

Population distribution of Urban: A case study 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. 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 northwestern part of Telangana 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 - Inhabitants, accumulation, sex ratio, literacy rate and marginalized communities.

INTRODUCTION

The emergency of scheduled caste is one of the most important national problems; the scheduled caste is one additional 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 methodically in a demanding agenda. Since then, nation 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 study available in India is extremely miniature. It is high time to pay consciousness to the demographic studies. The current scheduled caste demographic study aims at plummeting the accessible gap. To create the study whole and more logical, both investigational and numerical methodologies have been functional for a particular aspect of the study. The current work has been conducted with help of easy to get to census, reference objects, reports, statistical data, and maps. The modify has been conducted to willet the data covering a special aspect of demography arrangement that has been composed from the district census handbook, census of India. The secondary data approved into tabular and chart form. After then, different tables and diagrams like sex ratio, density, distribution, and literacy have been prepared.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

P. Sivanandan (1989) in his proposal splendidly assesses the starting point of standing framework in India and different nations. His standard of study is social and financial impact of position in Kerala. He considers the possibilities of financial liberation through Institutional change and improvement programs. As indicated by him the major institutional changes and financial advancement programs started by the Government explicitly focused on the upliftment of the SC segment in Kerala have just an unassuming effect. Kunjhaman (2002) deliberately examined the elements basic globalization and tended to fittingly the worries and anxieties of the

underestimated bunch about the changing improvement system. The examination additionally centered around the future issues of the inferior gatherings in a clear way. Pratap Bhanu Mehta (2004) inspected the issue of stretching out reservation to the private area and pushed the appropriation of a center way of governmental policy regarding minorities in society combined with against segregation enactment to address the genuine issues defied by the minimized part of the general public. Reservation dependent on station was considered as a factor adding to the propagation of casteism as opposed to stopping the antediluvian social design. 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

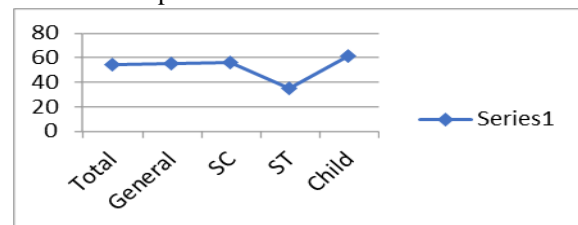
Growth of population of the state has decreased by - 53.8% in last 10 years. In 2001 census total population here were about 8 crore. Female population growth rate of the state is - 53.6% which is 0.4% higher than male population growth rate of -54%. General caste population has decreased by -55%; Schedule caste population has decreased by -56%; Schedule Tribe population has decreased by -34.6% and child population has decreased by -61.5% in the state since last census.

Growth of Population 2001 to 2011

Growth of Population 2001 to 2011					
S. No	Total	General	SC	ST	Child
1	53.8	55	56	34.6	61.5

Source: census of India

Growth of Population 2001 to 2011



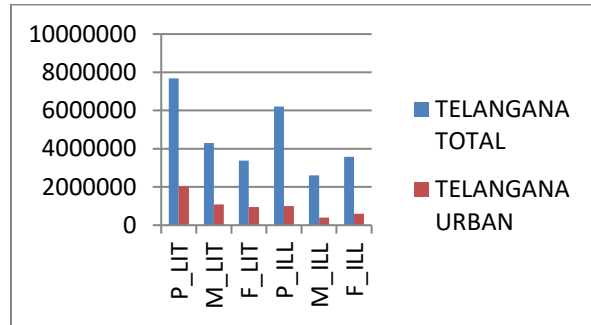
Source: census of India

To know the development of the people it is very clear that it has to be well educated. Depending on education the growth and development has been considered so it is very clear that comparison of male and female with literates and illiterates has been taken

Comparison of male and female literates and Illiterates						
	P_LI T	M_LI T	F_LI T	P_IL L	M_IL L	F_IL L
Telangana	7678	4299	3378	6199	2613	3586
Total	259	633	626	819	414	405
Telangana	2035	1090	9454	9960	4052	5907
Urban	725	325	00	20	48	72

