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CHAPTER III

SCHEDULED CASTE IN INDIA

Scheduled Castes are considered to be the extremely deprived community in Social, Economic and Educational aspect. And at the same time, they were belonging to the untouchable people primitively. So, they were suffered some other problems like lack of infrastructure facility, geographical isolation...etc. ^[1]. The Government has considered some group of people as Scheduled caste due to some discrimination faced by them traditionally ^[2]. Scheduled caste are the sub communities of Hindu caste system. Only marginalized communities can be deemed to be the Scheduled caste in India. (The Constitution (Scheduled caste) Order 1950. They were basically avarnas, or belonging to the outside of the varna system. And were not from the existing four varnas. That is Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra ^[3]. This community adapted the name Dalit or Harijan, means the people of god.

By the above provided explanations, the Scheduled caste are outside the mainstream, which means backward. This chapter deals with the status of Scheduled caste in India. It covers the deprivation details of the same. And it covers various aspects like, literacy base exclusion in all states and union territories in India, Exclusion based on 2/3/4 wheelers and fishing boats, exclusion based on No government employees in households in States and Union territories, exclusion based on salaried job in various sectors like government, public sector and private sector and exclusion based on income earnings of the families greater than 10000.

Scheduled caste Distribution in India

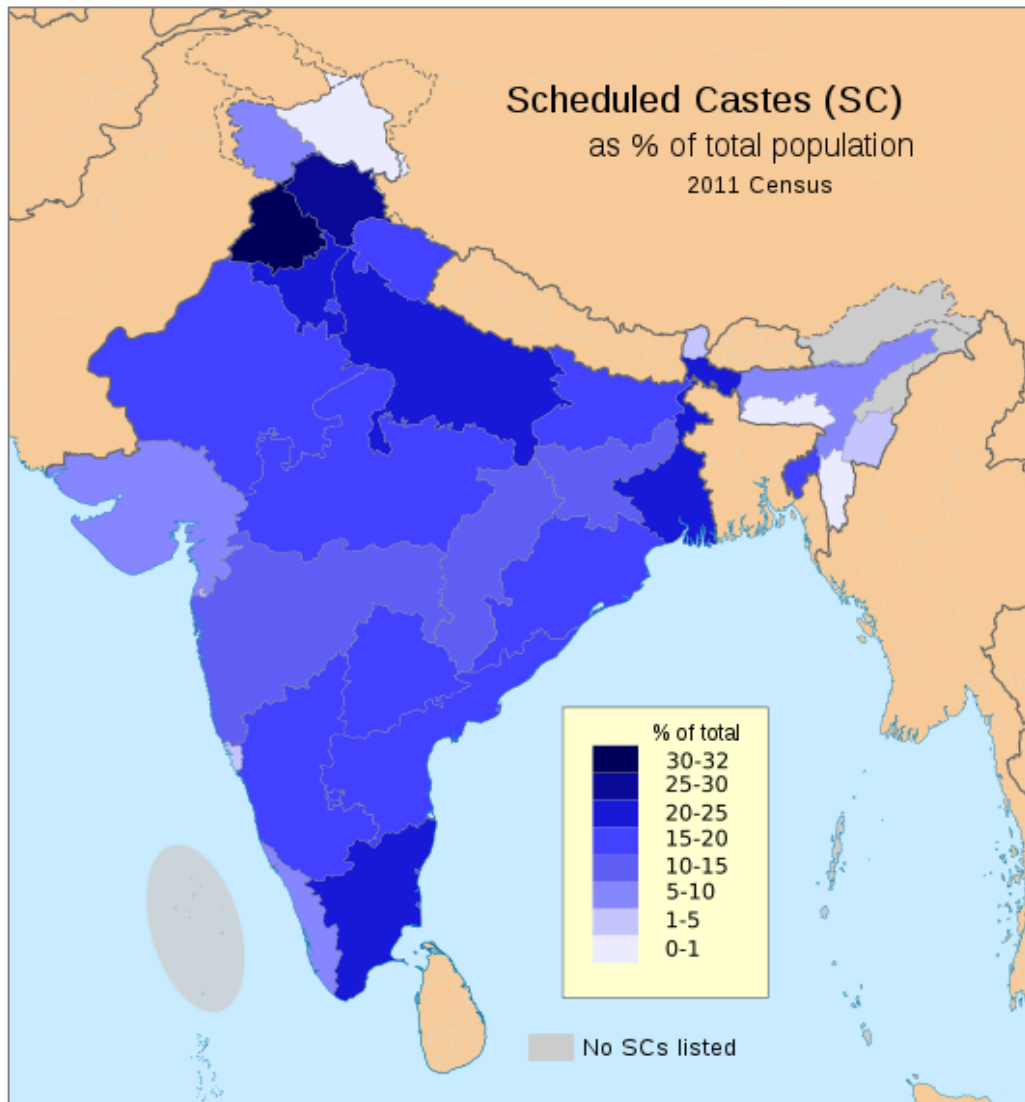


Table 3.1**SC Population with no adult literate above 25 years in States**

SI No	States	No of SC Households	Household with no adult literate above 25 years
1	Jammu & Kashmir	156382	34861
2	Himachal Pradesh	302876	35551
3	Punjab	1201439	287582
4	Haryana	679711	215704
5	Bihar	3019662	1546262
6	West Bengal	4483422	1360454
7	Jharkhand	653283	268047
8	Odisha	1564447	478566
9	Rajasthan	1891287	747591
10	Gujarat	433033	73886
11	Maharashtra	1707321	366924
12	Goa	3498	292
13	Andhra Pradesh	1734814	597880
14	Karnataka	1453377	429475
15	Kerala	652437	28707
