

International Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

*Indian Streams
Research Journal*

Executive Editor
Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-Chief
H.N.Jagtap

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

Mr. Dikonda Govardhan Krushanahari
Professor and Researcher ,
Rayat shikshan sanstha's, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur.

International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, IasiMore

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikal Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotiya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonali Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	



WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION AND LIVELIHOOD PATTERN OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS: A CASE STUDY OF KASARAGOD DISTRICT IN KERALA

Manjula, B¹ and Prof. Vishwanatha²

¹Research Assistant , Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), Mangalore University, Mangalore D.K, Karnataka.

²Professor of Economics & Director , Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), Mangalore University, Mangalore D.K, Karnataka.

ABSTRACT

The Scheduled Castes (SC) population in India stands at 20.14 crore which constitute 16.7 per cent of the country's population (Census, 2011). The SCs have been at the lowest end of the Hindu social caste hierarchy based on birth. Over long periods in the past, the social system ascribed occupations to this group which were not only low in social ordering but were also characterised by very low productivity. With ascription on the basis of birth, the system did not permit occupational mobility. Consequently, this group remained at the lowest end of the economic hierarchy as well. While the intensity of caste-based discriminatory social practices varied in different parts of the country and was partially moderated with the penetration of impersonal market forces



in varying degrees, this group remained on the fringe of traditional village society and rural economy. SC groups continued practising lowly occupations with little exposure to educational opportunities (Sundaram and Suresh D. Tendulkar, 2003). Thus the SCs are one of the most socially, economically and educationally deprived sections of the country.

KEYWORDS: Scheduled Castes (SC), social system ascribed occupations, economically.

INTRODUCTION:

After the independence Government of India has made several efforts to improve their social and

economic status but still there are large gaps exists between the living conditions of the general population and SCs. Jammanna, Akepogu & Sudhakar Pasala (2015) in their study observed that the more remunerative, secure and prestigious occupations were reserved for the upper castes and SCs were denied to access almost all the sources of livelihood available to other castes and they had no prospects of economic improvement as upward mobility. Thus due to various forms of discrimination, SCs are placed in a disadvantageous position. While examine the situation of Scheduled Castes in the

state of Kerala appears slightly better than other states. This is because the Govt of Kerala has made admirable achievements in the field of social, cultural, educational, as well as in the areas of health and land reforms. Thus, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households in Kerala have a better standard of living than their counterparts in the rest of the country in general (Economic Review, 2015). But this situation is not equivalent within the state, as the regional disparities seen across districts in general as well as among SCs in particular. In this backdrop, the present paper attempts to analyse the workforce participation and livelihood pattern of SC households in Kasaragod district with the following objectives.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER:

1.To understand the

demographical features of the SC households in Kasaragod district.

2.To examine the workforce participation and traditional occupational segregation among SC households in Kasaragod district.

3.To study the livelihoods pattern among SC community in Kasaragod district.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES:

The paper is based on both primary and secondary sources of information. The primary data has been collected from the sample households of 564 in Kasaragod district of Kerala state, in which 392 SC households and 172 Non-SC households have been selected from 6 block Panchayaths and covers 18 villages and 3 municipalities from two taluks namely Kasaragod and Hosdurg Taluks.

PROFILE OF KASARAGOD DISTRICT:

