

Town Communal Places: A Fill Up of Scheduled Caste Residents in Telangana

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Abstract - Scheduled caste population was used by the higher caste for their economics and social wealth and they have remained poor in the process. According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, most of the scheduled caste people faced the problem of untouchables. They were not touched by high Hindu caste people. Their touch was cautious as pollution. Economically scheduled caste people are the poorest among the poor. Untouchables were discriminated against socially, politically, economically, and culturally. There has been not much modification in socio-economic status. It is the fact that the study of spending expenditure pattern of scheduled caste is considered as a fairly reliable index of socioeconomic upliftment. It is needed for social renovation, preparation of manpower, and rapid development and also necessary for improvement in the quality of social life. Further, for societies like India where the layers of caste and pecking order often serve as obstacles for human being progress, cities also offer opportunities for upward mobility and incorporation. It is little wonder that India's cities receive an enormous influx of people belonging to oppressed and marginalized communities. The present scheduled caste demographic study aims at dropping the obtainable gap. To make the study complete and more logical, both experimental and statistical methodologies have been applied for a special aspect of the study. The present work has been conducted with help of accessible census, reference material, reports, statistical data, and maps. The study has been conducted to willet the data covering a different aspect of demography formation. Telangana is the twelfth major state and the twelfth-most occupied state in India with a geographical area of 112,077 km² (43,273 sq mi) and 35,193,978 residents as per the 2011 census. On 2 June 2014, the area was separated from the north-western part of Andhra Pradesh as the newly formed 29th state with Hyderabad as its historic permanent capital. Preserve categories play an important role in Indian social studies. We very well knew that SC and ST are the reserve castes in India, after examination of all statistics of Telangana state, major highlights are finished that is obtainable below- points out that the policies of protection and positive inequity have been focusing on an allotment of land, housing sites and houses

themselves on loans (often on particular terms) under frequent development schemes, and reservation in education and government employment.

Index Terms - Population, density, sex ratio, literacy rate, socio-economic aspect

INTRODUCTION

The crisis of scheduled caste is one of the main national problems; the scheduled caste is one more name of the backward castes. Scheduled castes are known as the Dalit and Harijans. The term scheduled caste was introduced for the initial time in the government of India Act 1935. The British government in the year 1936 listed these backward communities scientifically in a challenging agenda. Since then people called it a scheduled caste. Constitution (article 341 (I)) also set down the list of scheduled castes for the upliftment of the people contained in the scheduled caste. Scheduled caste population was used by the higher caste for their economics and social wealth and they have remained poor in the process. According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar most of the scheduled caste people faced the problem of untouchables. They were not touched by high Hindu caste people. Their touch was cautious as pollution. Economically scheduled caste people are the poorest among the poor. Untouchables were discriminated against socially, politically, economically, and culturally. There has been not much modification in socio-economic status. It is the fact that the study of spending expenditure pattern of scheduled caste is considered as a fairly reliable index of socioeconomic upliftment. It is needed for social renovation, preparation of manpower, and rapid development and also necessary for improvement in the quality of social life. Further, for societies like India where the layers of caste and pecking order often serve as obstacles for human being progress, cities also offer opportunities

for upward mobility and incorporation. It is little wonder that India's cities receive an enormous influx of people belonging to oppressed and marginalized communities. The last decade, for instance, saw an increase of 40 percent in the population of Dalits in urban areas. Historically, too, India's religious minorities have been migrating to the cities in large numbers. What kind of life do these communities live in India's urban spaces? Are vulnerable communities — the religious minorities, the new State of Telangana, with a geographical area of 1, 14,840 sq. kilometers and having a population of 3, 51, 93,978 (2011 census), is the twelfth major State in provisos of both areas and the size of the population in the country.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The scheduled caste demographic studies obtainable in India are very tiny. It is high time to pay awareness to the demographic studies. The present scheduled caste demographic study aims at dropping the obtainable gap. To make the study complete and more logical, both experimental and statistical methodologies have been applied for a special aspect of the study. The present work has been conducted with help of accessible census, reference material, reports, statistical data, and maps. The study has been conducted to willet the data covering a different aspect of demography formation that has been collected from the district census handbook, census of India. The secondary data arranged into tabular and chart form. After then, dissimilar tables and diagrams like sex ratio, density, distribution, and literacy have been organized.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

