

A Comparative Study of Schedule Caste and Non-Schedule Caste Population Growth – A Demographic Study of Meerut District (1991 – 2011)



Suresh Kumar
Assistant Professor,
Deptt. of Geography,
Digambar Jain College,
Baraut, Baghpat, U.P.



A.N. Mathur
Associate Professor,
Deptt. of Geography,
Digambar Jain College,
Baraut, Baghpat, U.P.

Abstract

Rapid population growth is the result of the development of medical sector. Due to development the medical facilities the death rate has become very low and the birth rate has become very high. The main causes of high population growth are poverty unemployment, illiteracy, low death rate and lack of amusements facilities in the district. The population growth rate is very low in Non SC population because of sufficient socio-economic facilities. On the other hand the population growth rate is very high in SC population because of insufficient socio-economic facilities. The sex is the only source of amusement. It helps in increasing the number of birth rate. The SC population is migrating from rural sector to urban sector in search of employment and education. The recent trend also shows that the SC population is interested in settling down in towns instead of villages. SC population is moving fast towards the secondary sector from the primary sector.

Keywords: Schedule Caste, Non-Schedule Caste, Population, Growth, Development, Facilities.

Introduction

In this paper the author has focused on the changing behaviour of the SC population in the study area and has studied the population growth, employment, literacy, sex ratio, migration and trend in the study area. The author has focused on the socio-economic development of the SC and non SC population and has focused on the causes of the development of the SC population. Mostly working population of SC category is engaged in primary sector and prefer non technical work in local area. Non SC population has sufficient socio-economic facilities than the SC population in the study area. These facilities are the basis of the development of community and help in uplifting the living standard of the people.

Aim of the Study

The main aims of the present research study are–

1. To analyse the population growth of SC and non SC population in the study area.
2. To analyse the working population structure of SC and non SC population.
3. To analyse the socio-economic change of SC and non SC population.

Hypothesis

The study is conducted to test the following hypothesis–

1. The growth of socio-economic development of non SC population is higher than the SC population in the study area.
2. SC population have high sex ratio than the non SC population.
3. SC population growth rate is higher than the non SC population.

Data Base and Methodology

In the present study the author has used primary and secondary data to complete the study. Basic data and information has been collected from the headquarter of district and blocks of the study area.. Secondary data has been collected from the district statistical magazine. To collect the primary data schedule method have been used to complete the study. Statistical methods has been used to find out the results.

Review of Literature

Related to the title some research work has arranged as–

1. Agarwal, J.B. (1992)– He has worked on the education of schedule caste and find out that the education is essential for social change.
2. Satyanarayana, A. (1993)– He has worked on Land, caste and dominance in Telangana and find that these are essential for social-economic development.
3. Kashir Sagar, R.K. (1994)– He has worked on Dalit movements and its leader (1857 to 1956).
4. Anjali (1995)– She has worked on the socio-psychological study of self-concept of Dalit students.
5. Anuradha, Sharma (1998)– She has worked on the rural schedule caste population find the social-economic problems of this caste in her study.
6. Chakrayabarti, G. (1991)– He wrote a research paper on SC and ST in rural Andhra Pradesh.
7. Agnes Flavia (2000)– He has worked on law and gender inequality and find that gender inequality is present in the society.
8. Satyanarayana, A. (2002)– He worked on the entitled- growth of education among the Dalit Bahujan Communities in Modern Andhra (1893-1947).
9. Ambedkar, B.R. (2003)– The untouchables who were they and why they become untouchables?
10. Singh, S.K. and Singh, A.K. (2004)– They has worked on the other backward caste women status and educational empowerment.
11. Shahoo, Khali (2005)– Rural development schedule caste and schedule tribe.
12. Swami, Narayana (2006)– He has worked on the entitled, "Atrocities and untouchability against SC's and ST's."
13. Misra, S.R. (2007)– He has researched on the schedule castes development and find that the basic facilities and required for the SC's development.
14. Praveen Jadhav (2008)– He has worked on relative disparity in the implementation of reservation policy in India.
15. Rani, Midatala (2009)– He has worked on the problems of schedule tribes and the education status of ST.
16. Das, D.K. (2010)– He has worked on the rural sector development and suggest for the development.
17. Singh, A.K. (2011)– He has examined the schedule castes development and suggest some aspects for this work.
18. Devjani, Roy (2012)– He has worked on socio-economic status of ST in Jharkhand and find out the problems of this communities.
19. Ashalata, P. (2013)– She has researched on the status of Dalit women in India and find the obstacle of SC population.
20. Williams II, Harvy Louis (2014)– They have worked on the women problems. They have research worked on entitled- rags to real estate : one women's Journey to empowerment.
21. Subhramanian (2015)– Lower castes become the accused purveyors of caste and its politics while upper caste lay claim to cosmopolitan identities or middle classness.
22. Roberts (2016)– For many dalits, the town represents escape from rural toil and risk of humiliation to 'mere poverty'.
23. Despandey (2017)– Concludes the diversification brought by post-reform development has not broken the association, across states of upper castes with higher status professions and dalits with manual and causal labour.
24. Saroj, Kumari (2018)– She has worked on caste and Indian politics and find that the political awareness and participation of backward communities, identities have surfaced as a strong force in contemporary Indian politics.