The most backward district Kasaragod is lies in the northern part of Kerala State. The Kasaragod Taluk was formerly in the Kannur District and was organised as a separate district on 24th May, 1984. The district has two Taluks namely Hosdurg and Kasaragod. The district is famous for its multi-lingual culture, where more than five languages have been identified including Malayalam, Kannada, Tulu, Konkani, Marati, Urdu and Beary. Malayalam is the administrative language and a large majority of Tulu speaking population of the State is concentrated in Kasaragod. As per 2011 Census, the district has a total population of 1307375 persons of whom 628613 are males and 678762 are females. The density of population in 2011 is 657/km. The literacy rate is 89.95%. The sex ratio is 1079: 1000. The district accounts for 5.13 percentage of the total area of the State. Kasaragod district is having a population density of 604 per/sq km. which is below State average and is positioned in the 12th place in the State. With 1307375 persons, Kasaragod district ranks 11th among the Districts of the State in population. According to 2011 census there are 53,283 SC population in the district in which 34,522 constitutes in rural and 18,761 in urban area and the district ranks 12th in percentage of SC population to total population (4.1 per cent) in 2011 census. There are 27 SC communities in the district, as per the survey (2009-10) conducted by Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) there are 10087 SC families of which 6939 live in colonies and 3148 in houses scattered across the district. There are 540 SC habitats distributed in 38 Panchayaths in the district. Moger is the predominant SC community followed by Pulayan, Chakliyan, Bakuda, Vannan, Nalkadaya, Malayan, Holey a etc communities are distributed in various villages and they have their own customs and rituals.

Table 1: Number and percentage of SC Population in Sub-districts of Kasaragod-2011

Name of Sub-District	Area	Total population	Total SC population	SC % to total population
Kasaragod	Rural	446843	27567	6.17
	Urban	234891	9044	3.85
	Total	681734	36611	5.37
Hosdurg	Rural	351485	6955	1.98
	Urban	274156	9717	3.54
	Total	625641	16672	2.66
District Total	Rural	798328	34522	4.32
	Urban	509047	18761	3.69
	Total	1307375	53283	4.08

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Workforce, Employment and Unemployment Scenario in the District:

The wide gap in economic status with respect to cultivation of land between the general population and SCs will be evident from the Table 2. As per Census Handbook (2011), the percentage of SC workers to total workers in Kasaragod district is 5.5 percent. Nearly 85 percent of workers are main workers and 19.5 percent are Marginal workers and also the district has the highest percentage of works in household industry (5.3 percent). The corresponding figures explicit the total workers engaged in different economic activities. As per the 2011 census data there are 4.62 lakhs workers in the district in which SC workers accounts 25 thousands and their share is 5.5 percent.

The Overall main and marginal workers accounts 3.72 lakhs and 90 thousands out of this the SCs share is 5.1 percent (19189) and 6.8 percent (6124) respectively. Out of 13.07 lakhs total population, Overall 8.44 lakhs, and nearly 28 thousand of SCs are found non-workers. The distributions of Overall non-workers are 8.44 lakhs among SCs this is found nearly 28 thousand.

At the same time overlook at the main workers in the different economic activities proves around 20 thousands of Overall population engaged in cultivation where as SCs share in this comparatively less 1.6 percent (324), and as well as more than 27 thousands and nearly 18 thousands of Overall population concentrated in agricultural labours and household industry works, in this SCs share represents almost same nearly 7 percent which is high compared to Overall. The participation in other works accounts for overall 3.06 lakhs and the SCs share in this comprehend 5.1 percent (15641). From the below table no 2 it is identified that SCs are highly concentrated in marginal works and in the main workers in cultivation seems to extremely less in the district.

Table 2: Distribution of Workers and Economic Categories in Kasaragod

Category of Workers	Overall	SC	% share of SC
Total Workers	462998	25313	5.5
Main Workers	372700	19189	5.1
Marginal Workers	90298	6124	6.8
Non-Workers	844377	27970	3.3
Economic categories (Main Workers)			
Cultivators	20569	324	1.6
Agr-Labourers	27722	1961	7.1
Workers in Hh Industry	17951	1263	7.0
Other workers	306458	15641	5.1

Source: Census Hand Book -Kasaragod-2011

Source of Income for SC households:

Income is one of the standard measurements in determining the living condition of the people. The income source of the households in the district is represented in the Table 3. The statistics demonstrate that nearly 14 percent of the households in the district depends cultivation as their main source of income, in which SC accounts only 0.09 percent and Non-SC/ST occupies major part of 13.65 percent. Similarly 49.39 percent of the total household, 42.28 percent of Non-SC/ST and 3.02 percent of SC households are remaining on manual casual labour for their main source of income. It is note that the SC households income source largely hang on manual casual labour than the cultivation and other sources.

