Block wise analysis of the Status of Scheduled Caste Women in Sitapur District

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Abstract: A region's administration and growth planning are hampered by its demographic properties, which are a crucial concern. The current study examines every demographic process that reflects the numerous spatial manifestations of status of scheduled caste women in the study area, as well as the unequal spatial distribution influenced by physical, ecological, and socioeconomic factors. Uttar Pradesh's Sitapur district's blocks serves as the backdrop for this study's analysis. In terms of resource allocation, the population dynamics are supported in this essay. The Primary Census Abstract,Directorate of Census Operation, Census of India for the years 1981 to 2011, which served as the study's primary data source, was used to collect information at the block level. In order to depict and determine the status of scheduled caste women that is consistent with the physical range of the study area, geographic knowledge and statistical methods have been utilized.

Keywords: Scheduled caste women, social discrimination, untouchability, social stigma, economically backward, distribution and density of population, daily workers, and poverty.

Introduction: The situation of Dalit women in India needs special attention. They are one of the largest socially segregated groups anywhere in the world. Dalit women are discriminated against three time over they are poor, they are women, and they are Dalits. Dalit women constitute half of the 201.4 million Dalit population which is 97.9 million and 16.6% of the total Indian female population. 18.4% and 12.7% Dalit female population lives in rural and urban areas of the total female population of the rural and urban (Census of India, 2011).

According to 1991 census the literacy rate among scheduled castes women was very low. Only 19.46% scheduled castes women were literate in rural areas. A report published by Ministry of Welfare, 1998 illustrated that there was large gap between literacy rate of scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes population. The literacy rate of non-dalits and non-dalit women was 64.13% and 39.29% respectively. Apart from this, the literacy rate of scheduled castes women was only 23.76%. So there was large difference in the literacy rate between general and scheduled castes population. The reason behind this disparity was due to wide spread caste based prejudice and patriarchal mind set against dalit specially dalit women particular (Paswan and Jaidev 20002). The present study pursues to analyse the status of scheduled caste women in blocks of Sitapur district.

Material and Methods

The field of the present study of the researcher is in the district of Sitapur. It is situated in the central part of Uttar Pradesh. Sitapur lies between 27°6'N to 27°54'N

latitude and 80°18'E to 81°24'E longitude. It encompasses a geographical area of 5,743 sq. km and is located in the Gangetic Plain. Gomti, which lies between Sitapur and Hardoi districts, is the most important river in the western part of the district. In the east river Ghaghara separates district Baharaich from Sitapur. 'Reh' is the moist saline land cover of Sitapur and the sandy stretches found along rivers is known as 'Bhur' Himalayas, which is located at a distance of 339 km from Sitapur, plays an important role in the climate of the district. Sitapur comprises of six tehsils (Sitapur, Biswan, Mahmudabad, Sidhauli, Mishrikh and Leharpur), and 19 blocks (Pisawan, Maholi, Misrikh, Machhrehta, Gondlamau, Ailiya, Hargaon, Parsendi, Khairabad, Laharpur, Behta, Reusa, Sakran, Biswan, Pahala Mahmudabad, Rampur Mathura, Kasmanda and Sidhauli), 11 statutory towns.

Fig: 1.1 Study area
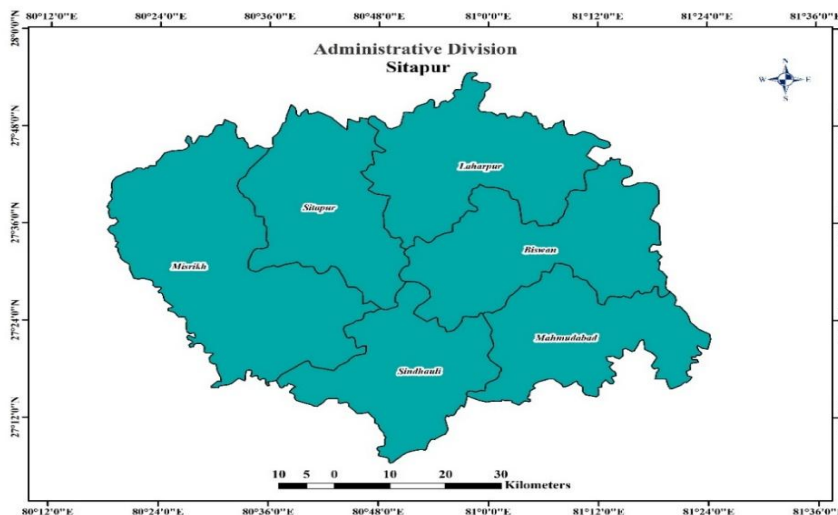
The study is based on secondary data and the data was collected from the census of India, District census handbook, Statistical Abstracts of Sitapur District, Districts Gazetteers, Town Directory, Socio- Economic Abstracts and various published and unpublished reports related to the research. Various statistical methods are used for the process and analysis of the data Such as Growth Rate, Work participation rate, Sex ratio, Density, Literacy rate, and Disparity Index. The following formulas have been used for calculation of above methods.

1. Sex ratio:

$$S = \frac{x_i}{y_i} \times 1000$$

Where, S represents sex ratio, x_i is the number of females and y_i refers to number of males.

2. Literacy rate:

$$L = \frac{F_i}{x_i - x} \times 100$$

Where, L refers to literacy rate, F_i represents number of literate persons, x_i is the total number of persons and x refers to 0-6 aged persons.

3. Gender gap in education enrolment:

$$Gender\ gap\ in\ education\ enrolment = Boys\ enrolment - Girls\ enrolment$$

4. Work participation rate:

$$X = \frac{x_{ij}}{y_{ij}} \times 100$$

Where, X refers to work participation rate, x_{ij} is the workers and y_{ij} represents the total population.

5. Occupation structure:

   Workers in primary sector-

$$X = \frac{y_i}{y_{ij}} \times 100$$

Where, X refers to workers in primary sector, y_i is the total primary workers and y_{ij} represents the total main workers.

Workers in secondary sector-

$$X = \frac{x_i}{x_{ij}} \times 100$$

Where, X refers to workers in secondary sector, x_i is the total secondary workers and x_{ij} represents the total main workers.

Workers in tertiary sector-

$$X = \frac{t_i}{t_{ij}} \times 100$$

Where, X refers to workers in tertiary sector, t_i is the total tertiary workers and t_{ij} represents the total main workers.

6. Body Mass Index:

$$BMI\ (\frac{kg}{m^2}) = \frac{W_i}{H_i}$$

Where, W_i represents weight in kilograms and H_i refers to height in m^2.

7. Decadal growth rate:

$$G_r = \frac{(V_{Present} - V_{Past})}{V_{Past}} \times 100 \div n$$

Where, G_r refers to growth rate, $V_{Present}$ is the present value, V_{Past} is the past value and n is the number of years.

Results and Discussions

Social Status of Women in Scheduled Caste: In this paper an attempt has made to assess the social status of women's in scheduled caste in the study region. Social status is assessed by considering many indicators such as sex ratio, literacy rate, disparity in literacy between non – SC Women's and SC Women's, education enrolment and gender gap in education.
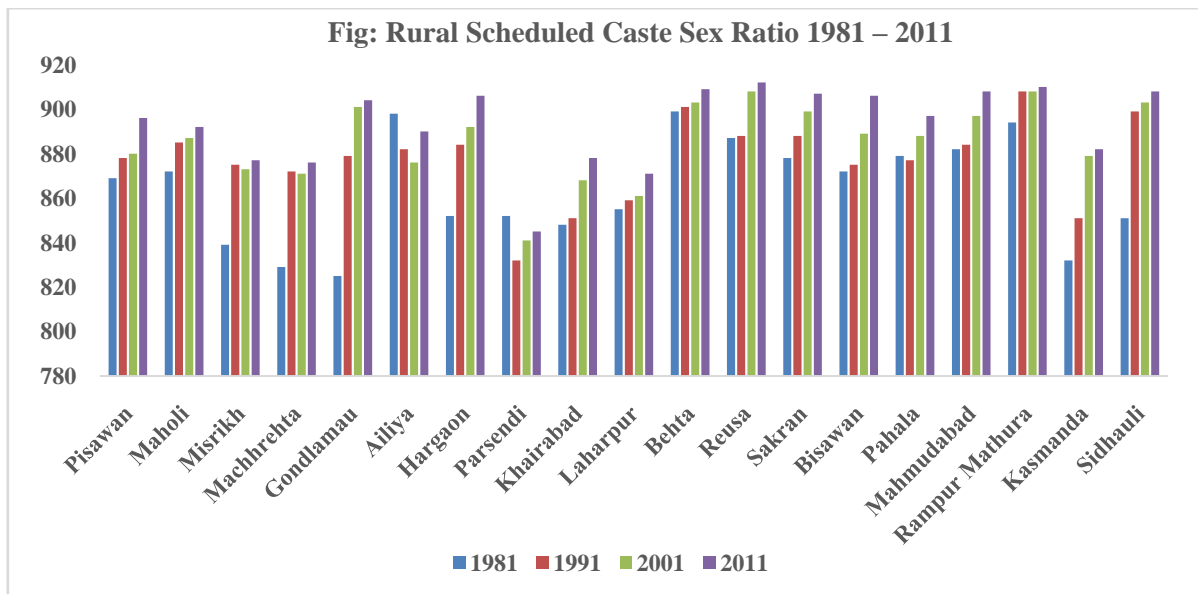
(a) Sex Ratio:

Distribution of Scheduled Caste Total Sex Ratio:

Fig 1.2 reveals that the total scheduled caste population sex ratio in 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 of the Sitapur district. The districts overall Scheduled caste sex ratio average is 850 in 1981, 833 in 1991, 862 in 2001 and 886 in 2011.