Study Area

The author has selected the Meerut district for the research study. Both types of settlements (rural and urban) have been selected in the present study. It has covered 2522 km² geographical area and lies between 28°57' to 29°02' north latitude and 77°40' to 77°45' east longitude. It is situated between Ganga and Yamuna Doab. It is one of the developed district of Western Uttar Pradesh. Ganga river makes natural boundary between Meerut and Amroha district. Muzaffarnagar district is situated in the north, in the south Bulandshahar district is situated while Ghaziabad and Baghpat district delimit the southern and western limits. Shamli district is also situated in the southwest limits of the Meerut district. The Hindon forms the western boundary and separates the district from Baghpat. District is divided into 3 tehsils and 12 blocks.

Population Distribution in the Study Area (1991-2011)–

Population distribution means that the pattern of where people live. According to the census of 1991, 2001 & 2011. The rural population of Meerut district was 13.29 lac, 15.21 lac and 16.84 lac respectively. Schedule caste population was 2.3 lac in 1991 and 3.20 lac in 2001. It is 3.47 lac in 2011 in rural area in Meerut district. The distribution of population of SC and non SC is given below–

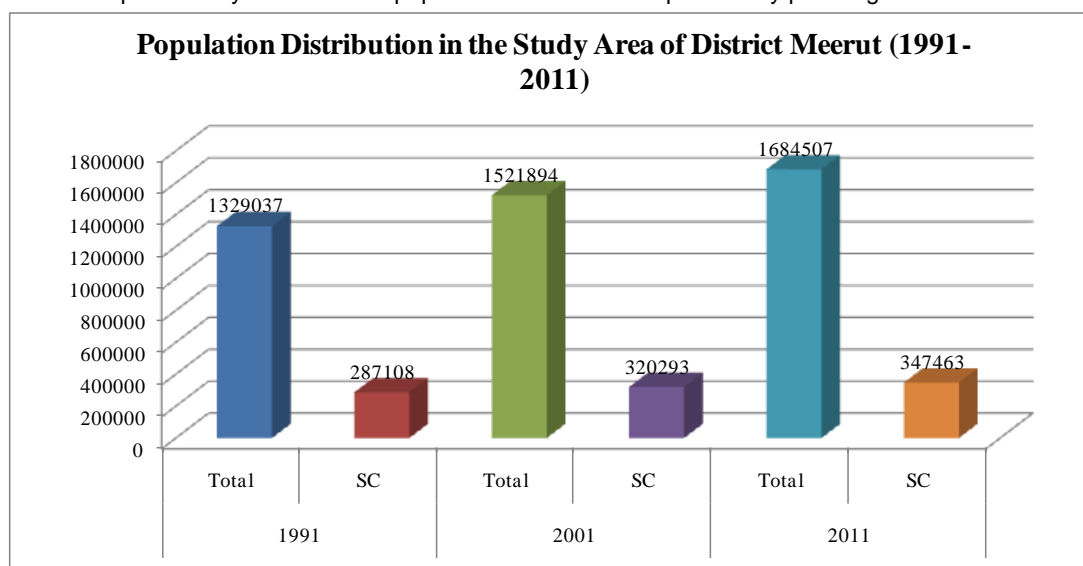
Table-1
Population Distribution in the Study Area of District Meerut
(1991-2011)

