra Pradesh when compared to Scheduled Tribe population. Among the districts of Andhra Pradesh SPS Nellore has the highest (22.00 per cent) of scheduled caste population in 2001. But this position has been taken over by the Prakasam district with highest scheduled caste population (23.19 per cent) in 2011. Further, the districts with highest percent of Scheduled Caste population are Prakasam, SPS Nellore and West Godavari both in 2001 and 2011. On the other hand the districts with lowest Scheduled Caste population in both the years i.e 2001 and 2011 are Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and Vizianagram respectively. From this it may be inferred that though the SCs population is spread throughout the state.

Table: 1: District Wise Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population in Andhra Pradesh

		2011 CENSUS			2001 CENSUS		
		Total Population	SC	%	Total Population	SC	%
1	Srikakulam	27,03,114	2,55,664	9.46	25,37,593	2,29,609	9.05
2	Vizianagaram	23,44,474	2,47,728	10.57	22,49,254	2,38,023	10.58
3	Visakhapatnam	42,90,589	3,29,486	7.68	38,32,336	2,91,219	7.6
4	East Godavari	52,85,824	9,57,302	18.11	49,01,420	8,81,650	17.99
5	West Godavari	39,95,742	8,23,545	20.61	38,03,517	7,28,963	19.17
6	Krishna	45,17,398	8,71,063	19.28	41,87,841	7,46,832	17.83
7	Guntur	48,87,813	9,57,407	19.59	44,65,144	8,18,005	18.32
8	Prakasam	33,97,448	7,87,861	23.19	30,59,423	6,51,498	21.29
9	S.P.S. Nellore	29,63,557	6,66,588	22.49	26,68,564	5,87,157	22
10	Y.S.R	28,82,469	4,65,794	16.16	26,01,797	4,09,492	15.74
11	Kurnool	28,82,469	7,37,945	18.21	35,29,494	6,28,637	17.81
12	Anantapuram	40,81,148	5,83,135	14.29	36,40,478	5,14,896	14.14
13	Chittoor	41,74,064	7,85,760	18.82	37,45,875	7,02,320	18.75
	Andhra Pradesh	4,95,77,103	84,69,278	17.08	4.5E+07	7428301	16.426

Source: Census Data, 2011. Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh, 2015.

Literacy Level among SCS in Andhra Pradesh: Education plays a crucial role in the overall development of individuals. It enables greater awareness among people and also improves their socio-economic condition. Education is considered as the most important means to empower people with knowledge, skills and self-confidence that enable them to participate in the development process. Data relating to the district wise distribution of Scheduled Castes (SCs) population with respect to literacy are presented in table 2. From the table it can be observed that the literacy levels in the state of Andhra Pradesh have increased considerably during the period from 2001 to 2011 for both the SC and ST population. The

literacy rate among SC population has increased from 49.60 per cent in 2001 to 64.47 percent by 2011.

Regarding the district wise literacy performance of SC population, West Godavari district, ranks the highest among all districts with 68.75 percent in 2001 and 71.43 percent in 2011 and this may be attributed to the development performance of West Godavari. On the otherhand Anantapur district is with the lowest percent (44.48 percent) of literacy of SC population in 2001 and Kurnool district accounted for the lowest literacy level (55.26 per cent) in 2011. It is also observed from the study that the districts like Kurnool, Anantapur, Vizianagaram, Pakasam, Srikakulam, YSR Kadapa and Guntur are falling below the state average literacy rate indicating the need for special initiatives towards the educational development of SC in the state of Andhra Pradesh. On the whole there are many districts which are lagging behind in terms of literacy in the state of Andhra Pradesh indicating the need for immediate attention of the government towards the development of education among SCs and STs.

Work Force Participation of SCs in Andhra Pradesh: Data relating to Work force participation of SCs is presented in Table 3(a) and Table 3(b). From the data it may be observed that the total workers in the state of Andhra Pradesh increased from 2.08 crores in 2001 to 2.30 crores by 2011. Similarly the total SC workers increased from 37.72 lakhs in 2001 to 42.68 lakhs by 2011. However, the growth of workers in different categories is found to be varied in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Out of the total

Table: 2: District Wise Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Level of Literacy in Andhra Pradesh.