16	Tamilnadu	2577454	564776
17	Telangana	1017057	338657
18	Uttarakhand	277997	52581
19	Uttar Pradesh	6191757	1861644
20	Chhattisgarh	628378	227328
21	Madhya Pradesh	1716409	691053
22	Sikkim	4884	946
23	Arunachal Pradesh	38	24
24	Nagaland	105	13
25	Manipur	11165	1237
26	Mizoram	478	111
27	Tripura	126257	44395
28	Meghalaya	5053	1172
29	Assam	499623	91666

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 secc.gov.in

The table shows the Scheduled caste peoples households belongs to the category of no adult literate, especially above 25 years. In Jammu & Kashmir, the total number of SC Households are 156382, out of it about 34861 households do not have an adult

literate above 25 years. In Himachal Pradesh, it is 302876&35551. In Punjab, it is 1201439& 287582. In Haryana it is 679711& 215704. In Bihar it is 3019662&1546262. In West Bengal it is 4483422&1360454. In Jharkhand, it is 653283&268047. In Odisha, it is 1564447& 478566. In Rajasthan, it is 1891287&747591. In Gujarat, it is 433033&73886. In Maharashtra it is 1707321&366924. In Goa, it is 3498&292. In Andhra Pradesh, it is 1734814&597880. In Karnataka it is 1453377&429475. In Tamilnadu, it is 2577454&564776. In Telangana, it is 1017057& 338657. In Uttarakhand, it is 277997&52581. In Uttar Pradesh, it is 6191757&1861644. In Chhattisgarh, it is 628378&227328. In Madhya Pradesh, it is 1716409&691053. In Sikkim, it is 4884 & 946. In Arunachal Pradesh, it is 38&24. In Nagaland, it is 105&13. In Manipur, it is 11165&1237. In Mizoram, it is 478& 111. In Tripura, it is 126257& 44395. In Meghalaya, it is 5053&1172. In Assam, it is 499623& 91666. And in the case of Kerala, the total number of scheduled caste Households are 652437, out of it, about 28707 households do not have an adult literate above 25 years. From the table it's clear that, the state having a higher scheduled Caste family are Uttar Pradesh (6191757), West Bengal (4483422) & Bihar (3019662). In the case of adult literacy deprivation, the state having a higher number of SC families which do not have an adult literate are Uttar Pradesh (1861644) Bihar (1546262) and West Bengal (1360454). The least number of Scheduled caste families are belonging to the states like Arunachal Pradesh (38), Nagaland (105) and Mizoram (478).