S. No.	Blocks	1991		2001		2011	
		Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC
1.	Sarurpur Khurd	119667	14974	143182	15947	169261	15793
2.	Sardhana	111116	19660	133561	22427	147181	23914
3.	Daurala	115481	32640	135998	38434	140934	39972
4.	Mawana Kalan	120274	29372	126137	30506	135417	33070
5.	Hastinapur	94567	24913	106829	27362	119495	33619
6.	Parikshitgarh	133961	26459	155575	29535	172241	33702
7.	Machhra	109784	20720	139083	24730	157947	26936
8.	Rohta	100759	24195	115096	28883	116805	28708
9.	Jani Khurd	123334	27221	140748	30493	154836	32262
10.	Meerut	51277	11468	53451	12424	62649	14380
11.	Rajpura	137793	34064	163425	41604	185623	45661
12.	Kharkhauda	111024	21422	108809	17948	122118	19496
Total		1329037	287108	1521894	320293	1684507	347463

Source- Statistical Magazine District Meerut, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

According to above table we find out that the SC population was 21.60% of the total population in 1991 and 21.04% in 2001. It is 20.63% in 2011 of the total rural population of the district. During of 1991-2011 with in the span of 30 years. The SC population

is decreased 0.97% in the study area, because the people have migrated from rural sector to urban sector. Due to the modern health facilities the death rate has been checked and the people accepted the concept of family planning.



Population growth in the study area (1991-2011)-

Population growth rate is an important factor to consider when looking at the past and future of a population. The population growth rate is the rate at which the number of individuals in a population

increases in a given time period, expressed as a fraction of the initial population. The growth of the population of SC and non SC population of the study area is given below in the table-

Table-2
Population Growth in Study Area District Meerut (in %)
(1991-2011)

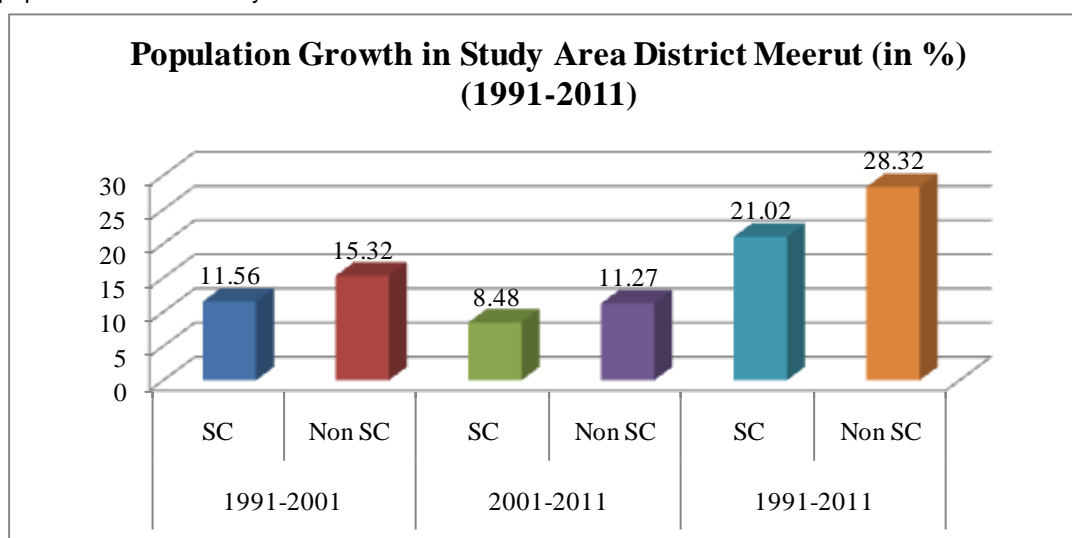
S. No.	Blocks	1991-2001		2001-2011		1991-2011	
		SC	Non SC	SC	Non SC	SC	Non SC
1.	Sarurpur Khurd	13.16	21.52	6.63	10.92	21.64	34.78
2.	Sardhana	6.50	21.53	-0.96	20.62	5.47	46.59
3.	Daurala	17.75	17.77	4.00	3.48	22.46	21.87
4.	Mawana Kalan	3.86	5.20	8.40	7.02	12.59	12.59
5.	Hastinapur	9.83	14.08	22.86	8.06	34.95	23.29
6.	Parikshitgarh	11.63	17.24	14.11	9.92	27.37	28.87
7.	Machhra	19.3	28.40	8.92	14.56	30.0	47.10
8.	Rohta	19.38	12.60	-0.65	2.18	18.65	15.06