Fig: Total Scheduled Caste Sex Ratio 1981 – 2011
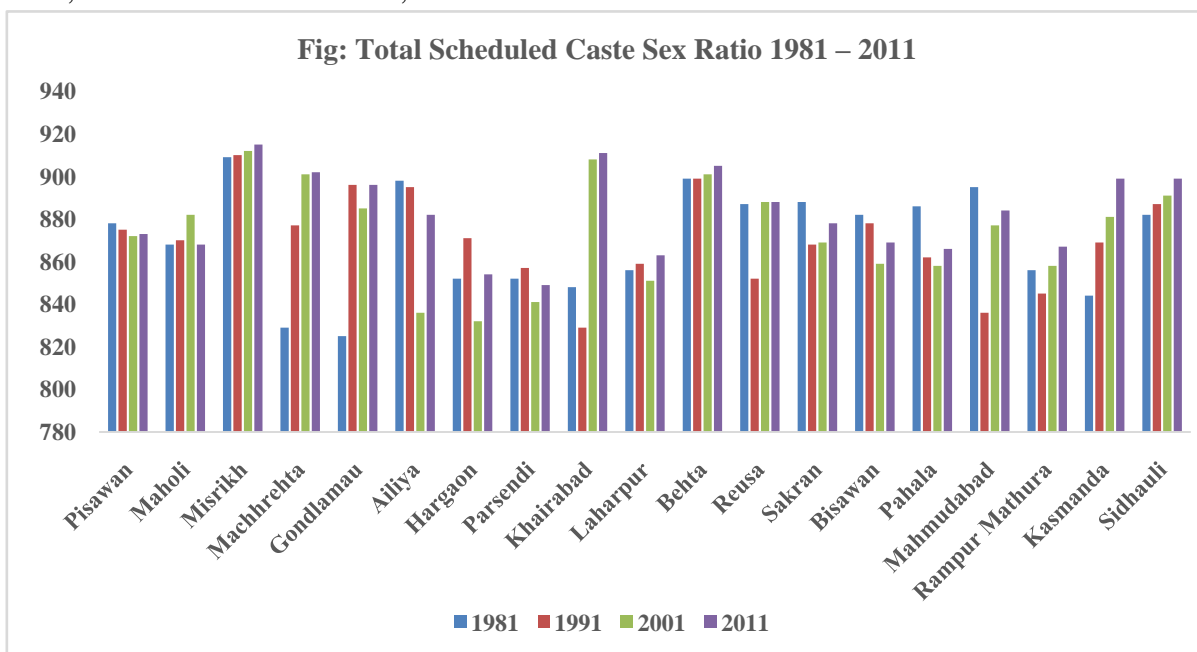
Distribution of Scheduled Caste Rural Sex Ratio: Fig 1.3 shows that the rural scheduled caste population sex ratio in 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 of the Sitapur district. The districts average scheduled caste sex ratio is 851 in 1981, 868 in 1991, 871 in 2001 and 886 in 2011. All blocks of the district founded in group of low sex ratio (below 949).

Fig: Rural Scheduled Caste Sex Ratio 1981 – 2011

In 1981 sex ratio of scheduled caste is highest in Ailiya and Behta blocks which is 899 and 898 respectively. In 1991 sex ratio of rural SC population is slightly increased as compare to 1981. In 1991 there were all blocks of the district founded in group of low total sex ratio (below 949). The highest sex ratio is observed in Rampur Mathura and Behta blocks which is 908 and 901 respectively. In 2001 the highest sex ratio is found in Reusa and Rampur Mathura, Behta blocks which is 908 and 903 respectively. In 2011 sex ratio of scheduled caste is slightly increased as compare to 2001. In 2011 the highest sex ratio is observed in Reusa, Rampur Mathura, Behta, Mahmudabad and Sidhauli which is 912, 910, 909 and 908 respectively.

**Distribution of Scheduled Caste Urban Sex Ratio:**

Fig 1.4 depicts the urban scheduled caste population sex ratio in 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 of the Sitapur district. The districts overall urban Scheduled caste sex ratio average is 899 in 1981, 908 in 1991, 912 in 2001 and 918 in 2011. These fingers reflect the urban sex ratio of scheduled caste population is significantly increased over the period of study while as compare to rural sex ratio of scheduled caste population urban sex ratio is low in all the census years of study period. In 1981 out of nineteen blocks all blocks of the district founded in group of low total sex ratio (below 949). In this census year following blocks were cited highest sex ratio which are Hargaon and Mahmudabad, Parsendi and Machhrehta which is 904 and 902 respectively. In 1991 sex ratio of urban SC population is slightly increased in all urban blocks as compare to 1981. In this census year the highest sex ratio is observed in Gondlamau Kasmanda and Sidhauli followed by Sakran and Rampur Mathura, Hargaon and Parsendi which is 909, 908 and 905 respectively.

Fig: Urban Scheduled Caste Sex Ratio 1981 – 2011
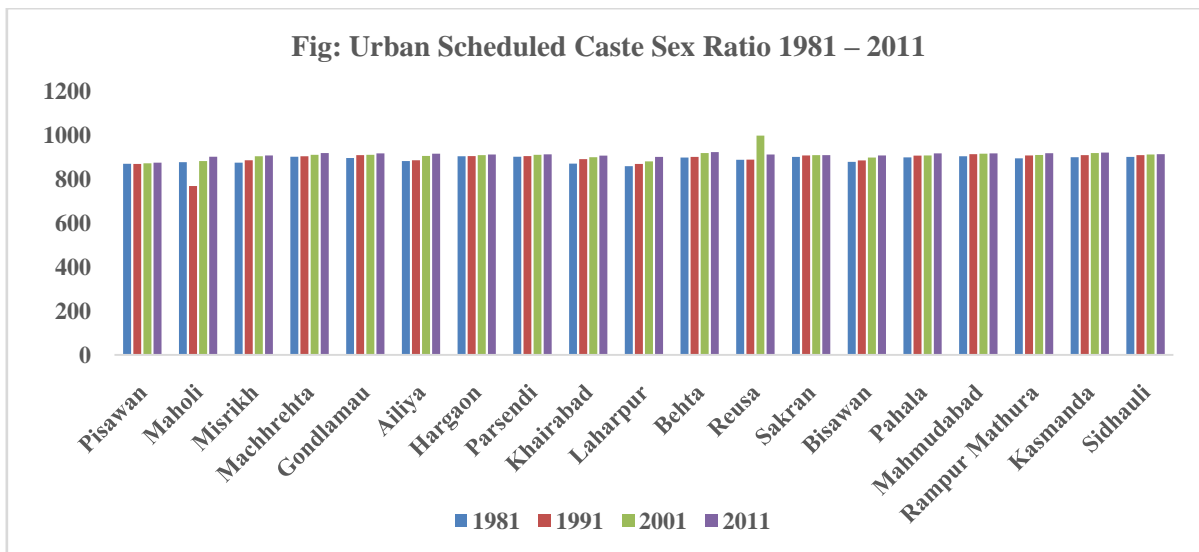
In 2001 urban S.C. sex ratio is again slightly increased in Mahmudabad, Kasmanda, Behta, Sidhauli, Gondlamau and Mchhrehta as compare to 1991. In this year there was not any blocks in high sex ratio group. In 2001 high urban sex ratio is found in Behta while low sex ratio is observed in Pisawan. In 2011 urban SC sex ratio is considerably increased in Behta followed by Kasmanda, Mchhrehta and Gondlamau which is 923, 921, 919 and 917 respectively and as compare to 2001. All of the blocks comes under the group of low sex ratio.
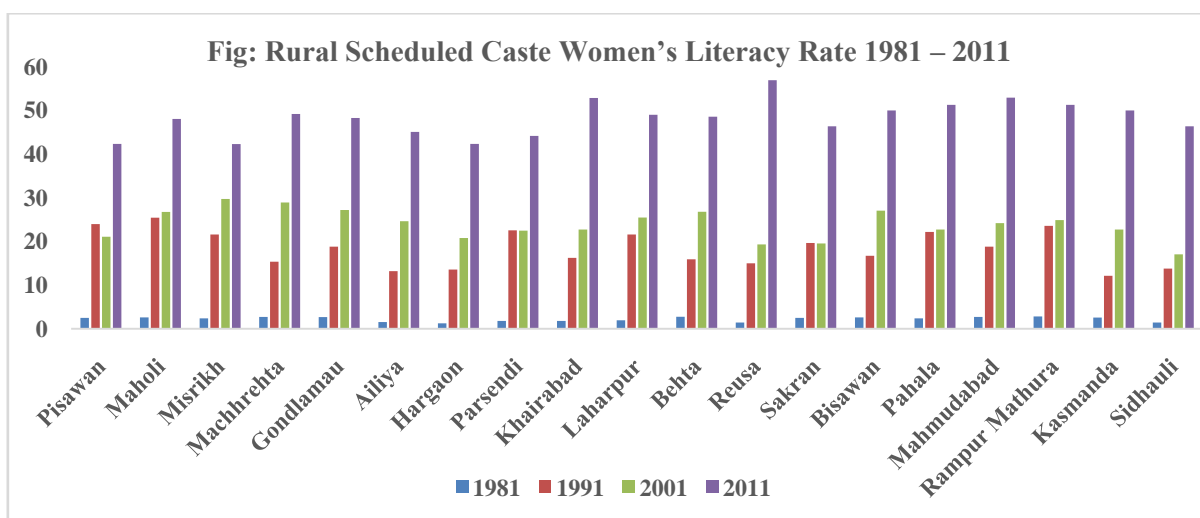
(b). Literacy Rate