“Caste system and Indian Society -Marxian Approach” is a study of social inequality in Indian society due to the caste system and Marxian concepts by V. Thankayyah (2000). The subject of the study is the reasons behind making the majority ‘untouchables’ that paved the way for a more complex and partial social structure of moral stratifications. In the work, he substantiates the need for the resistance of the secular powers and the dangerous religious politics practiced by the upper class. SCs and other backward communities are not given proper representation in parliamentary contests, other than reservations. If they make any claim, they were

suppressed by saying that they were agents of castes. This happened due to the opinion difference and diversity inside themselves.” V. K. Nandakumar (2001) analyzes the socio-political development of the SCs regarding Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Both stressed the need for positive and progressive developments at the social and political levels to streamline social integration. The effort is to bring out the similarities and differences in approaches towards the issue of socio-political development of the SCs in Indian Society. Gandhi stressed constructive social programs to ensure the dignity of the individual and the dignity of labor. Ambedkar stood for social and political reforms through a democratic order and constitutional methods. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya (2002) in his collection of political thoughts exhorted and led the SCs in their struggles for human rights. He believed that an agile society is moulded by the upliftment of SC/ST. He argues that the transference of caste to class can take place slowly. This internal movement is the total history of mankind. This book evaluates the supremacy of caste Hindus over SCs and other depressed classes. He believed that eradicating poverty by economic development can never eradicate the caste discriminations. It needs a purposeful and continuous struggle.

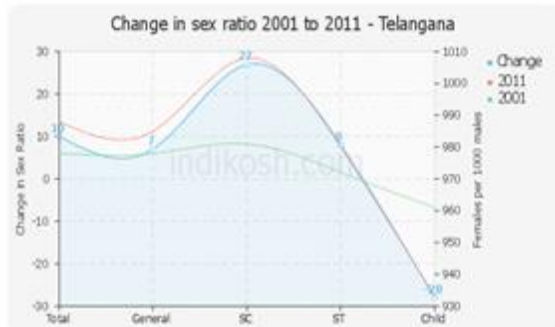
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present study, four major categories of SC population like distribution, sex ratio, literacy level for the study area growth of Population. The people of the state mainly reside in rural areas with 61.12% and the rest of 38.88% are residing in urban areas. The overall expansion of the total population through the decade 2001 to 2011 is 13.58%, while it was 18.77% in the preceding decade. The growth of the population in urban areas has been witnessing a significant increase. The urban population in the State grew by 38.12% during the decade 2001 to 2011 as compared with 25.13% in the preceding decade. In sharp contrast, the rural population in the state grew by a modest 2.13% as per the 2011 census, which is much higher than the United Nations estimates of world population growth at 1.23%. Around 30% of the total urban population is residing in the capital city of Hyderabad alone.

Sex Ratio:

The sex ratio is distinct as the number of females per 1,000 males. This ratio for the state is 988 according

to the 2011 Census. One individual characteristic is that the sex ratio in the districts of Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, and Khammam is over 1,000. The sex ratio has been witnessing a growth in the State from 967 in 1991 to 971 in 2001 and further to 988 in 2011. Despite a favourable sex ratio of the total population, the sex ratio of children in the age group of 0-6 years is declined from 957 in 2001 to 932 in 2011. The sex ratio of the SC population at 1,008 in 2011 is much higher than the state average of 988 in all districts, except Rangareddy, Hyderabad, and Mahabubnagar districts. The sex ratio of the ST population at 977 is marginally lower than the state average of 988, but it is higher in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, and Khammam districts.



Change in sex ratio from 2001 to 2011 - Telangana.

Literacy

Total about 2 crore people in the state are educated, among them about 1 crore are male and about 90.3 lakh are female. The literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Telangana is 66%. 75% of males and 58% of the female population are literate here. In general literacy rate in the state has increased by 6%. Male literacy has gone up by 5% and the female literacy rate has gone up by 8%. The literacy rate of the State as per the 2011 census is 66.54%. Male literacy and female literacy are 75.04% and 57.99%, respectively. Hyderabad district is highest with 83.25% and Mahabubnagar district at lowest with 55.04%, the same is depicted in the following maps.