9.	Jani Khurd	12.02	14.71	5.80	11.17	18.52	27.53
10.	Meerut	8.34	3.06	15.74	17.65	25.39	21.25
11.	Rajpura	22.13	17.44	9.75	14.89	34.04	34.93
12.	Kharkhauda	-19.36	1.41	8.62	12.94	-8.99	14.53
Total		11.56	15.32	8.48	11.27	21.02	28.32

Source- Statistical Magazine District Meerut, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

According to the above table we find that during the period of 1991 to 2011. The growth of SC population is 21.02%, while the non SC population growth is 28.32% during this period. Non SC population growth is higher than the SC population growth. The SC population growth of Kharkhauda block was very low (-19.36%) in the study area in the period of 1991-2001. SC population growth was very high 22.13% in this period in block Rajpura. During the period of 1991-2001 the growth of non SC population in the study area was 15.32%. It was

highest 28.40% in block Machhra and the lowest 1.41% in block Kharkhauda. In the period of 2001-2011 the SC population growth is 8.48% and the non SC population growth was 11.27% in the study area. During the period of 2001-2011 the SC population growth is very low in block Sardhana (-0.96%) and Rohta (-0.65%). It is the result of rural to urban migration. Non SC population growth is very high in this period in block Sardhana 20.62% and very low 2.18% in block Rohta.



Sex ratio of SC and non SC population

Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 of males. Sex ratio is a valuable source for finding the population of women in study area. In 1991 the sex ratio of SC population was 836/1000, and the sex ratio of non SC population was

846/1000 males. In 2011 the sex ratio of SC population is 874/1000 males and non SC population is 886/1000 males in the study area. The sex ratio of SC and non SC population has been given in the table-

Table-3
**Sex Ratio of SC and non SC Population in Meerut District
(1991-2011)**

S No.	Block	1991		2001		2011		1991-2011	
		SC	Non SC	SC	Non SC	SC	Non SC	SC	Non SC
1.	Sarurpur Khurd	849	850	868	875	891	893	42	43
2.	Sardhana	819	871	851	872	850	886	31	15
3.	Daurala	841	852	862	884	864	887	23	35
4.	Mawana Kalan	831	840	856	860	852	874	21	34
5.	Hastinapur	846	832	856	859	875	872	29	40
6.	Parikshitgarh	822	842	859	875	876	882	54	40
7.	Machhra	838	863	862	888	882	897	44	34
8.	Rohta	835	831	848	858	851	869	16	38
9.	Jani Khurd	840	842	858	862	877	872	37	30
10.	Meerut	836	834	874	842	861	875	25	41
11.	Rajpura	838	861	847	885	876	906	38	45
12.	Kharkhauda	828	836	852	882	860	897	32	61
Total		836	846	857	872	874	886	38	40

Source- Statistical Magazine District Meerut, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

According to the above table we find that in the census of 1991 sex ratio of SC population was 836/1000 males and now it has become 874/1000 males in 2011 in the study area. During 1991–2011 the sex ratio of SC population's has increased by 38/1000 males and sex ratio of non SC population

has increased 40/1000 males in the study area. The variation in sex ration between SC and non SC population is not higher in the study area. According to the decadal variation in the sex ratio of SC and non SC population it has been categorised into three categories as per table given below.