In this study Scheduled Caste Women's literacy rate is calculated in three different levels i.e. Total Scheduled Caste Women's literacy rate, rural Scheduled Caste Women's literacy rate and urban Scheduled Caste Women's literacy rate and classify into three groups Moderate (Above 41 percent), Low (21 to 40 percent) and Very Low (Below 20 percent) sex ratio.
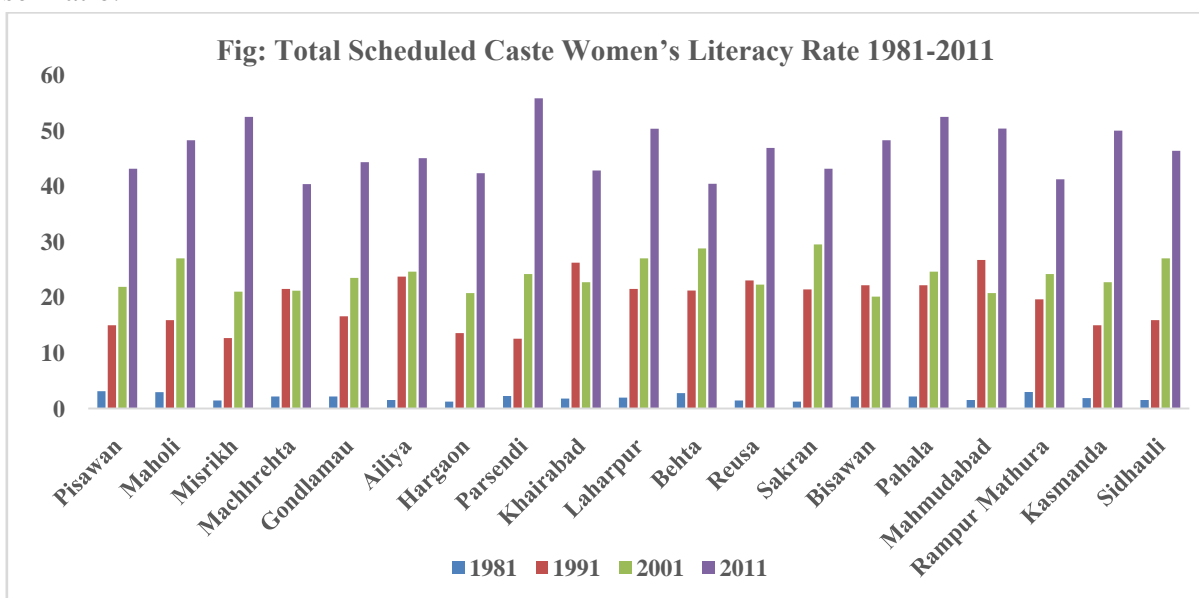
Fig: Total Scheduled Caste Women's Literacy Rate 1981-2011

In 2001 literacy rate is moderately increased as compare to 1991. In this census year no any block has very low scheduled caste Women's literacy i.e. below 20 percent which is good sign towards development. In this census year all blocks have moderate Scheduled Caste literacy rate. In 2001 highest Scheduled Caste Women's literacy rate is found in Sakran whereas lowest literacy rate is observed in Bisawan. In 2011 the moderate literacy (above 41 percent) is observed in all blocks of the district which indicates high social development. In 2011 highest scheduled caste Women's literacy rate was found in Parsendi while lowest literacy rate was observed in Behta.

Distribution of Rural Scheduled Caste Women's Literacy Rate:

Fig: Rural Scheduled Caste Women's Literacy Rate 1981 – 2011

In 1981 there was no any blocks is found in group of high literacy rate i.e. above 41 percent. In 1981 highest rural scheduled caste Women's literacy rate was found in Rampur Mathura whereas lowest literacy rate is observed in Hargaon. In 1991 again there was no any block is found in group of moderate literacy rate but only Pisawan, Maholi, Misrikh, Parsendi, Lahrpur, Pahla and Rampur Mathura are cited in the low literacy group (21 to 40 percent). In 1991 highest rural scheduled caste Women's literacy rate is found in Maholi while lowest literacy rate is observed in Kasmanda. In 2001 census, mostly blocks of the district comes into low literacy rate group i.e. 21 to 40 percent except Sidhauli, Reusa and Sakran. In 2001 highest rural scheduled caste Women's literacy rate was found in Misrikh whereas lowest literacy rate was observed in Sidhauli. In 2011 the moderate literacy (above 41 percent) were observed in all blocks which indicates high social development during the study period. In 2011 highest rural scheduled caste Women's literacy rate was found in Mahmudabad while lowest literacy rate was observed in Misrikh.

Distribution of Urban Scheduled Caste Women's Literacy Rate: Fig 1.7 shows that district average of overall urban Scheduled Caste Women's literacy rate is 12.54 percent in 1981, 34.82 percent in 1991, 40.61 percent in 2001, and 55.31 percent in 2011.

In 1981 there was no any block is found in group of high literacy rate i.e. above 41 percent. Out of total nineteen, all blocks were cited in the very low literacy group below 20 percent. In 1981 highest scheduled caste Women's literacy rate was found in Machhrehta whereas

lowest literacy rate was observed in Mahmudabad block. In 1991 again the same pattern of literacy rate was repeated and all the blocks are cited in the low group of literacy rate which is 21 to 40 percent. In 1991 highest scheduled caste Women's literacy rate was found in Misrikh while lowest literacy rate was observed in Sakran.
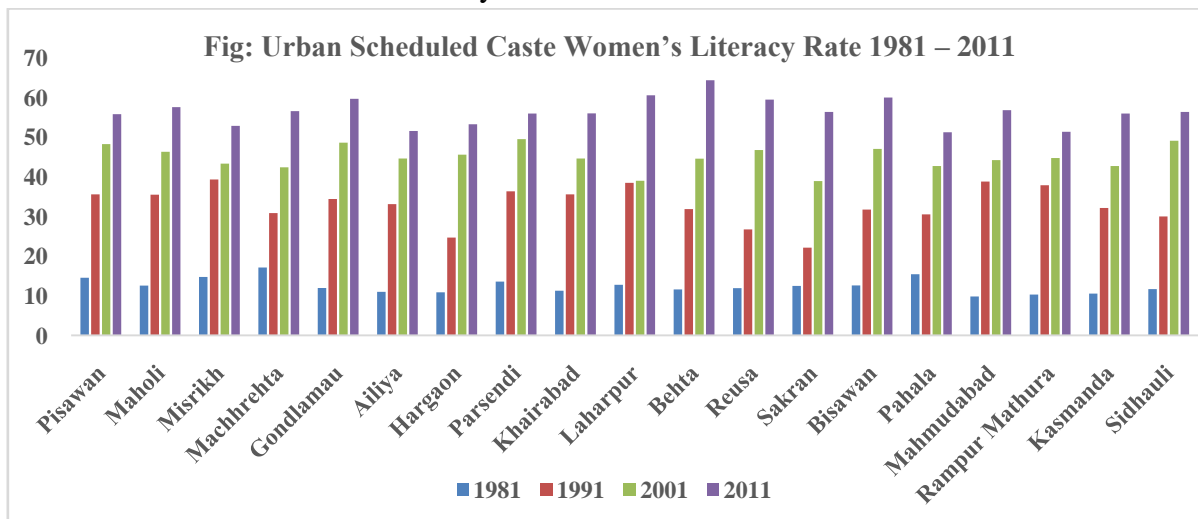
Fig: Urban Scheduled Caste Women's Literacy Rate 1981 – 2011

In 2001 literacy rate is moderately increased as compare to 1991. In this census year no any block has low S.C. Women's literacy i.e. below 20 percent which is good sign towards development. In this census year seventeen blocks have moderate (21 to 40) scheduled caste literacy rate except Laharpur and Sakran. In 2001 highest total scheduled caste Women's highest literacy rate is found in Parsendi whereas lowest literacy rate is observed in Sakran. In 2011 the moderate literacy (above 41 percent) is observed in all blocks of the district and Laharpur and Behta have literacy rate above 60 percent which indicates high social development. In 2011 highest total scheduled caste Women's literacy rate was found in Behta while lowest literacy rate was observed in Pahala.

In 2011 highest disparity in total literacy was found in Hargaon whereas Bisawan block has lowest disparity. In rural literacy highest disparity was observed in Maholi whereas lowest disparity was found in Sakran block. In view of disparity in urban literates Hargaon urban blocks have highest disparity wherease Sidhauli has minimum urban disparity.

(c) Education Enrollment:

The percentage of scheduled caste Women's enrollment was calculated per block scheduled caste Women's enrollment divided by total district scheduled caste Women's enrollment. As per above fig 1.8 the high (above 10 per cent) enrolment in the primary education was found in Gondlamau and Pahala whereas low (below 5 per cent) enrollment was observed in Maholi, Ailiya, Hargaon, Behta, Reusa and Sidhauli.