Table 3: Income Sources of Households by Social groups in Kasaragod (Rural) -2011 (in %)

Income Sources	SC	Other than SC/ST	All
Total Households	10272	211608	232943
Cultivation	205 (0.09)	31795 (13.65)	32366 (13.89)
Manual Casual Labour	7039 (3.02)	98479 (42.28)	115018 (49.38)
Part- time/ Full time domestic Service	224 (0.10)	2939 (1.26)	3217 (1.38)
Foraging Rag Picking	1 (0.00)	787 (0.34)	789 (0.34)
Non-agricultural Own Account Enterprise	155 (0.07)	6608 (2.84)	6839 (2.94)
Begging/Charity/ Alms collection	12 (0.01)	316 (0.14)	333 (0.14)
Others	2636 (1.13)	70684 (30.34)	74381 (31.93)

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census -2011

Results of Primary Field data:

This section deals with a case study of Kasaragod district in Kerala with reference to workforce participation and livelihood pattern of SCs. The results of primary data analysis of 564 sample households, which covers 392 SC households and 172 Non-SC households.

Persistence of Traditional Occupations among SCs and Non-SCs in Kasaragod:

Occupation is one of the important indicators for any person or family to measure economic status. In India historically the occupations is classified on the basis of caste. Most of the low and impure occupations are done by lower caste. That is the reason the occupation is divided by caste wise category to understand the traditional occupation of SC and Non-SC households of the study area. Occupations such as Mat weaving, Basket weaving, Theyyam (demigod), Shoe stitching, Plucking coconuts, palmistry etc were the SCs traditional occupation similarly occupations like Business, Toddy tapping, Religious teaching, Carpenter/Goldsmith, Oil Miller, Hair cutting, Weaving, Fishing, Washer man, Temple Musician, Astrology etc were the traditional occupation of Non-SC in the study area. Both SC and Non-SC households usually engaged in agriculture (own cultivation) and non-agricultural works.

Traditional occupation of the SC and Non-SC household in the study area is presented in the Table 4. To examine the occupational mobility among SC and Non-SC, it is necessary to understand their traditional occupation and to identify their mobility from caste based traditional occupation to other occupation. It can be seen from the table that among SCs more than 30 percent families' traditional occupation were Mat weaving followed by Theyyam (is a popular ritual form of worship of North Malabar in Kerala) 18 percent, around 14 percent SC families following Shoe stitching and Vaidyam (medical treatment), 9.2 percent and 4.8 SC households were accepted Non-agricultural and agricultural wage labour as their traditional occupation. Other occupations such as Plucking coconuts, Palmistry, Agriculture accounts below the 4 percent. Among Non-SC around 28.5 and 16.9 percent households followed Agriculture and Business as their traditional occupation, 15.7 of families occupation was Toddy tapping, 8.1 percent of them are followed non-agriculture wage labour. Religious teacher and carpenter/goldsmith accounts 6.4 and 5.2 percent respectively. Non-SCs traditional occupations such as Oil miller, Barber, Shervegar (Military Person), Handloom/Weaving, Fishing, Washer man etc constitutes below the 4 percent.

As compare both category majority 28.5 percent of Non-SC households were followed Agriculture as their traditional occupation, among SC it shows very less 0.3 percent. Agricultural wage labourers are high 4.8 percent among SC; compared to Non-SC it is absent. Non-agriculture wage labour accounts almost near 9.2 and 8.1 percent respectively among SCs and Non-SCs, but comparing slightly higher among SCs.