Table 3.1(a)

SC Households with no adult literate above the age of 25 in Union Territories

SI No	Union Territory	No of SC Households	HH with no SC adult literate above 25 Years
1	Chandigarh	2915	728
2	NCT of Delhi	138478	8479
3	Daman & Diu	850	76
4	Dadra& Nagar haveli	732	52
5	Lakshadweep	0	0
6	Puducherry	27466	4983
7	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 secc.gov.in

The table explains the same of No adult literate above 25 years belonging households' case of Union Territories. Maximum number of Scheduled Caste Households belonging to NCT of Delhi, that is about 138478. Out of it, about 8479 households do not have an adult literate. Next Comes Puducherry, having a number of 27466, from this about 4983 households belonging to no adult literate category. Next come Chandigarh, have a number of 2915, then Daman & Diu (850), then comes Dadra & Nagar Haveli (52), the deprived households are about 728 in Chandigarh, 76 in Daman & Diu and 52 in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. And two states which do not have an SC household are Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar.

Table 3.2
Exclusion based on 2/3/4 wheelers & Fishing Boats in States

SI No	States	SC Households	Exclusion based on 2/3/4 wheelers & Fishing boats
1	Jammu & Kashmir	156382	22925
2	Himachal Pradesh	302876	40623
3	Punjab	1201439	358030
4	Haryana	679711	93476
5	Bihar	3019662	166324
6	West Bengal	4483422	228363
7	Jharkhand	653283	83006
8	Odisha	1564447	83561
9	Rajasthan	1891287	212484
10	Gujarat	433033	88996
11	Maharashtra	1707321	206408
12	Goa	3498	1707
13	Andhra Pradesh	1734814	226974
14	Karnataka	1453377	200173
15	Kerala	652437	92730
16	Tamilnadu	2577454	568678
17	Telangana	1017057	222453
18	Uttarakhand	277997	38255
19	Uttar Pradesh	6191757	899540
20	Chhattisgarh	628378	51872
21	Madhya Pradesh	1716409	165730
22	Sikkim	4884	274
23	Arunachal Pradesh	38	7
24	Nagaland	105	11
25	Manipur	11165	3473
26	Mizoram	478	23
27	Tripura	126257	9206
28	Meghalaya	5053	491
29	Assam	499623	52651

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 secc.gov.in

This table explains the deprivation of SC Households on the basis of two-wheeler, three-wheeler, four-wheeler and fishing boats in India. The state Uttar Pradesh having a higher number of households belonging to this category. That is about 899540. Next Comes Tamilnadu, having 568678. Then Punjab (358030).

Table 3.2 (a)

Exclusion based on 2/3/4 wheelers and fishing boat in Union Territories

SI No	Union Territory	No of SC HH	HH with no vehicles
1	Chandigarh	2915	728
2	NCT of Delhi	138478	8479
3	Daman & Diu	850	76
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	732	52
5	Lakshadweep	0	0
6	Puducherry	27466	4983
7	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 secc.gov.in

The table explains the deprivation of SC households on the grounds of vehicles like 2/3/4 wheeler and fishing boats of Union territories. Greater number bagged by NCT of Delhi (8479), then by Puducherry (4983), then Chandigarh (728), then Daman & Diu (76) and finally by Dadra & Nagar Haveli. (52).