In the secondary level low (below 5 %) enrollment was observed in Ailiya, Laharpur, Behta, Reusa, Rampur Mathura, Khairabad, Hargaon, Maholi, Pisawan and Mahmudabad blocks. Whereas moderate (6 to 10 %) enrollment was found in Misrikh, Machhrehta, Gondlamau, Parsendi, Sakran, Pisawan, Pahala, Kasmanda and Sidhauli blocks. The highest dropout was found in Mahmudabad.

Fig: Women's Education Enrollment
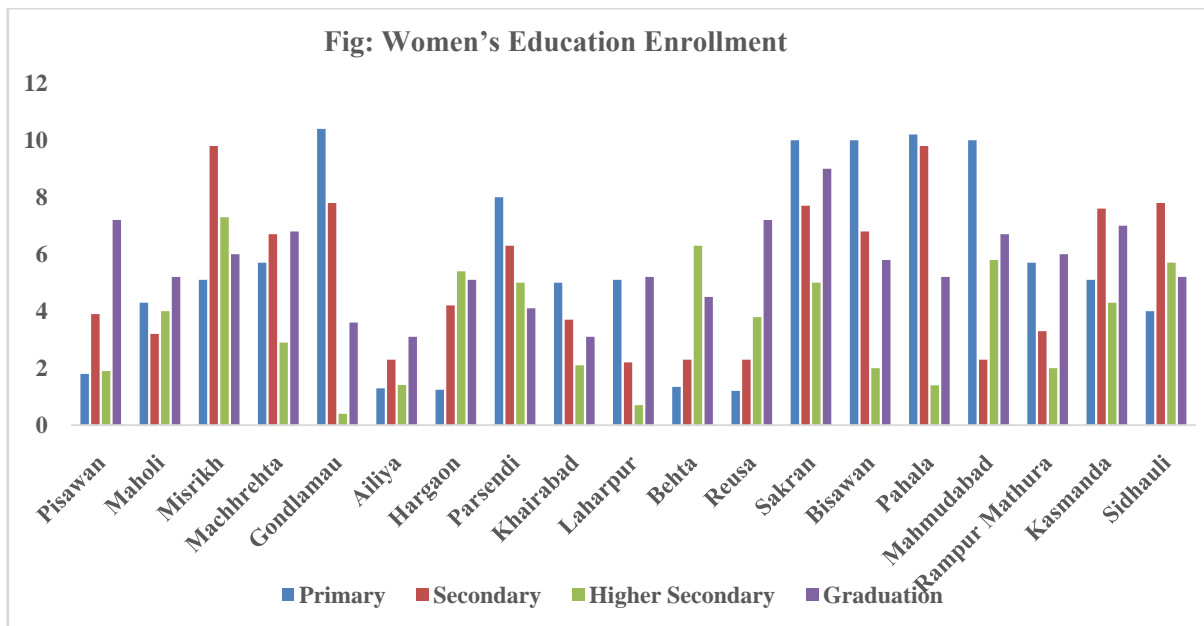
The enrollment of student in higher secondary level is low as compare to primary as well as secondary level because the passing at SSC level is stumpy. As per fig 1.9 high (above 20 per cent) enrollment is not found in any blocks. The remaining blocks has low (below 5 per cent) enrollment except Misrikh, Behta and Mahmudabad blocks which has moderate enrollment. The secondary to higher secondary average drop out ratio is moderate because student passing at SSC level is less. In the Sitapurr district highest dropout was found in Pahala and Gondlamau respectively and lowest dropout is found in Misrikh.

The low (below 5 per cent) enrollment at graduation level was observed in Ailiya, Gondlamau, Hargaon, Khairabad and Behta blocks. Whereas moderate (6 to 10 %) enrollment was found in rest blocks because there is high (above 10 per cent) enrollment is not found in any block.

(d) Gender Gap in Education Enrollment of SC population:

Fig 1.10 shows gender gap in Education Enrollment of scheduled caste population at different education level. In the study region overall gender gap in primary level is 7.1 per cent which increased 10.24 percent at secondary level. In higher secondary level this gender gap is increased by 17.65 percent and again at graduation level gender gap is 31.54 percent which is increased due to girls are get marriages after H.S.C. basically in scheduled caste population.

In primary education level gender gap is low due to many govt. policies such as primary education in compulsory and free because of this no any block from study region has high gender gap. In the study region Misrikh, Machhrehta, Ailiya, Laharpur, Reusa, Pahala, Mahmudabad and Rampur Mathura blocks has low gender gap i.e. below 5 percent whereas rest of the blocks has moderate gender gap (above 10) because there is not any block in high gender gap category.

Fig: Gender Gap in Education Enrollment of Sheduled Caste population
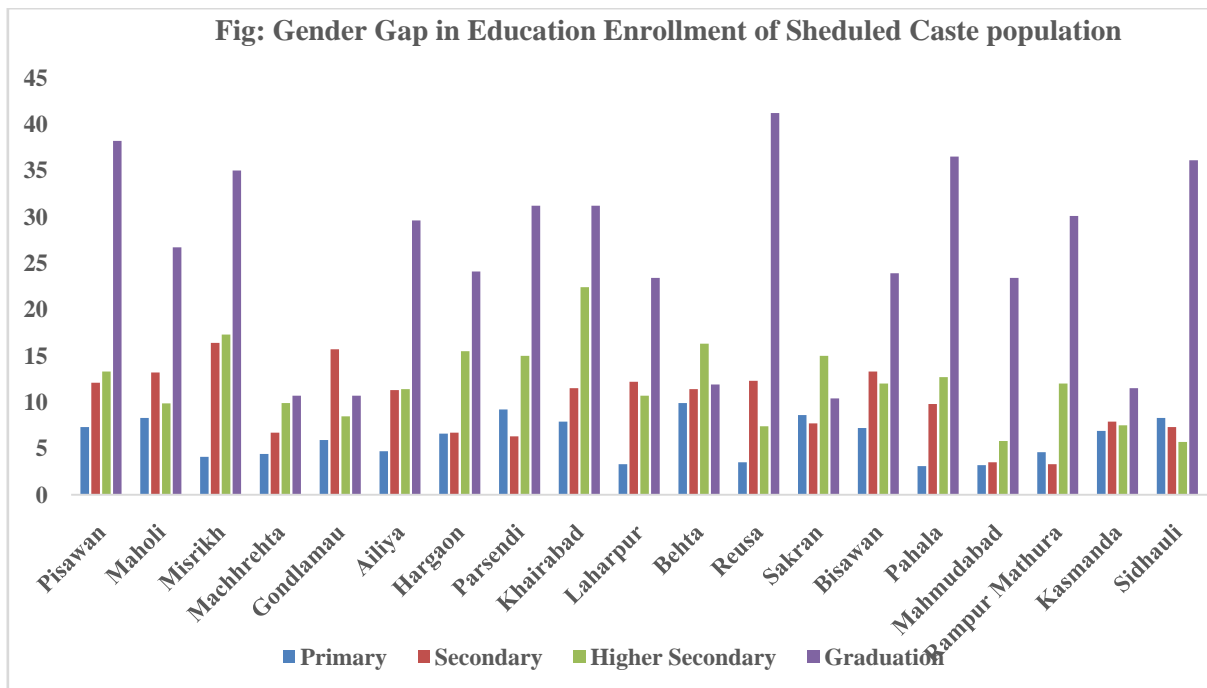
In secondary education level gender gap is increased as compare to primary level. In this level high gender gap is present in Pisawan, Maholi, Misrikh, Gondlamau, Ailiya, Khairabad, Laharpur, Behta, Reusa and Bisawan while Mahmudabad and Rampur Mathura has low gender gap i.e. below 5 percent and moderate gender gap is found in remaining blocks. In higher secondary education level gender gap is increased in many blocks as compare to secondary level due to early marriage of scheduled caste girls. In higher secondary education enrollment high gender gap is present in all blocks except Gondlamau, Maholi, Machhrehta, Reusa, Mamudabad and Kasmanda which have moderate gender gap and low gender gap at this education level is observed in Sidhauli. High gender gap at graduation level was observed in all blocks due to limited numbers of Graduation College. The increasing trend in gender gap at graduation has many social causes such as low income Scheduled caste families, college facilities are not present at rural level and basically girls get married after H.S.C. The highest enrollment gender gap was found in Reusa block of the district.

2. Economic and Health Status of Women in Scheduled Caste
(a) Working Population
Rural Working S.C. Women's Population: As per Census 1981, 15.53 percent rural scheduled caste women's were economically active and 84.47 percent rural scheduled caste women were economically inactive in Sitapur district. In 1991, 26.67 percent rural scheduled caste women were working and 73.33 percent rural scheduled caste women were non workers whereas as per 2001 census 31 percent rural scheduled caste women were working and 69 percent rural scheduled caste women were non workers. In current situation 2011, 35.7 percent rural scheduled caste women were economically active and 64.3 percent rural scheduled caste women were non workers. As per temporal change in

the next decade i.e. 1991 and 2001, working scheduled caste women's population was increasing than 1981.