Profile of the Study Area

Telangana is situated on the center-south stretch of the Indian neck of land on the high Deccan Plateau. It is the twelfth major state and the twelfth-most occupied state in India with a geographical area of 112,077 km² (43,273 sq mi) and 35,193,978 residents as per the 2011 census. On 2 June 2014, the area was separated

from the north-western part of Andhra Pradesh as the newly formed 29th state with Hyderabad as its historic permanent capital. Telangana is surrounded by the states of Maharashtra to the north, Chhattisgarh to the east, Karnataka to the west, and Andhra Pradesh to the east and south. The terrain of the Telangana region consists mostly of hills, mountain ranges, and thick dense forests distribution of 27,292 sq. km. As of 2014, the state of Telangana is divided into 10 districts. Table 2.1 gives an overview of the important parameters of the state of Telangana as well as India. The total population of Telangana was 351.9 lakhs as against 12105 lakhs of the total Indian population. The sex ratio of the Telangana is much better when compared to all India. It is 988 against 943 of the Indian sex ratios. But, when compared to literacy levels, Telangana percentage is much lower than the state of India. It stood at 66.46 percent as against 73 percent of India.

Climate

Telangana state is geographically situated in a semi-arid area and has a predominantly hot and dry climate. Summers start in March, and peak in May with standard high temperatures in the 42 °C (108 °F) range. The monsoons enter the state in June and last until September with about 715 mm of rainfall. A dry, mild winter starts in late November and lasts until early February with little humidity and average temperatures in the 22–23 °C (72–73 °F) range. This area is also prone to hailstorms in April and May, sometimes.

Rainfall

The annual rainfall is between 900 and 1500 mm in northern Telangana and 700 to 900 mm in southern Telangana, from the southwest monsoons. The mean annual rainfall of the state is 923 mm of which southwest monsoon season (June-September) contributes about 80% of the annual rainfall and northeast monsoon season contributes 13% of the annual rainfall.

Demography

The Government of India, input into the effect of powers conferred under the supplies of the Census Act, 1948, conducting the residents' census across the country once in a decade and releasing the results in different phases. Accordingly, the Government of

India has conducted the population census in the year 2011 and frees the final results, up to the village level, in dissimilar classifications. An effort is made in this chapter to present the grades of the population census, 2011 conducted in Telangana State, excluding (327) revenue villages that were transferred to the state of Andhra Pradesh as per the Andhra Pradesh restructuring (Amendment) Act, 2014 (No. 19 of 2014) along with certain comparisons with that of the previous censuses. Accordingly, the geographical area of the Telangana State is 1, 12,077 Sq. Kms. And the population is 350.04 lakhs consisting of 176.12 Lakhs males and 173.92 Lakhs females, which is the twelfth largest state in terms of both area and size of the population in an amalgamation of India. The sex ratio is being 988 in the state.

The density of Population:

It is a standard number of people residing per square kilometer of area. The thickness of the population in the State ranges from 170 to 18,172 per square kilometer. Adilabad district has the lowest density of 170 per sq. kilometer and Hyderabad district with the highest density of 18,172 per sq. kilometer. The districts of Adilabad, Khammam, and Mahabubnagar have an inferior density of population with 170, 197, and 220 per sq. kilometer respectively, as compared with the State average of 312 per sq. kilometer.

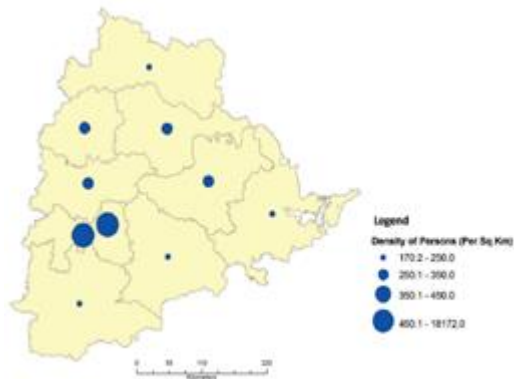


Fig.

