

Demographic Structure of SC/ST Population -A Case Study of Jaipur District (Rajasthan)

Pallavi Singh¹, Shashikant², R. D. Doi³, R. P. Sharma⁴

Abstract— This paper presents the demographic structure of schedule cast and schedule tribe's carries out for the Jaipur district. The present work has been conducted with help of available reference material, reports, and statistical data. The study has been conducted to willet the data covering different aspect of demography structure has been collected from district census handbook, (2001) census of India. With the help of secondary data, we convert the data into tabular form like sex ratio, density, distribution, literacy rate. In the present study the SC and ST population were 590092 and 307958 persons respectively in 1991. In 2001, SC have 777574 persons and ST have 412864 persons. The highest SC population is found in Chaksu panchayat samati, while it is lowest in Chomu panchayat samati. In case of ST class the highest population is found in Bassi panchayat samati and lowest in Jaipur panchayat samati. The literacy rate of SC class at panchayat samati level of the study area varies highest of (67.9%) in Kotputli in comparison to Sanganer, where literacy rate is lowest (36.2%). The literacy rate in case of ST population at panchayat samati level varies from the highest of (69.8%) in Kotputli to the lowest (44.5%) in Chaksu. SC/ST classes have registered highest sex ratio (914) in comparison to overall sex ratio of Jaipur district (897). However the sex ratio of district is lower than average sex ratio of the state (921). The paper also includes some comparisons of the findings with the estimates of the 1991 census.

Key words: - SC/ST population, Demographic structure, Sex ratio, Literacy and Public utilities.

I. INTRODUCTION

Demographic characteristics of a country provide an overview of its population size, composition territorial distribution, changes there in and the components of changes such as fertility, mortality, and social mobility. The study of population dynamics involves understanding of dynamics population structure and demographic. This knowledge is utilized to design policies, initiatives, programmes that would improve health and well-being of a community leading to socio-economic development [5].

SC population: - Scheduled caste means such caste, races or tribes or part of groups within such caste, race or tribes as are under ARTICLE (341) to be SC for the purpose of the constitution.

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Demography: - A Demography long a feckless science, without masseurs or pupils is slowly achieving recognition. But the drop of water in a cloud is incapable of conceiving the shape of the cloud, and in the same way population is still ignorant of itself [7].

ST population: - Scheduled tribe's means such tribes or tribal communities or part of group within such tribes or tribe communities as deemed ST for the purpose of the constitution.

Demographic structure: - The study of demography structure of population is known as the study composition of population. It covers personal, social and economic characteristics or attributes of any population, age, sex, nationality, religion, language, marital status, household and family composition, literacy and educational attainment, occupation etc. [WHO].

A person shall be held to be a member of a SC or ST as the case may be, if he belong to a caste or tribe, which have been declared as a SC and ST for the area under the following order mentioned:-

- 1:- Constitution (SC) order, 1950.
- 2:- Constitution (ST) order, 1950.
- 3:- The Bombay reorganization Act-1960.
- 4:-The Punjab reorganization Act-1966.
- 5:- The north-eastern area Act- 1976.
- 6:- The scheduled caste and scheduled tribes orders Act-1991.
- 7:- The constitution (ST) orders ordinance – 1996 [6].

The demographic structure of any population plays an important role in the economy and human being of the state as well as district. The social and economic development of these communities depends on the government policies and welfare schemes which are economically active and the quality and regularity of their work.

Rajasthan have 17.2 percent SC and 12.6 percent ST population. Amongst the districts of Rajasthan, Ganganagar have highest SC population (33.72 percent) and Dungarpur have the lowest (4.15 percent). Banswara have the highest percentage of ST population (72.3 percent) followed by Dungarpur (65.1 percent) and Udaipur (47.9 percent). The above three districts have the highest ST population. The district having least percentage of ST in Nagaur (0.2 percent).