Fig 1.11 showing as per census 1981, the highest rural scheduled caste women's working population was found in Pisawan (18.7%) and the lowest in Rampur Mathura (11.3%). It is observed that most of the remaining blocks were above the district average. In 1991, the highest rural scheduled caste women's working population was found in Maholi (29.8%) and the lowest was found in Ailiya (20.4%). In 2001, the highest rural scheduled caste women's working population is found in Maholi (38.8%) and the lowest was found in Khairabad (23.8%). It was observed that out of nineteen only eight blocks i.e. Sidhauli, Rampur Mathura, Pahala, Mahmudabad, Khairabad, Laharpur, Behta and Misrikh were below the district average and rest of the blocks were found above the average.

Fig: Rural Scheduled Caste Working Women Population
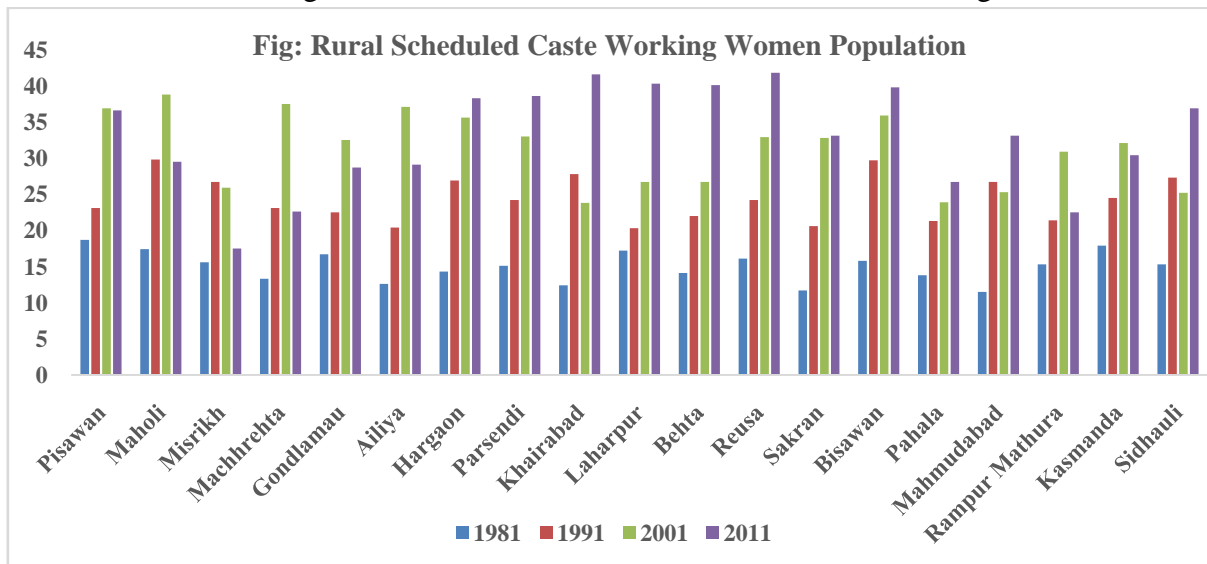
In 2011, the highest rural scheduled caste women's working population was found in Reusa (41.8%) and the lowest was found in Misrikh (17.51%). It is observed that out of nineteen; ten blocks i.e. Kasmanda, Rampur Mathura, Mahmudabad, Pahala, Sakran, Maholi, Misrikh, Machhrehta, Gondlamau and Ailiya were below the district average and rest of the nine blocks were found above the average. From 1981 to 2011 Sitapur district were experienced a great spatial variation in the working and non-working population of rural scheduled caste women's population.

Urban Working S.C. Women's Population: Fig 1.12 shows the urban working and non-working S.C. women's population in Sitapur district. As per table in 1981, only 22.19 percent urban scheduled caste women's were economically active and 77.81 percent were economically inactive. In 1991, 33.91 percent scheduled caste women were working and 66.09 percent were non workers whereas as per 2001 census 32.62 percent were working and 67.38 percent were non workers. In current circumstances in 2011, 35.78 percent were economically active and 64.22 percent were non workers. It is observed that, more S.C. women's are included in the non-working categories, because women's are mainly working in the primary economic activates such as cultivators and agricultural labors.

Fig: Urban Scheduled Caste Working Women's Population
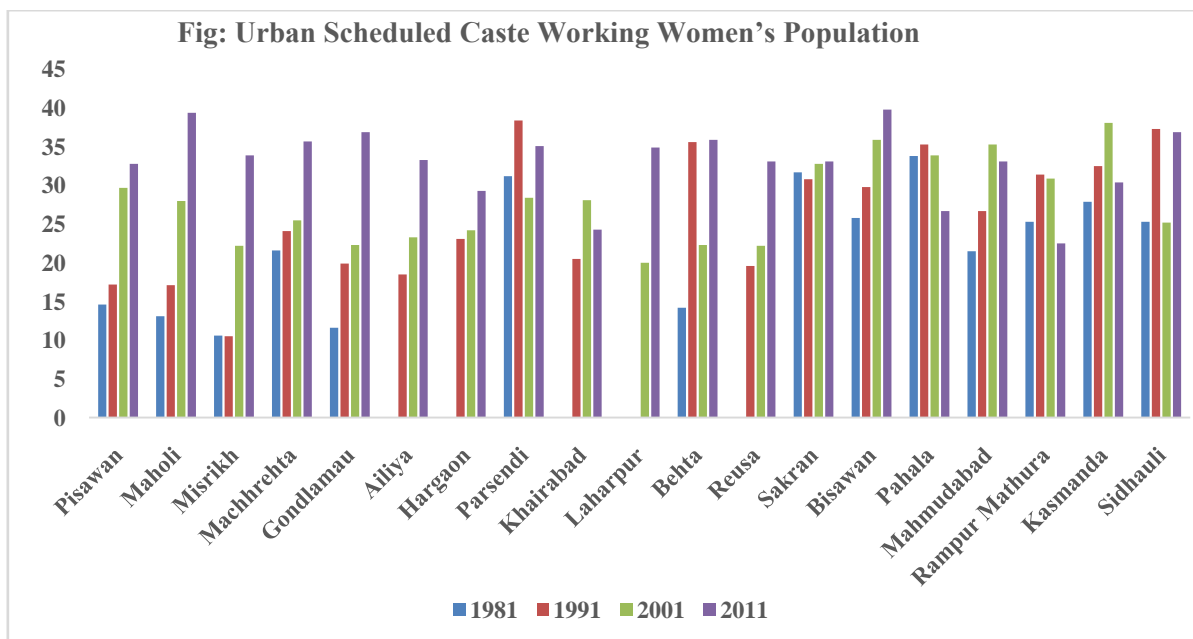
As per census 1981, the highest urban scheduled caste women's working population was found in Pahala (33.8%) and the lowest was in Misrikh (10.55%). In 1991, the highest urban scheduled caste women's working population was in Parsendi (38%) and lowest was in Misrikh (10.5 %). It was observed four blocks i.e. Sidhauli, Parsendi, Pahala and Behta were above the district average and remaining were found below the average. In 2001, the highest was found in Kasmanda (38%) and the lowest was in Laharpur (20%). In 2011, the highest working population was found in Bisawan (39.8%) and lowest was in Rampur Mathura (22.5 %). It is observed that Maholi, Behta, Sidhauli and Bisawan were above the district average and rest of blocks were found below the average. Thus in the study period 1981 to 2011 Sitapur district were experienced high spatial variation in the working and non-working population.

(b) Work Participation Rate:

Work Participation Rate in Rural Scheduled Caste Women Population: As per Fig 1.13 in 1981 Khairabad, Pisawan, Bisawan, Rampur Mathura, Kasmanda and Sidhauli were located above district average in work participation rate while remaining blocks were located below the district average. In 1991 and 2001, same circumstance is observed in distribution work participation rate of rural scheduled caste women population. In census year 2011, Sidhauli, Rampur Mathura, Pahala, Bisawan, Reusa, Khairabad, Maholi and Misrikh blocks has work participation rate above than district average whereas remaining blocks has work participation rate below than district average.

Fig: Rural Scheduled Caste Women's Work Participation Rate
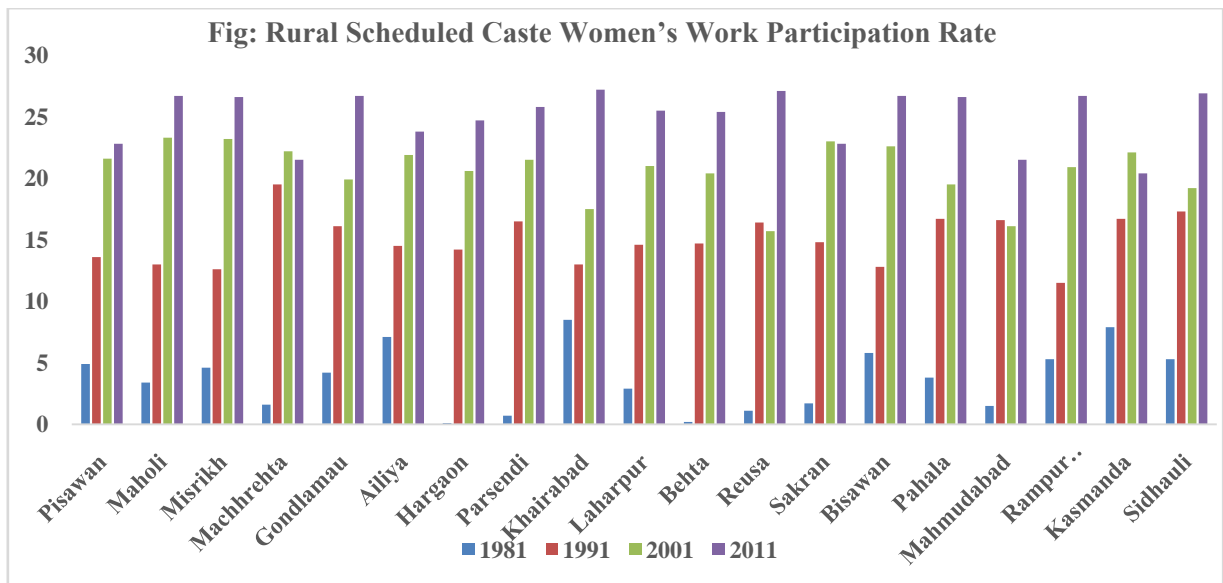
Work Participation Rate in Urban Scheduled Caste Women Population: In 1981 Ailiya, Parsendi and Rampur Mathura were located above district average in work participation rate while remaining were located below the district average. In the 2001 census year Pisawan, Laharpur, Mahmudabad and Kasmanda blocks were located above district average while other blocks were located below district average. In census year 2011, Kasmanda, Rampur Mathura, Sakran, Ailiya, Gondlamau, Machhrehta and Maholi has work participation rate lower than district average whereas remaining blocks has work participation rate above than district average which is good sign of economic empowerment of scheduled caste women.