Source: census of India

Comparison of male and female literates and Illiterates



Source: census of India

It is also clearly indicating overall state wise Total population and Literates, male Literates and female literates. The total population of literates and total illiterates less than Literates. The female illiterates are higher than female literates because of very low literacy rate in urban areas. Sex Ratio - Females per 1000 Male As of 2011 Telangana census there are 988 females per 1000 male in the state. Sex ratio in general caste is 985, in schedule caste sex ratio is 1008 and in schedule tribe it is 980. There are 933 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the state. Overall sex ratio in the state has increased by 10 females per 1000 male during the years from 2001 to 2011. Child sex ratio here has decreased by 28 girls per 1000 boys during the same time. It is seen in the figure that, there is a high peak in sex ratio in SC's, it is declaiming towards child ratio as per the figure. As per the census 2011, total about 2 crore people in the state are literate, among them about 1 crore are male and about 90.3 lakh are female. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Telangana is 66%. 75% of male and 58% of female population are literate here. Overall literacy rate in the state has increased by 6%.

Male literacy has gone up by 5% and female literacy rate has gone up by 8%. As per the table shown it is the Literacy levels are very less in Mancherial and Suryapet these are industrially advanced but educationally back ward in this area. Medchal and Hyderabad recorded highest literacy levels because of educational institutions.

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 favorable 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 Mahbubnagar 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 Mahbubnagar 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. of India. It stood at 66.46 percent as against 73 percent of India.

CONCLUSION

The revise of the demography relationship is insignificant part. Protect categories play a major role in Indian social studies. We very well knew that SC and ST are the reserve castes in India, after assessment of all statistics of Telangana state, main highlights are complete that is accessible below- points out that the policy of defense and helpful injustice have been focusing on a portion 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 majority of the population lives in rural i.e., 61% and 39% of the population lives in urban centres. The sex ratio and literacy population were different from rural to urban. The highest literacy is in Karimnagar and Rangareddy. Religion wise distribution of the population was quite dominated 85% by Hindu community; it was followed by Muslims about 13% in state. As per literacy levels 75% of the total males are literates and 58% of the females are literates. There are areas like Mancherla, and Suryapet are having very less literacy because of Industrial sector, most of the people are engaged in mining and other primary activity. The literacy levels are high in Hyderabad and Medchal districts. There have been Dalit studies which have taken from different scholars and studied about the caste system and their prevailing conditions in the society. It has

been taken a complete study to understand the SCs involvement in the new emerging Telangana, how it was taken methods to overcome the social inequalities in the society. Growth of population of the state has decreased by -53.8% in last 10 years. In 2001 census total population here were about 8 crore. Female population growth rate of the state is - 53.6% which is 0.4% higher than male population growth rate of - 54%. General caste population has decreased by -55%; Schedule caste population has decreased by -56%; Schedule Tribe population has decreased by -34.6% and child population has decreased by -61.5% in the state since last census. Sex Ratio - Females per 1000 Male As of 2011 Telangana census there are 988 females per 1000 male in the state. The sex ratio has been changing decadal wise and it has different in caste wise also. Sex ratio in general caste is 985, in schedule caste sex ratio is 1008 and in schedule tribe it is 980. There are 933 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the state. Overall sex ratio in the state has increased by 10 females per 1000 male during the years from 2001 to 2011. Child sex ratio here has decreased by 28 girls per 1000 boys during the same time. It is seen in the figure that, there is a high peak in sex ratio in SC's, it is declaiming towards child ratio as per the figure. As per the census 2011, total about 2 crore people in the state are literate, among them about 1 crore are male and about 90.3 lakh are female. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Telangana is 66%. 75% of male and 58% of female population are literate here. Overall literacy rate in the state has increased by 6%. Male literacy has gone up by 5% and female literacy rate has gone up by 8%. As per the table shown it is the Literacy levels are very less in Mancherla and Suryapet these are industrially advanced but educationally back ward in this area. Medchal and Hyderabad recorded highest literacy levels because of educational institutions.

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