II. STUDY AREA

Jaipur, the district capital of Rajasthan state, is an unique example of a prosperous human habitat district. Jaipur district is situated between 26° 23' to 27° 5'N latitude and 74° 55' to 76° 50'E longitude. It is bounded in north by the state of Haryana as well as Sikar district of Rajasthan; in south by Tonk district; in western borders by the district of Ajmer and Nagure. Eastern boundaries lies Alwar and Dausa district. It

has been a vast area of 11143 sq. km., which is 3.26 percent of the total geographical area of the state. Jaipur district have population of 5251071 persons as per census 2001.

The climate of the district is subject to extremes of cold and heat and expects for the monsoon season the weather is dry. The winter season starts from November to March and the summer is from April to June. Due to western deserted condition the temperature of this region extremely hot. More Variation is found between day and night temperatures in summer. Temperature rises rapidly after March. Summers are extremely hot with the 46⁰ C and winter season the lowest temperature is found to be 1.8⁰ C. The average temperature of the district is between 20⁰C to 25⁰C.

The soil in the district is large sandy but there are certain areas towards the east and southern part of the district where the soil is either black or rich alluvial. Sand encroachment in large part of the district has caused winds gaps; this has led to further sheet and gully erosion of the land. Deforestation has also given way to extensive land erosion.

The district population mainly depends on agricultural activities. Jaipur town is the mainly regional center for entire district and is working as service center for providing service like trade and commerce, transport, commercial and other higher level public facilities for the entire district.

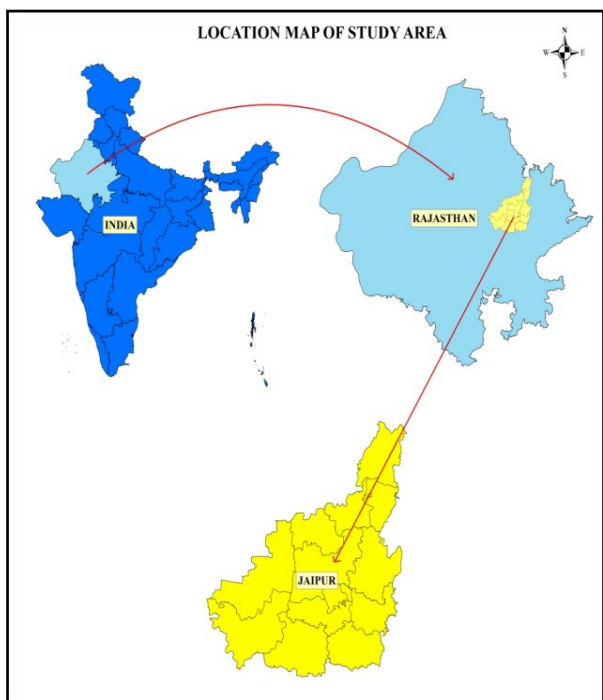


Figure: 1. Location map of study area

III. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The tribal demographic studies available in India are very negligible. It is high time to pay attention to the demographic studies. The present tribal demographic study aims at reducing the existing gap. In order to make the study comprehensive and more analytical, both empirical and statistical methodologies have been applied for different aspects of the study. The present work has been conducted with help of available census, reference material, reports, statistical data and maps. The study has been conducted to willet the data covering different aspect of demography structure has been collected from district census handbook, census of India. The secondary data arranged into tabular and

chart form. After then, different tables and diagrams like sex ratio, density, distribution and literacy have been prepared.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present study, four major categories of SC & ST population like distribution, sex ratio, literacy and public utilities are disused at panchayat level for the study area.

4.1 Distribution:-

The total populations of Rajasthan have 56507188 persons, whereas SC have 777574 persons and ST have 412864 persons in 2001. The proportion of SC and ST in the state population is 17.2% and 12.6% respectively. The Jaipur district has first ranked in both population and density in the state. Population density of Rajasthan was 165 persons per sq. km, while Jaipur have registered 471 persons per sq. km. in 2001. In Jaipur district SC have 441363 persons, Whereas 318838 persons have been recorded in ST population. The distribution of both classes is shown in chart-1. The proportion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes population to the total population of the district is 14.8 % and 7.9 % respectively. The percentage of scheduled castes population to total population at Panchayat level, the highest population is found (20.6 %) in Phagi and lowest population is found (12.0%) in Govindgarh Panchayat samiti. In case of scheduled tribes, the highest population is found (31.5 %) in Bassi and lowest population is found (3.0%) in Dudu panchayat samiti as presented in the table-1.