Fig: Urban Scheduled Caste Women's Work Participation Rate
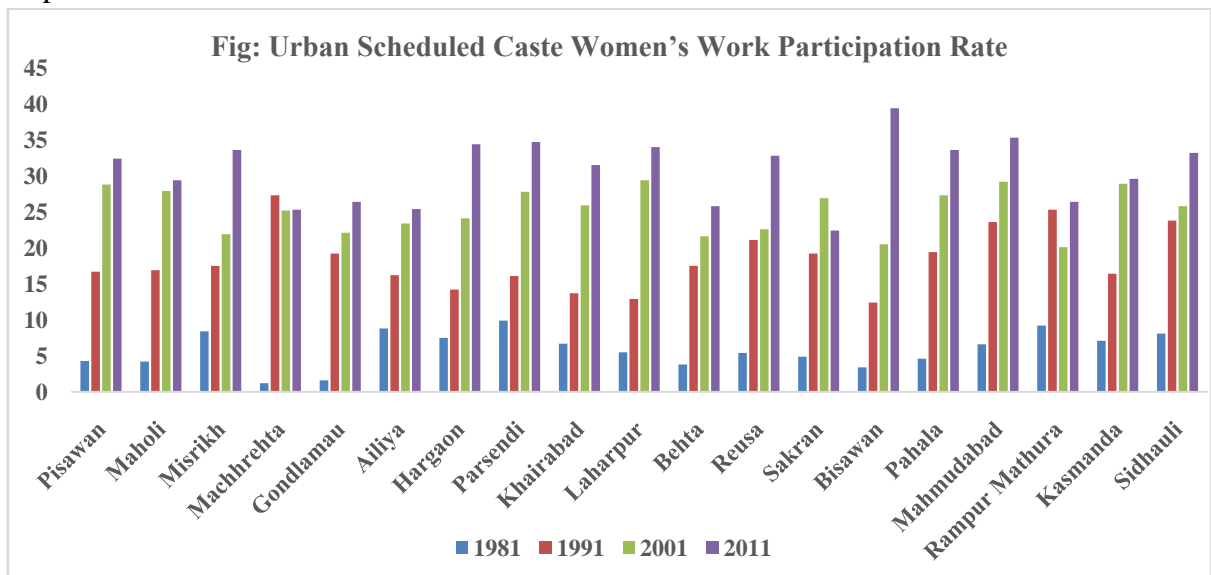
(c) Poverty in Scheduled Caste Households

Poverty of Rural Scheduled Caste Households: In the rural scheduled caste households, Pisawan (35.52%) has highest households in the district which is located below poverty line whereas Machhrehta (21.29%) has lowest. Small agricultural land, no agricultural

land, no irrigation facility, lack of industrial development causes low per capita income which increases poverty among them whereas scheduled caste families.

Fig: Poverty of Rural Scheduled Caste Households
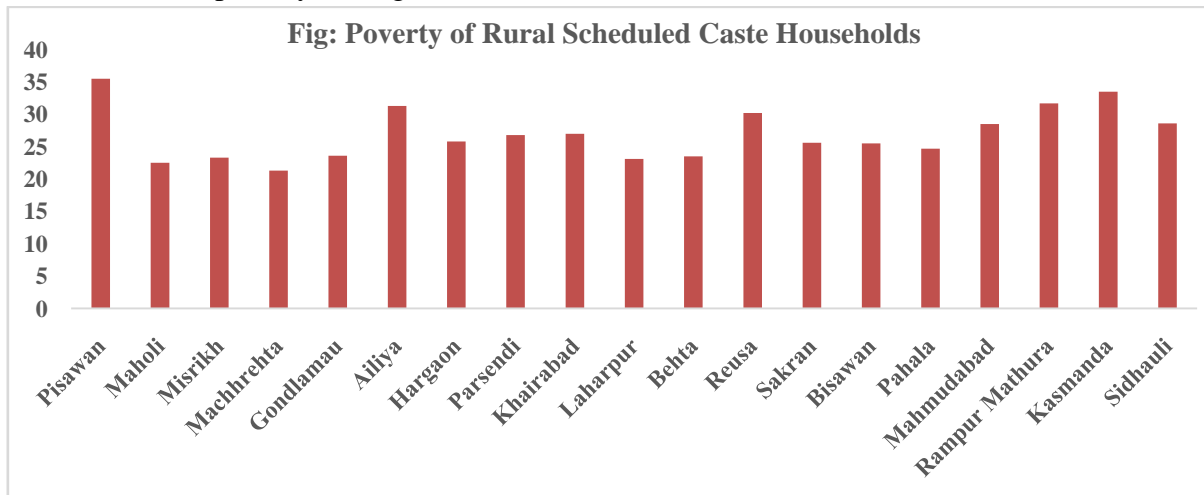
Poverty of Urban Scheduled Caste Households: In case of urban poverty Rampur Mathura (23.8%) has highest scheduled caste families below the poverty line while Khairabad (9.9%) has lowest. Scheduled caste families from Pisawan, Gondlamau, Parsendi, Reusa, Pahala, Rampur Mathura, Kasmanda and Sidhauli has more poverty and remaining all blocks were located below the district average of poverty line because in these tehsils agriculture as well as industrial development is more.


Fig: Poverty of Urban Scheduled Caste Households
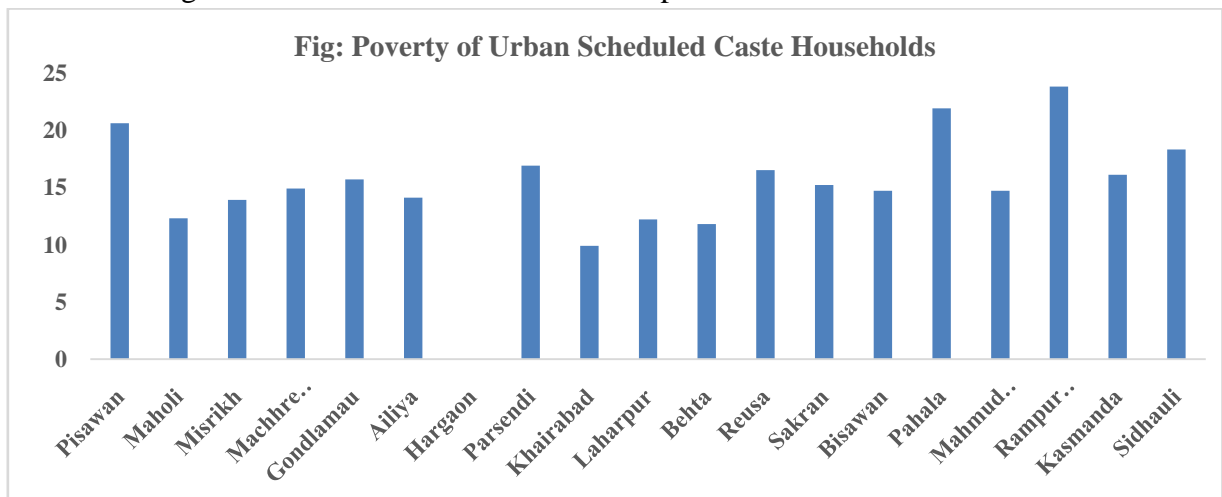
(d) Housing Conditions of Scheduled Caste

It was found that in the study region only 4.5 per cent rural and 2.9 per cent urban scheduled caste population has been living in such grass or the thatched houses. In rural region maximum numbers of Zopari were observed in Machhrehta (8.1%) and in urban region Kasmanda (6.5%) has highest numbers of Zopari.