Density of Population

Source: Census of India, 2011

Population- Size and Distribution

The Government of India, in use of the powers conferred under the provisions of the Census Act, 1948, conducting the population census across the country once in a decade and releasing the results in similar phases. So, the Government of India has

conducted the population census in the year 2011 and released the final results, up to the village level, in dissimilar classifications. Out of the 59 SCs, Mala, Madiga, Baidla together constitute 93.6 percent of the SC inhabitants of the state. Madiga is numerically the largest SCs with a people of 6,074,250, constitute 49.2 percent of the state SC population. They are followed by Mala having a population of 5,139,305 (41.6 percent), Brindle with a population of 194,806 (1.6 percent). Composition of Population One of the significant kinds of demography of population is sex composition or sex ratio. The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males in the population. If we watch the Sex Ratio situation of Telangana State, we will find that the curve is either stable or is in a growing trend. This ratio for the State is 988 according to the 2011 Census. 21 Districts out of 31 districts have the Sex Ratio more than the State average of 988 and 11 districts have the Sex Ratio with more than 1000 females per 1000 male which is commendable. The lowest Sex Ratio is noticed in more urbanized districts like Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Medchal-Malkajiri, Sangareddy, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri, Jogulamba Gadwal, Wanaparthy, Nagarkurnool, and Nalgonda and the highest Sex Ratio is in Nirmal district with 1,046 Female per 1000 Males. The sex ratio has shown an increasing trend in the State from 967 in 1991 to 971 in 2001 and further to 988 in 2011 Density of Population the density of population is defined, in general, as the average number of persons residing per square kilometer of area. The State average as a whole is 312 per sq., kilometer. Growth of Population The growth of the population will have a substantial impact on economic development, particularly State like Telangana. It necessitates meticulous planning for the obligation of food grains, housing, education, health, and other communications for leading a better life. The people of the State are mainly residing in rural areas with 61.12% and the rest 38.88% are residing in urban areas. During the decade, the overall growth of total Population 2001 and 2011 is 13.58%, whereas it was 18.77% in the preceding decade. The growth of the Population in Urban areas has been witnessing an important addition to and grew by 38.12% during the decade 2001 and 2011 as compared with 25.13% in the preceding decades. In sharp contrast, the rural population in the State grew by a self-effacing 2.13% as per the 2011 census. Social Composition of

Population The population of the State consists of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and others. Out of the total population of the State, scheduled castes constitute 15.45%. Growth and Level of Urbanization The distribution of population in rural and urban areas shall be in balance. The uneven distribution in either of the areas will pose problems relating to management, law, and order, carrying, water, and other facilities. The government is taking a suitable act for providing these amenities based on the sharing of the population in rural and urban areas.

CONCLUSION

The study of the demography association is an important part. Preserve categories play an important role in Indian social studies. We very well knew that SC and ST are the reserve castes in India, after examination of all statistics of Telangana state, major highlights are finished that is obtainable below- points out that the policies of protection and positive inequity have been focusing on an allotment of land, housing sites and houses themselves on loans (often on particular terms) under frequent development schemes, and reservation in education and government employment. By reserving seats for SC members in spokesperson bodies, he opines that a good number of these castes can be brought into politics. The sex ratio has been witnessing a growth in the State from 967 in 1991 to 971 in 2001 and further to 988 in 2011. Despite a favourable sex ratio of the total population, the sex ratio of children in the age group of 0-6 years is declined from 957 in 2001 to 932 in 2011. The sex ratio of the SC population at 1,008 in 2011 is much higher than the state average of 988 in all districts, except Rangareddy, Hyderabad, and Mahabubnagar districts. The sex ratio of the ST population at 977 is marginally lower than the state average of 988, but it is higher in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, and Khammam districts. The literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Telangana is 66%. 75% of males and 58% of the female population are literate here. In general literacy rate in the state has increased by 6%. Male literacy has gone up by 5% and the female literacy rate has gone up by 8%. The literacy rate of the State as per the 2011 census is 66.54%. Male literacy and female literacy are 75.04% and 57.99%, respectively. Hyderabad district is highest with 83.25% and Mahabubnagar district at lowest with

55.04%; the same is depicted in the following maps. The thickness of the population in the State ranges from 170 to 18,172 per square kilometer. Adilabad district has the lowest density of 170 per sq. kilometer and Hyderabad district with the highest density of 18,172 per sq. kilometer. The districts of Adilabad, Khammam, and Mahabubnagar have an inferior density of population with 170, 197, and 220 per sq. kilometer respectively, as compared with the State average of 312 per sq. kilometer. After study the public utilities the result comes out that approximately 50% of villages of all panchayat Samiti have a post office and Transport connectivity, which is not a good symbol of development.

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