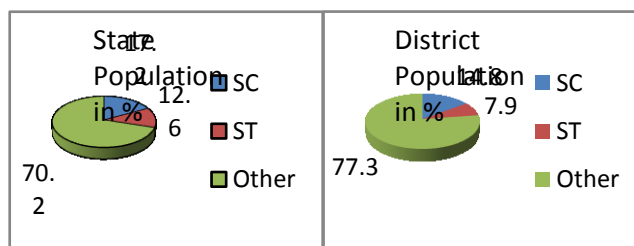


Chart-1

4.2 Sex Composition:-

The sex composition of a population plays a vital role in the population analysis, since it affects the incidence of births, deaths, and marriage. The migration rates and almost all population characteristics, including socio-economic characteristics, community life are influenced by the sex composition of population. In addition, the development of a region also affects the sex composition of population of that area [3]. The sex ratio also identifies by primary, secondary and tertiary sex ratio. Primary sex ratio means the sex ratio at the time of pregnancy. Secondary sex ratio means the sex ratio at the time of birth. The tertiary sex ratio means the sex ratio at time of census [1]. Rajasthan have registered 921 female per thousand males, while the Jaipur districts have 897 female per thousand males. SC/ST both classes have registered 914 sex ratio. Sex ratio of SC and ST class is presented in chart-2 with respected to state and district both. In the present study SC/ST classes have registered highest sex ratio (914) in comparison to the Jaipur district (897). However the sex ratio of SC/ ST of the district is lower than state (921). Sex ratio of SC is recorded highest in Dudu and Sanganer panchayat samiti with comparison to the district. Like this, sex ratio of ST is recorded highest in Jhotwara panchayat samiti that was above district and state average. Among the all panchayat samati Amber (903) have registered lowest sex ratio of SC population, while Govindgarh (902) in ST population.

The main reason for the sex imbalance in both panchayat samati seems to be to be relatively low status of women, preference for son, sex selective technology, illiterate (especially in women) etc. Table-2 shows number of primary health centre, medical, education facilities and aanganvadi at panchayat samiti level [2].

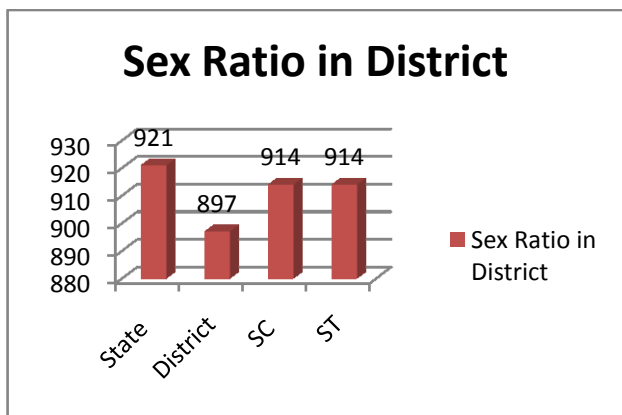


Chart-2

4.3 Literacy:-

Literacy, as defined in census operations, is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not classified as literate. Any formal education or minimum educational standard is not necessary to be considered literate [4]. Literacy rate in Rajasthan state is 60.4 % in 2001. The districts have registered a literacy rate of 69.9 percent in 2001. In Jaipur district literacy rate of SC class have 58.8 % and ST class have 56.5 % in 2001. Literacy rate of SC and ST population with comparison to district and state is presented in chart-3.

The literacy rates of scheduled castes at panchayat samiti level have recorded highest (67.9 percent) in Kotputli and vary lowest (47.9 percent) in Chaksu panchayat samiti. The literacy rate of scheduled tribes at panchayat samiti level is also recorded in same panchayat samiti, as indicated in table-1.