		(in numbers)			
		2011 CENSUS		2001 CENSUS	
		Scheduled	S C	Scheduled	S C
		Caste Population	Literacy Rate	Caste Population	Literacy Rate
1	Srikakulam	2,55,664	60.78	2,29,609	52.88
2	Vizianagaram	2,47,728	58.64	2,38,023	49.31
3	Visakhapatnam	3,29,486	69.99	2,91,219	61.99
4	East Godavari	9,45,269	69.33	8,81,650	61.14
5	West Godavari	8,11,698	71.43	7,28,963	68.75
6	Krishna	8,71,063	70.46	7,46,832	63.87
7	Guntur	9,57,407	64.12	8,18,005	58.26

8	Prakasam	7,87,861	59.75	6,51,498	52.9
9	S.P.S. Nellore	6,66,588	65.29	5,87,157	59.27
10	Y.S.R Kadapa	4,65,794	61.2	4,09,492	54.25
11	Kurnool	7,37,945	55.26	6,28,637	45.77
12	Anantapuram	5,83,135	56.29	5,14,896	44.48
13	Chittoor	7,85,760	66.28	7,02,320	59.99
	Andhra Pradesh	84,45,398	64.47	7428301	49.6

workforce in 2001, the highest proportion are found to be agricultural labourers (43.76 per cent) followed by others category (31.44 per cent), cultivators (21.03 percent) and household industrial workers (3.26 per cent). It is interesting to observe that the workforce distribution of Andhra Pradesh has undergone significant changes during the period 2001 to 2011. While the proportion of agricultural labourers increased from 43.76 percent to 47.89 percent and other category increased from 31.44 percent to 34.77 percent during the period 2001 to 2011, the proportion of cultivators declined from 21.03 percent to 14.47 per cent and that of household industrial workers declined from 3.26 per cent to 2.87 per cent during the same period. However, a different pattern is observed in the case of SC workers in Andhra Pradesh. While the proportion of SC agricultural labourers in Andhra Pradesh declined from 74.50 percent in 2001 to 71.73 percent by 2011, The proportion of SC workers in the others category increased from 18.37 percent to 23.77 during the same period. The district wise analysis of the distribution of total workers reveals that percent the proportion of agricultural labourers and other category workers increased from 2001 to 2011, while the proportion of cultivators and household industrial worker declined during the same period across the district of Andhra Pradesh. The district wise analysis of SC workers shows that the district of West Godavari, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, SPS Nellore, YSR Kadapa and Kurnool account for largest percentage of agricultural labour followed by other worker category in both the periods. It is interesting to observe that the proportion of cultivators and household industrial workers declined in all the districts during the period 2001 to 2011. Further, except Kurnool all other districts experienced a marginal decline in the case of agricultural labourers and experienced significant change with regard to other category workers. This shows a shift of labourforce from agriculture to other category work in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh. From the above analysis it may be inferred that there is a perceptible shift in the workforce participation from cultivation to agricultural labourers and to others category. This may be attributed to rural to urban migration and labourforce absorption in the informal sector activities in the Urban areas.

Table-3A: District wise and category wise Distribution of Total workers of Scheduled Caste in Andhra Pradesh (2001 Census)
(in Numbers)

	District	Total Workers	% of Cultivators	% of Agricultural Labourers	% of Household Industries	% of Others
1	Srikakulam	111633	5.87	70.1	1.45	22.18
2	Vizianagaram	123390	5.44	66.22	1.42	26.9
3	Visakhapatnam	112382	3.79	43.09	3.46	49.64
4	East Godavari	408716	2.64	80.32	0.7	16.32
5	West Godavari	376545	3.34	83.79	0.69	12.18
6	Krishna	385844	3.52	77.58	0.9	17.98
7	Guntur	445116	3.72	78.44	0.82	17
8	Prakasam	352539	5.52	76.19	0.93	17.33
9	S.P.S. Nellore	292861	7.34	73.82	0.77	18.05
10	Y.S.R Kadapa	205750	4.81	75.9	0.9	18.37
11	Kurnool	332877	9.35	68.55	1.7	18.9
12	Anantapuram	268662	12.79	69.52	11.34	15.03
13	Chittoor	356206	11.02	71.23	1.54	16.19
	Andhra Pradesh	3772521	6.01	74.5	1.12	18.37

Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh, 2011

Table-3B: District wise and category wise Distribution of Total workers of Scheduled Caste in Andhra Pradesh (2011 Census)
(In numbers)

	District	Total Workers	% of Cultivators	% of Agricultural Labourers	% of Household Industries	% of Others
1	Srikakulam	1,25,505	2.64	68.71	1.06	27.58
2	Vizianagaram	1,24,280	2.96	64.99	0.84	31.21

3	Visakhapatnam	1,38,722	2.11	38.28	1.51	58.1
4	East Godavari	4,42,131	1.71	77.31	0.54	20.44
5	West Godavari	4,20,920	1.83	82.58	0.37	15.23
6	Krishna	4,51,266	2.12	73.96	0.66	23.26
7	Guntur	5,13,335	2.51	74.45	0.7	22.34
8	Prakasam	4,19,049	2.9	75.02	0.45	21.63
9	S.P.S. Nellore	3,21,642	4.4	69.52	0.67	25.41
10	Y.S.R Kapada	2,33,220	3.7	69.69	0.89	25.72
11	Kurnool	3,89,030	6.23	69.09	1.39	23.29
12	Anantapuram	3,05,194	7.11	69.51	1.45	21.93
13	Chittoor	3,84,033	7.44	66.35	1.07	25.14
	Andhra Pradesh	42,68,327	3.68	71.73	0.82	23.77

Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh.2015

Conclusion: The Scheduled Castes is social group explicitly recognised by the Constitution of India as marginalised groups. The social exclusion of the marginalised groups in India is deep rooted in historical division of the society along the lines of caste, tribe and gender. Therefore, the inequalities are structural in nature and these groups are trapped in this structure and they are unable to take advantage of the opportunities offered by economic growth. In this context, it is pertinent to examine the workforce participation of marginalised groups such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a newly formed State of Andhra Pradesh. On 2nd June 2014, the state of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into two states viz., Telengana and the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh. State of Andhra Pradesh is divided into two regions: Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema. It has thirteen Districts with nine in Coastal Andhra Pradesh including Srikakulam, Vizianagram, Vishakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavri, Krishna, SPS Nellore, Guntur, Prakasam and four in Rayalaseema including Anantapur, YSR Kadapa, Kurnool and Chittoor. In this paper an attempt is made to highlight the districts wise status of marginalised groups confining to SCs and STs in newly formed Andhra Pradesh using census data of 2001 and 2011. The analysis of size and growth of population of SCs of newly formed Andhra Pradesh, it may be inferred that though the SCs population is spread throughout the state. Regarding the anyalsis of literacy levels of SCs in newly formed Andhra Pradesh it is observed that there are many districts which are lagging behind in terms of literacy in the state of Andhra Pradesh indicating the need for immediate attention of the government towards the development of education among SCs. The analysis of the workforce participation among SCs indicates that there is a pereptable shift in the workforce participation from cultivation to agricultural labourers and to others category. This may be attributed to rural to urban migration and labourforce obsorption in the informal sector activities in the Urban areas. Age of the respondents, sex, level of education, occupation, family size, type of family, type of house, income and landholding size are the important socio-economic variables

impacting the health status of savara tribal households in the study area. Especially level of education, occupation and income levels are the major socio-economic factors having positive impact on the health status of the tribal communities. Under these circumstances, in order to better health status of the tribal communities, government has to improve educational facilities in the tribal areas by implementing various innovative educational programmes and skill development programmes that can improve the employability skills and income earning capacity among the tribal youth. The government should take adequate policy measures for the development of health infrastructure in the remote tribal areas and help them fighting special health problems and genetic abnormalities by providing proper medication and food supplements.

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A. Veera Kumari
Lecturer in Economics, Government Degree College, Avanigadda, AP, India



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