Table 4: Traditional Occupation of sample households across SC & Non SCs

Traditional Occupation	SC		Non-SC	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Mat Weaving	119	30.4	-	-
Theyyam/Nalike	70	17.9	-	-
Shoe Stitching/Lime Making	58	14.8	-	-
Vaidyam	56	14.3	-	-
Non Agriculture Wage Labour	36	9.2	14	8.1
Agriculture Wage Labour	19	4.8	-	-
Basket Weaving/ Making	16	4.1	-	-
Plucking Coconut	12	3.1	-	-
Palmistry/Foretelling	5	1.3	-	-
Agriculture	1	0.3	49	28.5
Business	-	-	29	16.9
Toddy Tapping	-	-	27	15.7

Purohit /Religious Teaching	-	-	11	6.4
Carpenter/Goldsmith	-	-	9	5.2
Oil Miller	-	-	6	3.5
Barber/Hair cutting	-	-	6	3.5
Shervegar (Military Person)	-	-	6	3.5
Handloom/Weaving	-	-	5	2.9
Fishing	-	-	4	2.3
Washer man	-	-	2	1.2
Temple Musician	-	-	2	1.2
Astrology	-	-	1	0.6
Pappadam Making	-	-	1	0.6
Total	392	100	172	100

Source: Primary data

Dependency on Traditional Occupation by SCs and Non-SCs:

The Table-5 tries to identify whether the family members are still continuing their traditional occupation or not and reason to continue the same occupation. The primary results indicates that more than 20 percent and 28 percent of SC and Non- SCs, respectively in the study area still continuing their traditional occupation. Around 78 percent and 70.3 percent of SC and Non-SC does not continuing their family occupation. The reason given by the SC and Non-SC respondents are as follows. Around 7 percent of SC and 26.7 percent of Non-SC respondents explained that traditional occupation is their major source of livelihood. Similarly 11.5 percent SCs and 2.9 percent Non-SC notify that 'to maintain their traditional occupation' they still continuing same occupation from generation to generation and 0.8 percent of SC members express they don't know other work, that is why they remained to continue same work.

One of the important facts observed in the study area is that the majority 26.7 percent of Non-SC carrying traditional occupation as their major source of livelihood because through which they get reasonable income to lead their life. For instances, results clearly indicates that among Non-SC majority of them are continuing agriculture and business as their family occupation. But among SCs the situation is different from Non-SC, because their family jobs are low level in status and also get less income that is why only 7.1 percent following traditional occupation compared to Non-SC.

Table 5: Household still continuing traditional occupation By Caste (%)

Family members still continuing traditional occupation	SC	Non SC	Total
Yes	20.7	28.5	23
No	78.3	70.3	75.9
Reason for continuing traditional occupation			
Major source of livelihood	7.1	26.7	13.1
To maintain traditional occupation	11.5	2.9	8.9
Don't know Other work	0.8	0	0.5

Source: Primary data

Main Occupational status of the Family members of Sample households:

The Table-6 shows the present occupational status of the members of selected sample households in the study area. The house wife, children and students jointly constitute 39.7 percent in SCs and 46.1 percent in Non-

SCs households. About 4 percent of professionals are in Non-SCs as compared to 0.9 percent which is very less among SCs. Govt employees in grade I and II constitutes 3.1 and 8 percent and in grade III and IV more than 9.4 percent of SCs and 11.5 percent of Non-SCs are occupied. Here it is clear in all grades Non-SC household member's representation is higher than SCs. The members employed in govt/private school teachers accounts 3.5 and 8.8 percent respectively; here also SCs were less compared to Non-SC. Nearly 4 percent of the SCs and 3 percent of the Non-SC members working in private firm, here we can observe SC household members employed more in private jobs than Non-SCs. The cultivators are reduced in the study area which is nil among SC compared to 0.1 percent among Non-SC. Agricultural wage labours are more among SCs (1.7 percent) than Non-SCs (0.8 percent). The highest percent 20.9 of SCs were engaged in non-agricultural wage labour compared to 3.8 percent of Non-SCs. More than 3 percent of SCs depend on their traditional occupation where as among Non-SC it is less 0.5. Business/self employment among SCs and Non-SCs members is around 2.1 and 3.5 percent respectively this, shows that the Non-SCs have more access to business/self employment than SCs. Gulf employees are also high 3 percent among Non-SC compared to 0.3 percent in SC household members. The unemployed members are high 11.2 percent among SCs as compared to 7 percent in Non-SCs.