Table -1 shows that literacy rate of SC & ST classes in Jaipur district is lower than the literacy rate of district as well as state also.

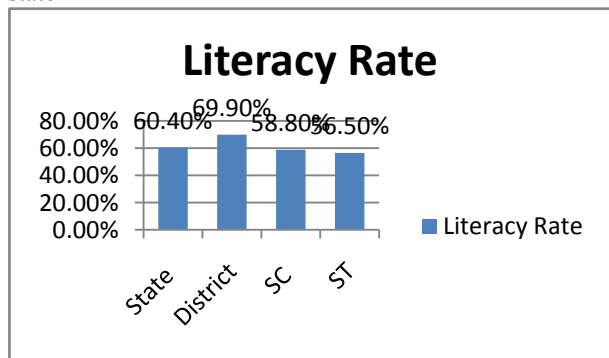


Chart-3

4.4 Public Utilities:-

In the present study the major public facilities like education, medical, post office, transport communication, and aanganvadi are discussed. There are 2077 villages in the district from which 1863 villages have education facilities. In case of medical facility, only 29.9 percent villages have this facility. Transportation communications facilities also available in 41 percentage villages of the district. Like this,

only 21.8 percent villages have post office facilities whereas 94.5 percent have power supply. Available facilities according to panchayat samiti is shown in table-2. Only in Kotputli panchayat have 100% education facility available. Chaksu panchayat samiti have only 74.2% (villages) education facility. This is the major reason for lowest literacy rate of SC/ST class in Chaksu panchayat samiti.

The availability of medical facility in Kotputli have 32.2%, Viratnagar (36.7%), Shahpura (47.7%), Govindgarh (49.0%), Sambhar (41.0%), Amber (37.5%), Jamwa Ramgarh (35.6%), Bassi (31.9%), Jhotwara (26.0%), Dudu (25.6%), Phagi (18.9%), Sanganer (23.8) and Chaksu have 10.1% villages.

The availability of post office Govindgarh have highest post office facilities (44%) and it is found lowest in Chaksu panchayat samati. Govindgarh panchayat samati has well connected with road its have (58%) road connectivity. The availability of Aanganvadi centres in Kotputli have 278 Viratnagar (172), Shahpura (215), Govindgarh (208), Sambhar (262), Amber (293), Jamwa Ramgarh (264), Bassi (262), Jhotwara (121), Dudu (158), Phagi (208), Sanganer (181) and Chaksu have 211.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The study of demography structure is an important aspect. Reserve categories plays in important role in Indian social study. We very well knew that SC and ST are the reserve castes in India, which is mentioned in articles 341 and 342 in Indian constitution. After analysis of all statistics of Jaipur district, major highlights are concluded that is presented below-

1. SC/ST classes have registered highest sex ratio at district level in comparison to the Jaipur district. However the sex ratio of SC/ST population is lower than the state.
2. Highest sex ratio of SC class is recorded in Sanganer (924) and lowest in Amber (903) panchayat samiti, while in ST class it is recorded highest in Jhotwara (954) panchayat samiti and lowest in Govindgarh (902).
3. The literacy rate of both classes SC and ST is 58.8% and 56.5% respectively at district level, while state literacy rate is 60.4%. So there is lightly difference in literacy rate of SC/ST and state average. Only Kotputli panchayat samiti have 100% education facilities.
4. The literacy rates of scheduled castes at panchayat samiti level have recorded highest (67.9 percent) in Kotputli and vary lowest (47.9 percent) in Chaksu panchayat samiti. The literacy rate of scheduled tribes at panchayat samiti level is also recorded in same panchayat samiti
5. SC/ST classes have registered highest gap in male/female literacy rate in Bassi Panchayat samiti.
6. In 1863 villages have education facilities, out of 2077 village of whole Jaipur district. It shows that the education policy of government is not working properly in the district.
7. After study the public utilities the result comes out that approximately 50% villages of all panchayat samati have post office and Transport connectivity, which is not a good symbol of development.