Table 3.3

Exclusion Based on No Govt Employees in States

SI No	States	No SC House Holds	HH with no government employees
1	Jammu & Kashmir	156382	28917
2	Himachal Pradesh	302876	54851
3	Punjab	1201439	73131
4	Haryana	679711	44301
5	Bihar	3019662	71901
6	West Bengal	4483422	154826
7	Jharkhand	653283	33176
8	Odisha	1564447	46586

SI No	States	No SC House Holds	HH with no government employees
9	Rajasthan	1891287	74411
10	Gujarat	433033	20214
11	Maharashtra	1707321	94860
12	Goa	3498	690
13	Andhra Pradesh	1734814	34744
14	Karnataka	1453377	48348
15	Kerala	652437	36268
16	Tamilnadu	2577454	112107
17	Telangana	1017057	27024
18	Uttarakhand	277997	21217
19	Uttar Pradesh	6191757	181706
20	Chhattisgarh	628378	27062
21	Madhya Pradesh	1716409	56485
22	Sikkim	4884	753
23	Arunachal Pradesh	38	2
24	Nagaland	105	39
25	Manipur	11165	1670
26	Mizoram	478	186
27	Tripura	126257	12801
28	Meghalaya	5053	802
29	Assam	499623	32992

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 secc.gov.in

The table explains the details regarding the households in India which do not have even a government employee. The State Jammu Kashmir, about 28917 households have no government employee. In Himachal Pradesh, it is 54851, in Punjab, it is 73131. In Haryana, it is 44301. In Bihar, it is 71901. In West Bengal, it is 154826. In Jharkhand, it is 33176. In Odisha, it is 46586. In Rajasthan, it is 74411. In Gujarat, it is 20214. In Maharashtra, it is 94860. In Goa, it is 690. In Andhra Pradesh, it is 34744. In Karnataka, it is 48348. In Kerala about 36268 households do not have a government employee. In Tamilnadu, it is 112107. In Telangana, it is 27024. In Uttarakhand, it is 21217. In Uttar Pradesh it is 181706. In Chhattisgarh, it is 27062. In Madhya Pradesh, it is 56485. In Sikkim, it is 753. In Arunachal Pradesh, it is 2. In Nagaland, it is 39. In Manipur, it is 1670. In Mizoram, it is 186. In Tripura, it is 12801. In Meghalaya, it is 802 and in Assam, it is 32992. From the table, it is clear

that the states which have a greater number of households are, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu.

Table 3.3 (a)

HH with No Government Employees in Union Territories

SI No	Union Territory	No of SC HH	HH with no govt employees
1	Chandigarh	2915	383
2	NCT of Delhi	138478	15252
3	Daman & Diu	850	107
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	732	96
5	Lakshadweep	0	0
6	Puducherry	27466	2373
7	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 secc.gov.in

This table provides the same information of the absence of government employee in Union territories. It says Delhi has a greater number of households having no government employee. That is about 15252 households. Next comes Puducherry having a number of 2373. Then comes Chandigarh having a number of 383. Next by Dadra & Nagar Haveli. That is about 96 households. Union Territories like Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar do not have Scheduled caste households.

Table 3.4 explains the exclusion of scheduled caste households on the basis of salaried jobs. And this salaried households were again categorized into different sections like government, public sector and private sector. By considering the state wise distribution Jammu Kashmir having a total household of 156382. Out of it about 28917 household are excluded on the basis of government job, 1358 household are excluded on the basis of public sector job and 4845 household are excluded on the basis of private sector job. In the case of Himachal Pradesh about 54851 household having salaried job in government, 3658 households having public sector job and 20489 households belonging to private sector jobs. In Punjab, it is 73131, 9853 and 42166 respectively. Considering the case of Haryana, about 44301 households excluded on the basis of government job, 3905 households excluded on the basis of public sector job and 22505 households excluded on private sector job grounds. In Bihar about 71901 houses having government job, 14834 houses having public sector

job and 18146 houses having private sector job. In West Bengal, it is 154826 in government, 67924 in public sector and 69419 in private sector. In Jharkhand, about 33176 houses were excluded by government job, 10571 houses were excluded by public sector job and 9521 houses were excluded on the grounds of private sector job.