Fig: Rural Types of Households of Scheduled Castes
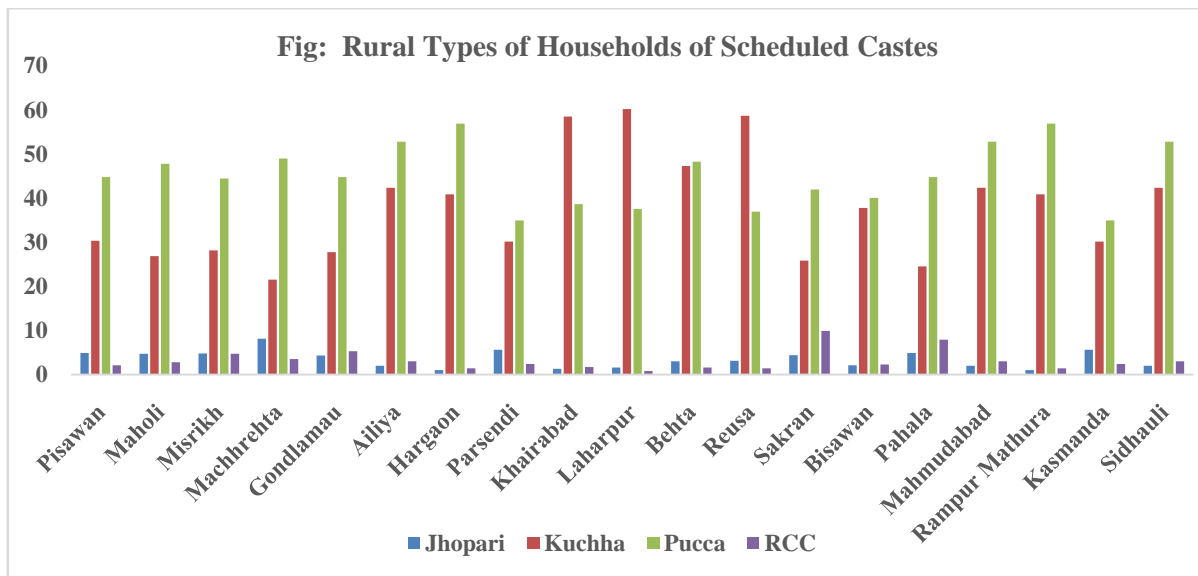
The Kucha house is made from mud walls and tiled roofs. It is found that more than 45 per cent rural and 30.3 per cent urban scheduled caste households were Kucha houses. In rural region highest numbers of Kucha houses were located in the Laharpur (60.1%) and in urban region maximum Kucha houses were found in Sakran (40.3%). In rural region Khairabad and Reusa has more than half of house were Kucha house while in urban region Sakran and Bisawan has maximum numbers in Kucha household.

Pucca house is one of the fine indicators, which reflects immediately at a glance economic status, good protection and security to the members of the households. In the study region 45.3 percent rural and 64.7 percent urban households were Pucca house. The maximum numbers of rural Pucca houses are located in Hargaon (56.9 %) and urban Pucca houses were located in Machhrehta (70.2 %) because these blocks have agriculturally as well as industrially developed.

Fig: Urban Types of Households of Scheduled Castes
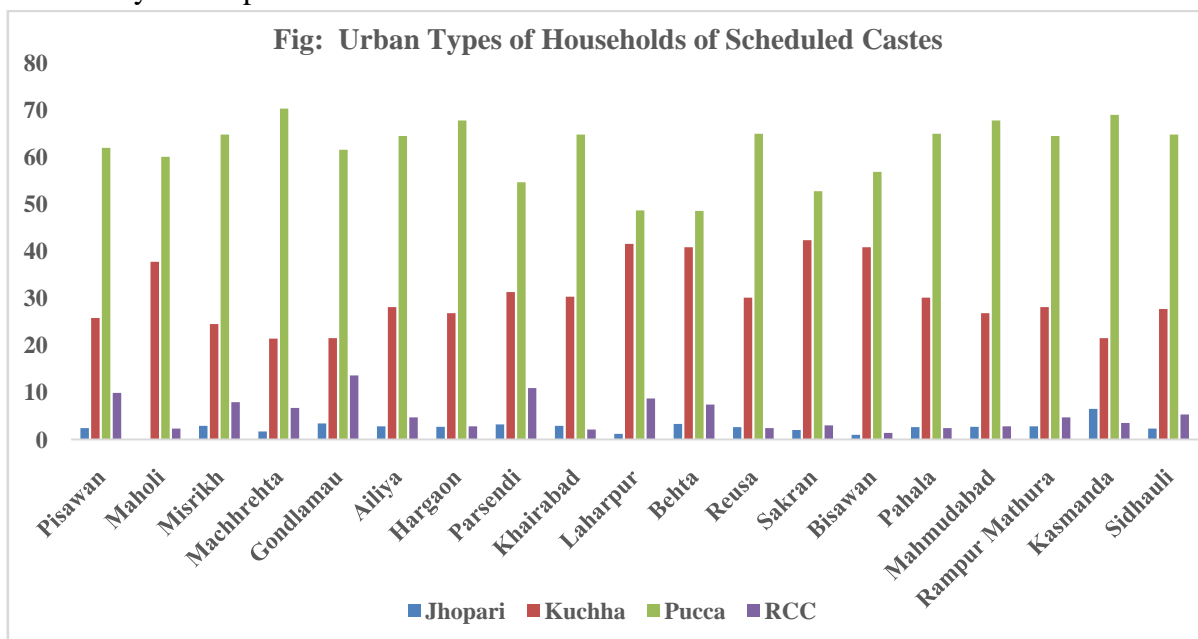
RCC house is the special one, having roof, walls and floor all Pucca and entire load is on columns, but in case of Pucca house, the entire load is on walls rather than on columns. The rural scheduled caste populations in the entire study area were having only 4.7 per cent whereas 2.1 per cent urban scheduled caste population has RCC houses, and in rural region majority RCC houses were located in Sakran (9.9%) and in urban region Gondlamau (13.6 %) urban). The housing condition of scheduled caste population is generally indicating their poverty.
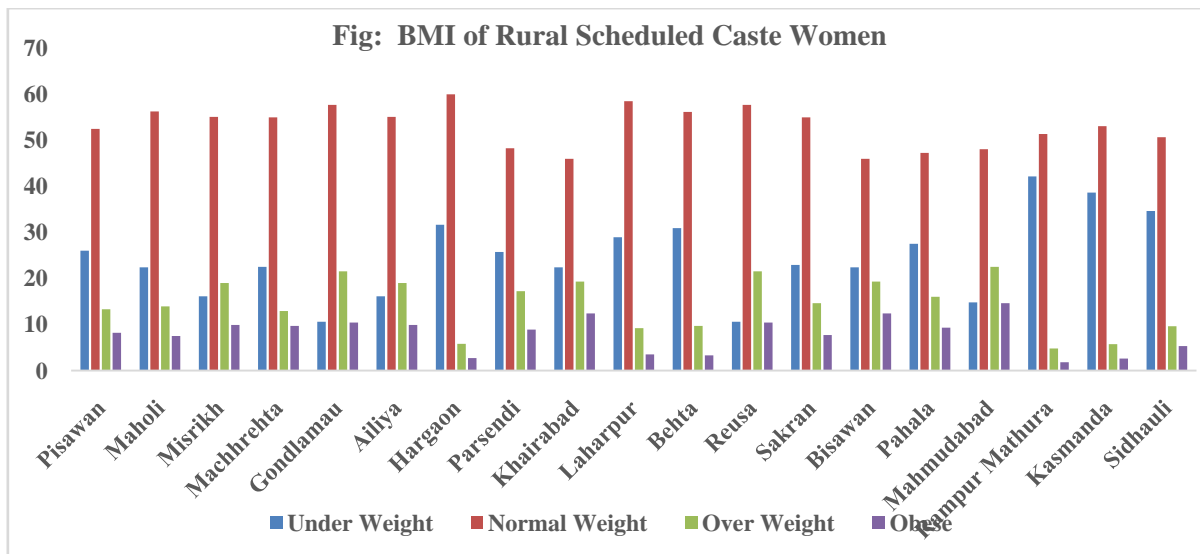
3. Health Status of Scheduled Caste Women