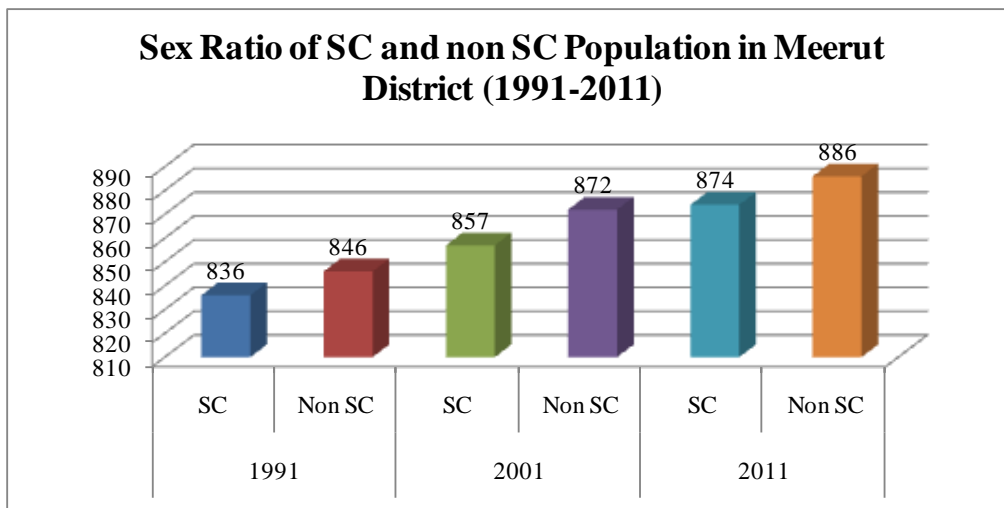


Table-4
Decadal change in Sex Ratio of SC Population in Meerut District (1991-2011)

S.No.	Category	Change (per 1000 Male)	Blocks
1.	High	42 – 55	Sarurpur Khurd, Parikshitgarh, Machhra
2.	Medium	25 – 42	Sardhana, Hastinapur, Jani Khurd, Rajpura, Kharkhauda
3.	Low	16 – 25	Daurala, Mawana Kalan, Rohta, Meerut

According to the above table we find that the during the period of 1991–2011. The sex ratio of SC population is between 16 to 55/1000 males in the study area. Three blocks of the district namely Sarurpur Khurd, Parikshitgarh and Machhra are in high category. These blocks have utilized their physical and human resources at the optima level has developed the employment opportunities for people. This opportunities have controlled the migration towards the city. Sardhana, Hastinapur, Jani Khurd, Rajpura and Kharkhauda have medium growth of sex ratio. During the last three decadal the growth rate of

sex ratio of SC population is in between 16-55/1000 males in the study region. These blocks are far from the headquarter of district Meerut. Mostly people move towards the city in the search of employment and education and after that they settled there permanent. Daurala, Mawana Kalan, Rohta and Meerut blocks are more urbanized and have more resource potential than other blocks, due to this fact very few people move towards the city in the search of employment and education. These blocks are in developed category.

Table-5
Growth of Sex Ratio of non SC Population in Meerut District (1991-2011)

S.No.	Category	Growth (per 1000)	Blocks
1.	High	47 – 62	Kharkhauda
2.	Medium	31 – 46	Sarurpur Khurd, Daurala, Mawana Kalan, Hastinapur, Parikshitgarh, Machhra, Meerut
3.	Low	15 – 30	Sardhana, Jani Khurd

According to the above table we find that the growth of sex ratio in non SC population is maximum 61/1000 males in block Kharkhauda and minimum 15/1000 in block Sardhana during the period under study. Education, employment and medical facilities have played an important role in increasing the sex ratio in the study area. These facilities are present in both urban and rural area in the study region.

Literacy

A person who is more than 7 years and can read and write any language is called literate. Literacy means the literate person out of hundred and calculated in the form of percent. It is a parameter to measure the sex ratio as its plays an important role in gender equality.

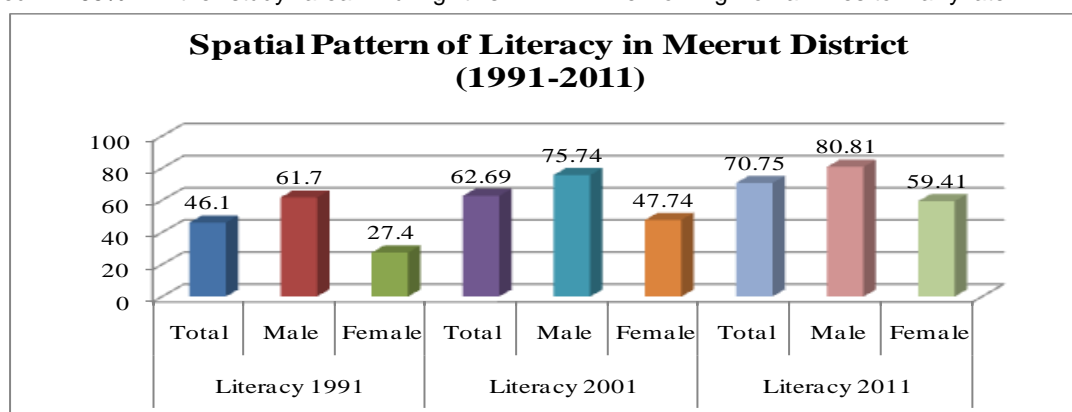
Table-6
Spatial Pattern of Literacy in Meerut District
(1991-2011)