Table 6: Main Occupation of members of the sample households across SC & Non-SC

Main Occupation of members of the sample household across SC & Non-SC			
Main Occupation	SC	Non SC	Total
House wife/Child/Student	745 (39.7)	342 (46.1)	1087 (41.5)
Professionals	16 (0.9)	30 (4.0)	46 (1.8)
Govt Employ Grade I & II	58 (3.1)	59 (8.0)	117 (4.5)
Govt Employ Grade III & IV	176 (9.4)	85 (11.5)	261 (10.0)
Govt/Pvt School Teachers	66 (3.5)	65 (8.8)	131 (5.0)
Private employee	74 (3.9)	18 (2.4)	92 (3.5)
Agriculture	0 (0.0)	3 (0.4)	3 (0.1)
Agriculture /Non-Agriculture wage labour	423 (22.5)	34 (4.6)	457 (17.5)
Traditional occupation	58 (3.1)	4 (0.5)	62 (2.4)
Business	40 (2.1)	26 (3.5)	66 (2.5)
Gulf employee	5 (0.3)	22 (3.0)	27 (1.0)
No Occupation/Unemployed	211 (11.2)	53 (7.1)	264 (10.1)
Don't know/ Not answered	4 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	5 (0.2)
Total	1876 (100.0)	742 (100.0)	2618 (100.0)

Source: Primary data

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentages to total.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION:

The following Table-7 indicates the unemployment situation and educational level of unemployed in the study area. As per the data shown below table nearly 41.3 percent SC and 6.4 percent of Non-SCs are unemployed found in the sample households. When we examine their educational level, highest 21.7 percent for SC and 19.2 percent for Non-SCs are educated up to SSLC respectively 35.7 percent and 41.0 among them educated to higher secondary level. Unemployed graduates and post graduates are largely found among SC with 19.7 percent and 6.4 percent as compared to 17.9 and 5.1 percent among Non-SCs. Unemployed ITI/Diploma holders are found more 11.5 among Non-SC as compared to 8.3 percent of SCs. Other degree holders (Professional/TCH/B.Ed) also seen higher

among SCs than Non-SCs. The details are given in following table.

Table 7: Unemployment Situation by Caste Educated secondary level and above

Unemployed in Family	SC	Non SC	Total
Yes	162 (41.3)	11 (6.4)	173 (30.7)
No	230 (58.7)	161 (93.6)	391 (69.3)
Total	392 (100)	172 (100)	564 (100)

Source: Primary data

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY SUGGESTIONS:

The forgoing analysis in this paper makes it clear that the SC households are more deprived than non-SCs with respect to various developmental indicators. The results in the study area show that the SCs were economically poor and they are dependent on agricultural labour and other low-income generating activities. Further, results clearly indicates that majority of non-SCs are able to access govt employment opportunities when compared to SCs. Therefore, the government should initiate steps to create cooperative societies for the SC community by providing financial assistance to enable them to undertake self employment opportunities for their livelihood.

REFERENCES:

- 1.District Census Handbook (2011). Census of Kerala, Government Press, Trivandrum.
- 2.Economic Review (for various years). State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.
- 3.Human Development Report (2005). State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.
- 4.Das, Narayan (2014). 'Scheduled Castes in Rural India', Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi.
- 5.Panchayath Level Statistics (2011). Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.
- 6.Prabhakaran, P (2012). 'Report on the Development of Kasaragod District', October 2012.
- 7.Socio-Economic Caste Census -2011, Govt of India, New Delhi.
- 8.Sundaram,K and Suresh D. Tendulkar (2003). 'Poverty among Social and Economic Groups in India in 1990s', Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 38, No. 50, pp. 5263-5276.

Publish Research Article

International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal

For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- Google Scholar
- EBSCO
- DOAJ
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Indian Streams Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.isrj.org