(a) Body Mass Index: As per the fig 1.20 near about 42 per cent rural scheduled caste women falls in the underweight, 55 per cent has normal weight, 8 percent falls in overweight and 5 per cent women were obese. In the urban region 26 per cent were located in underweight category and 13.3 per cent were in overweight to obese category while near about 52.4 per cent women has normal weight and 8.2 percent women were obese. It was found that rural scheduled caste women from 4 out of 19 blocks, were having highest underweight proportion. Underweight scheduled caste women were found in Reusa (43.6%), Behta (42.5%), Ailiya (42.1%) and Khairabad (41.6%) while highest overweight women were observed in Machhrehta (16%), Pahala (13.9%), Bisawan (13.3%) and Rampur Mathura (12.9%) etc. while the highest and lowest obese women was observed in Gondlamau (14.6%) and Reusa (1.6%) respectively. The problem of underweight scheduled caste women's in urban area is very minimum than rural area. In urban areas the highest underweight scheduled caste women mainly located in Rampur Mathura (42.1%) and lowest were in Reusa (10.6%) were relatively less urbanized whereas over weight and Obese was recorded in the Mahmudabad (22.5%) and lowest in Rampur Mathura (4.8%).
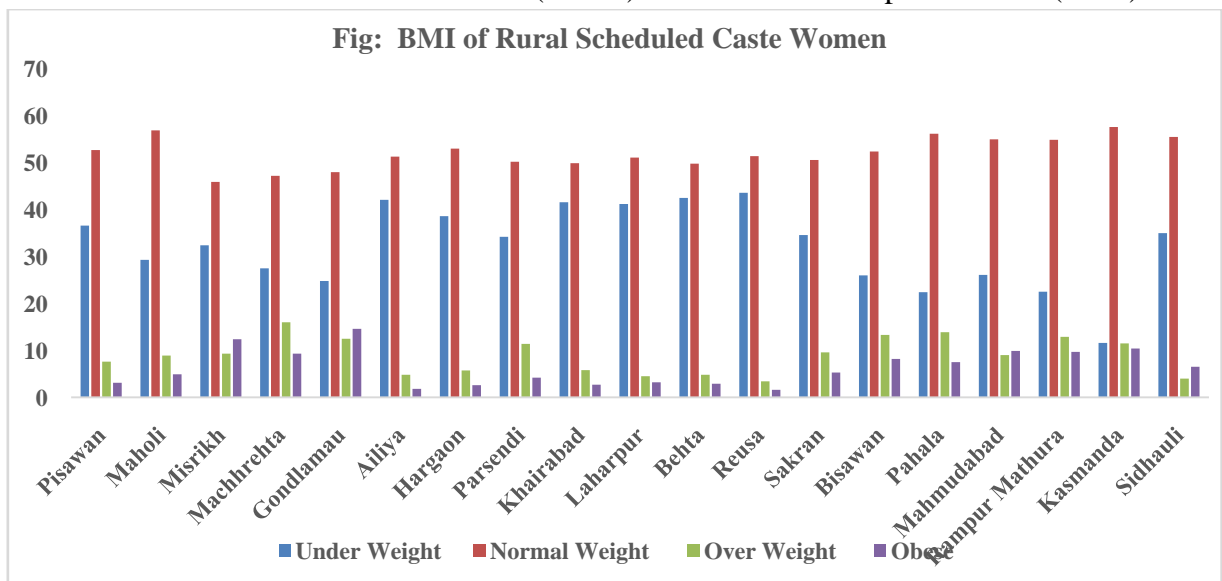
Fig: BMI of Rural Scheduled Caste Women

Source: National Family Health Survey (5), 2019-20
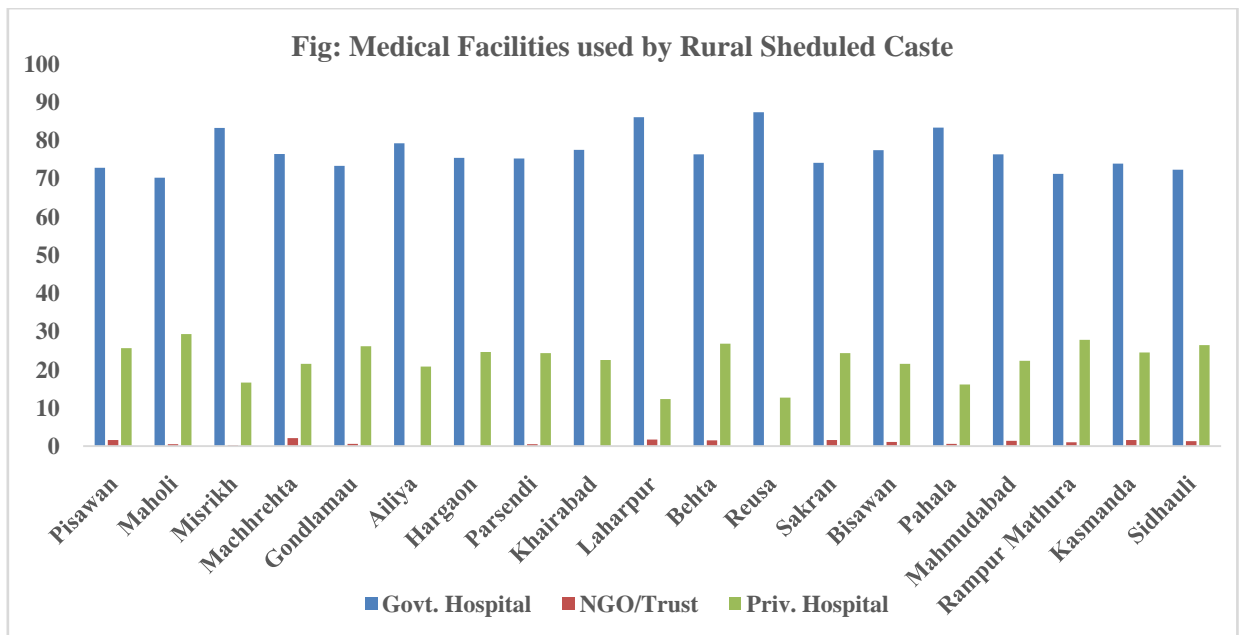
Fig: BMI of Rural Scheduled Caste Women

Source: National Family Health Survey (5), 2019-20

(b) Use of Medical Facilities: As per above discussion on the health status of scheduled caste women's population where more than 35 per cent population is underweight which requires good foods as well as better medical facilities. As per table 3.3.2, 75 per cent rural scheduled caste women use government medical facilities. Rural scheduled caste women from Reusa (87.3%), Laharpur (86%), Pahala (83.3%), Misrikh (83.2%) and Ailiya (79.2%) were depend on the government medical facilities. Scheduled caste women of the Maholi, Rampur Mathura, Behta, Sidhauli and Gondlamau use private medical facilities. NGO or trust hospitals are located in the urban centers therefore urban scheduled caste women used NGO or trust hospitals.

Scheduled caste a woman from urban region mainly depends on the private hospitals because more than 56.5 per cent scheduled caste women used private medical facilities. Except Reusa, Bisawan, Pahala, Mahmudabad and Rampur Mathura all the remaining blocks more than 50 per cent scheduled caste women used private hospitals whereas 3.7 per cent scheduled caste women depends on the NGO/ trust hospitals. Near about 40 per cent scheduled caste women urban population utilize medical facility from government hospitals. Scheduled caste women from Pahala (57.1%), Reusa (56.1%), Mahmudabad (56.1%), Sidhauli (42.8%), Rampur Mathura (46.4%) and Bisawan (46.2%) prefer government medical facilities rather than private hospital as well as wealth of the scheduled caste women of the region was low.

Fig: Medical Facilities used by Rural Sheduled Caste

Source: National Family Health Survey (5), 2019-20

Fig: Medical Facilities used by Urban Sheduled Caste
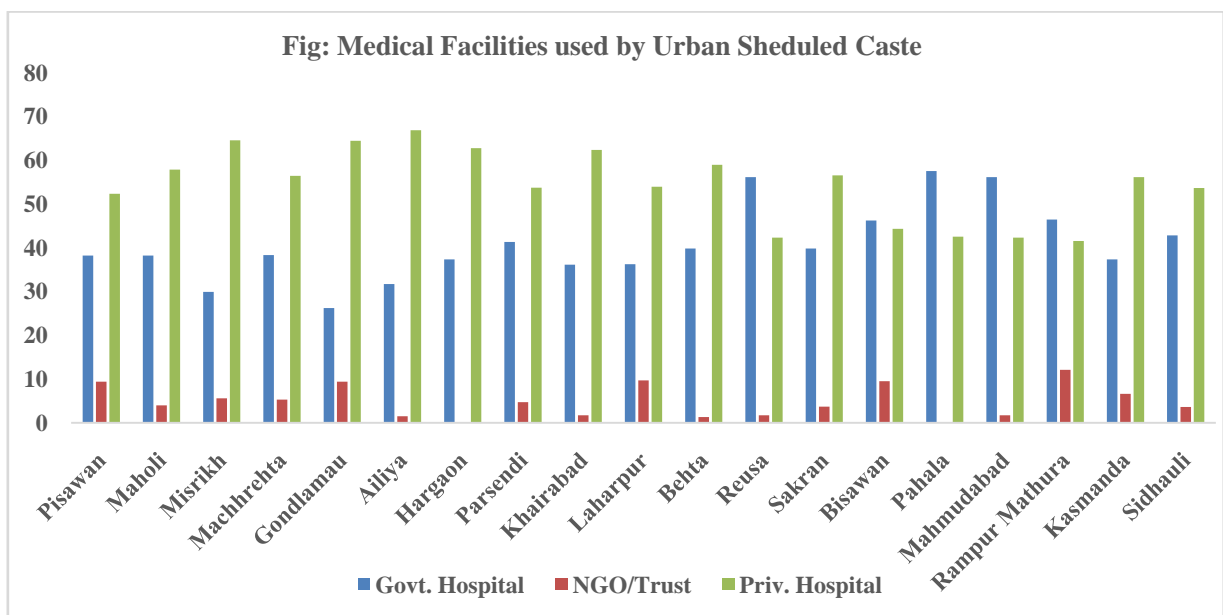
Source: National Family Health Survey (5), 2019-20

Conclusion: On the basis of four social development indicators, five economic development indicators and ten overall development indicators for the year 2011, we have identified as many as nineteen blocks viz. Ailiya, Pahala, Sakran, Reusa, Behta, Laharpur and Maholi were having low level of scheduled caste women's development or very much backward blocks in Sitapur district in terms of scheduled caste women's development. This figure of overall development of scheduled caste women's population indicates comparatively backwardness in terms of development. In such areas as it evidences, the government schemes for development has not been penetrated to the scheduled caste

women's population. Rampur Mathura, Mahmudabad, Khairabad and Misrikh has high levels of scheduled caste women's development while Pisawan, Misrikh, Machhrehta, Bisawan, Kasmanda, Sidhauli and Hargaon has recorded moderate level development of scheduled caste women in district.

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