Sr. No.	Block	Literacy 1991			Literacy 2001			Literacy 2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	Sarurpur Khurd	51.8	67.7	33.0	65.52	77.90	51.45	72.0	81.75	61.21
2.	Sardhana	41.0	54.3	25.1	54.7	65.93	40.55	63.38	73.05	52.51
3.	Daurala	47.5	63.3	28.6	64.9	78.26	49.91	72.94	83.03	61.58
4.	Mawana Kalan	52.3	69.0	32.1	66.45	80.06	50.63	74.44	84.96	62.43
5.	Hastinapur	44.7	61.4	24.6	62.83	76.84	46.66	71.65	82.44	59.32
6.	Parikshitgarh	40.7	56.1	22.0	59.77	73.12	44.32	67.99	78.57	56.0
7.	Machhra	43.9	59.9	24.9	61.17	74.06	47.38	68.95	78.90	57.86
8.	Rohta	51.0	66.7	32.2	67.42	80.12	52.58	75.84	85.83	64.40
9.	Jani Khurd	50.8	67.4	31.0	66.12	79.24	51.14	73.62	83.72	62.12
10.	Meerut	44.0	59.9	24.7	62.47	76.23	46.26	69.25	78.40	58.82
11.	Rajpura	45.6	61.2	27.1	63.35	76.51	48.46	72.15	82.05	61.20
12.	Kharkhauda	39.2	53.4	21.6	57.60	71.28	42.65	67.60	77.35	56.64
Total		46.1	61.7	27.4	62.69	75.74	47.74	70.75	80.81	59.41

Source- Statistical Magazine District Meerut, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

According to the above table, we find that the literacy rate has increased in the study area during the last three decadal. On the basis of 1991 census of the literacy was 46.1% and it has become 70.75% in 2011. During in this period the literacy rate has increased 24.65% in the study area. During this

period male literacy has increased 19.11% and female literacy has increased 32.0% in the study area. The status of women has changed due to the socio-economic upliftment and changing literacy rate is the causes of woman empowerment in the study region. The working woman likes to marry later.



Structure of working Women in the Study Area

An attempt has been made to find out the working structure of women in the study area. 500 women has been selected to find out the result. These

women have been selected by random sample method. On the basis of working sector these women are categorized as-

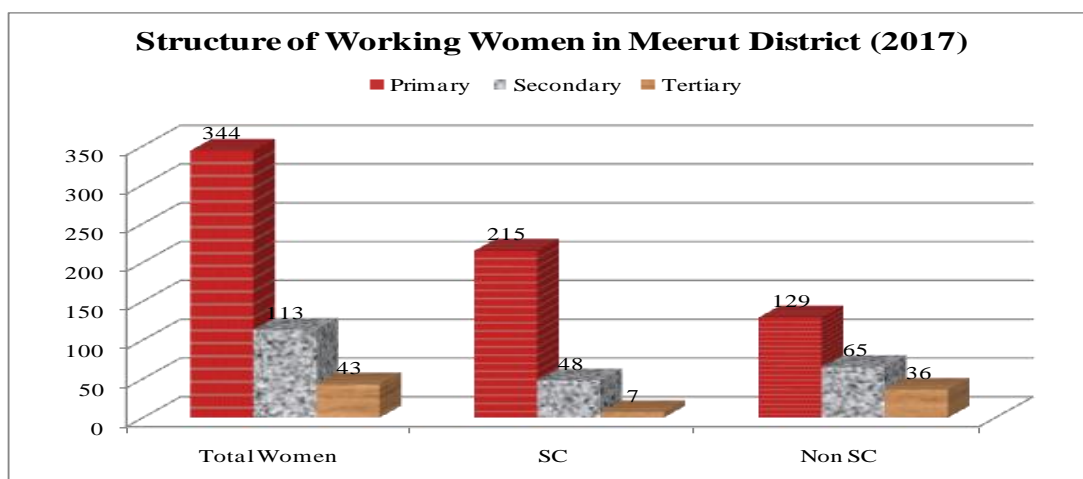
Table-7
Structure of Working Women in Meerut District
(2017)

Sr. No.	Working Sector	Total Women	%	SC	%	Non SC	%
1.	Primary	344	68.75	215	62.50	129	37.50
2.	Secondary	113	22.60	48	42.48	65	57.52
3.	Tertiary	43	8.65	7	16.28	36	83.72
Total		500	100	270	-	230	-

Computed by the author on the basis of primary data.