Table-1

Demographic structure at different panchayat level of Jaipur district-2001

Name of Panchayat samiti	Population		Percentage to total pop. of district		Sex Ratio		Literacy					
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	Male	Female	ST	Male	Female
Kotputli	34,863	15,898	15.3	7.0	918	910	67.9	81.7	52.9	69.8	82.0	25.5
Viratnagar	30,783	13,281	14.9	6.4	920	897	66.8	81.6	50.6	64.2	79.8	32.9
Shahpura	27,960	8,529	15.4	4.7	910	911	63.8	81.4	44.2	62.0	78.7	34.9
Govindgarh	33,218	15,410	12.0	5.6	911	902	62.9	81.3	42.5	64.3	82.5	38.4
Sambhar	35,091	8,541	16.7	4.1	908	924	64.4	81.7	45.4	64.5	80.4	33.2
Amber	39,587	35,930	15.1	13.7	903	913	56.7	77.3	34.0	54.7	76.2	45.2
Jamwa Ramgarh	39,334	74,675	15.7	29.9	911	918	61.2	77.9	42.6	58.7	77.0	38.1
Bassi	44,013	72,237	19.2	31.5	915	915	52.3	73.2	29.3	55.0	76.8	45.7
Jhotwara	16,373	4,194	18.4	4.7	909	954	59.8	77.0	40.8	55.5	74.6	39.2
Dudu	50,591	8,240	18.6	3.0	922	920	52.0	71.8	30.6	53.9	74.0	41.8
Phagi	33,277	7,050	20.6	4.4	905	919	58.2	74.5	39.9	53.7	69.6	33.2
Sanganer	24,296	16,516	18.5	12.6	924	907	56.2	74.1	37.0	53.5	73.5	42.1
Chaksu	31,977	38,337	19.8	23.8	920	914	47.9	68.7	25.7	44.5	65.3	43.6
District Total	441,363	318,838	16.6	12.0	914	914	58.8	76.9	39.0	56.5	75.8	40.4

Source: District census handbook, Jaipur

Table no.2
Availability of different Amenities at panchayat level of Jaipur district-2001

Name of Panchayat samiti	No. of inhabited Villages	Education	Medical	Post office	Transport Communication	No. of Aaganwari
Kotputli	121 (100)	121 (100.0)	39 (32.2)	41 (33.9)	56 (46.3)	278
Viratnagar	120 (100)	112 (93.3)	44 (36.7)	33 (27.5)	42 (35.0)	172
Shahpura	86 (100)	85 (98.8)	41 (47.7)	32 (37.2)	35 (40.7)	215
Govindgarh	100 (100)	93 (93.0)	49 (49.0)	44 (44.0)	58 (58.0)	208
Sambhar	144 (100)	139 (96.5)	59 (41.0)	42 (29.2)	70 (48.6)	262
Amber	192 (100)	176 (91.7)	72 (37.5)	41 (21.4)	88 (45.8)	293
Jamwa Ramgarh	233 (100)	205 (88.0)	83 (35.6)	41 (17.6)	122 (52.4)	264
Bassi	210 (100)	193 (91.9)	67 (31.9)	37 (17.6)	93 (44.3)	262
Jhotwara	73 (100)	65 (89.0)	19 (26.0)	11 (15.1)	38 (52.1)	121
Dudu	219 (100)	198 (90.4)	56 (25.6)	52 (23.7)	79 (36.1)	158
Phagi	169 (100)	159 (94.1)	32 (18.9)	25 (14.8)	50 (29.6)	208
Sanganer	143 (100)	119 (83.2)	34 (23.8)	24 (16.8)	72 (50.3)	181
Chaksu	267 (100)	198 (74.2)	27 (10.1)	29 (10.9)	49 (18.4)	211
District Total	2077 (100)	1863 (89.7)	622 (29.9)	452 (21.8)	852 (41.0)	2733

Source: District census handbook, Jaipur

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