On the basis of primary investigation we find that the 68.75% women are engaged in primary sector, 22.60% are in secondary and 8.65% are in tertiary sector. 62.50% women of SC category are engaged in primary sector because of illiteracy. Although 37.50% non SC women are engaged in primary sector. 42.48% of SC women are engaged in secondary sector and 16.28% are engaged in tertiary

sector. 57.52% non SC women are engaged in secondary sector and 83.72% are engaged in tertiary sector. On the basis of the calculation of the above table we find that the non SC women are engaged in secondary and tertiary sector because of high literacy & more resource potential have played an important role in uplifting the standard of women in the study area.

**Findings**

The demographic structure of any population plays an important role in socio-economic development in society. The socio-economic development of SC and non SC population depends on the government policies and welfare schemes provided in the study region and the quality and regularity of their work. SC and non SC population have disparities on the basis of socio-economic levels. SC population are engaged in primary sector and non SC population is engaged in secondary and tertiary sector.

Conclusion

In the present study we found that the social economic status of the SC and non SC population is not equal in the study area. SC population growth is 21.02% and non SC population growth is 28.32% during the last three decades. Sex ratio of the SC population has increased 38/1000 males in the period of 1991-2011 and non SC population sex ratio has increased 40/1000 males in the study area during this period. In 1991 the literacy of the women was 27.4% and in 2011 it has become 59.41% in the study area. Female literacy has changed 32.01% in the period of 1991-2011. The literacy of SC population was 16.6% in 1991 and now it has become 64.40% in 2011. In this period the literacy of SC population has increased 47.8% in the study area. This is the result of awareness in the people and the facilities of institution and transportation. The working population structure has changed during this period. Not only SC women have shifted into the secondary and tertiary sector but non SC women also are engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors in the study region.

Suggestion

These are some suggestion related to the socio-economic development of the SC and non SC population specially for women-

1. Secondary sector and tertiary sector should be developed in the rural area.
2. Technical education should be provided to the women for self employment.
3. Transportation facilities should be provided to the rural areas to link with urban areas.

4. Micro credit and subsidy facilities should be provided to the women to establishment the cottage industry in rural area.

References

1. Kane, L. (2010) "Community Development Learning from Popular Education in Latin America, Oxford University Press, Community Development Journal", Vol. 45, No. 3, July 2010.
2. Noya, A. (2009) "Community Capacity Building : Creating a Better Future Together", OECD.
3. Kaur, S.P. (2014) "Literacy Rate and Educational Level in India : A Comparison Based on NSSO Estimate Paripese Indian Research Journal", Vol. 3, Issue 5, May 2014.
4. Kaushik, A.K. and Kaushik, K. (2012) "Gender Gap in Literacy Rate in Mathura District UP : A Geographical Study, European Journal of Business and Social Science Sciences", Vol. 1, No. 9, P. 95-107.
5. Pathak, S. and Gupta, A. (2013) "Status of Women in India with Particular Reference to Gap in Male-Female Literacy Rate in India", International Journal of Environmental Engineering and Management, Vol. 4, No. 6, P. 549-552.
6. Singariya, M.R. (2013) "Socio-Demographic Determinants of Child Sex Ratio and its Regional Variation in India", IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol. 12, Issue 2, May-June 2013, p. 45-49.
7. Ravindranm, T.K. Sundari (1995) "Women Health Situation in a Rural Population in Monica Das Gupta et al (eds) women's Health in India : Risk and Vulnerability Oxford University Press, Delhi"
8. Natrajam, B. (2012) "The Culturalization of Caste in India; Identity and Inequality in a Multicultural Age, Publication, Rutledge" New York.
9. Zuhkfar, A.K. and Akram, M. (2012) "Health Status of Marginalized Groups in India", International Journal of Applied Sociology, Vol. 2, No. 6, P. 60-70.
10. Manas Jena and K. Vinaya Kumar (2010) "Vulnerability of Dalits, Adivis, Women and Migrants", The Need for Social Security National Connection on Social Security for Umorganized Workers, India, P. 5, 2010.