Table 3.4

Exclusion based on salaried Job (Government, Public Sector & Pvt Sector)

SI No	States	SC House Holds	Government	Public Sector	Private Sector
1	Jammu & Kashmir	156382	28917	1358	4845
2	Himachal Pradesh	302876	54851	3658	20489
3	Punjab	1201439	73131	9853	42166
4	Haryana	679711	44301	3905	22505
5	Bihar	3019662	71901	14834	18146
6	West Bengal	4483422	154826	67924	69419
7	Jharkhand	653283	33176	10571	9521
8	Odisha	1564447	46586	5395	17248
9	Rajasthan	1891287	74411	10432	36983
10	Gujarat	433033	20214	4106	19251
11	Maharashtra	1707321	94860	18458	58645
12	Goa	3498	690	93	1269
13	Andhra	1734814	34744	4337	30804
14	Karnataka	1453377	48348	12913	48170
15	Kerala	652437	36268	6051	24882
16	Tamilnadu	2577454	112107	15877	117396
17	Telangana	1017057	27024	15801	19895
18	Uttarakhand	277997	21217	4409	18685
19	Uttar Pradesh	6191757	181706	70398	118996
20	Chhattisgarh	628378	27062	1817	3256
21	Madhya Pradesh	1716409	56485	8495	12781
22	Sikkim	4884	753	61	437
23	Arunachal Pradesh	38	2	1	3
24	Nagaland	105	39	0	7
25	Manipur	11165	1670	50	234
26	Mizoram	478	186	6	37
27	Tripura	126257	12801	560	495
28	Meghalaya	5053	802	58	375
29	Assam	499623	32992	4086	12590

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 secc.gov.in

In Odisha, about 46586 were belonging to government job category, 5395 were belonging to public sector and 17248 were belonging to private sector job category. In Rajasthan, about 74408 houses having government job, 10432 houses having public sector jobs and 36983 houses having private sector jobs. In Gujarat having 20214 government job households, 4106 public sector job households and 19251 private sector job households. In Maharashtra, it is 94860, 18458 and 58645 respectively. In

Goa, the government salaried households are 689, public sector salaried households are 93 and private sector salaried households are 1269. In Andhra Pradesh, it is 34744, 4337 and 30804 respectively. In Karnataka, about 48348 belonging to the government salaried households, 12913 belonging to public sector salaried households and 48170 belonging to private sector salaried households. In Kerala, about 36268 households were excluded on the grounds of having government job, 6051 houses were excluded on the grounds of having public sector salaried jobs and 24882 houses were excluded on the basis of having private sector salaried jobs.

Table 3.4 (a)

Salaried households in Union Territories

SI No	Union Territory	SC Households	Govt Job	Public Sector Job	Private Job
1	Chandigarh	2915	383	97	1054
2	NCT of Delhi	138478	15252	11939	65916
3	Daman Diu	850	107	12	466
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	732	96	39	353
5	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
6	Puducherry	27466	2373	1025	4461
7	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 secc.gov.in

In Tamilnadu, it is 112107, 15877 and 117396 respectively. In Telangana, about 27024 houses having government sector job, 15801 houses having public sector job and 19895 houses having private sector jobs. In Uttarakhand, it is 21217 in government stream, 4409 were in public sector and 18685 were in private sector. Uttar Pradesh having a number of 181685 houses having a salaried job in government, 70398 having salaried jobs in public sector and 118996 houses having salaried jobs in private sector. In Chhattisgarh, about 21217 households earning salaries from government job, about 1817 houses through public sector jobs and 3256 houses through private sector jobs. In Madhya Pradesh, it is 56485, 8495 and 12781. In Sikkim, it is 753, 61 and 437 respectively. In Arunachal Pradesh, about 2 houses having government salaried jobs, 1 house having a salary from public sector and 3 from private sector. In Nagaland, it is 39, 0 and 7 respectively. In Manipur, about 1670 houses got their salary from government job, 50 from public sector, and 234 from the private sector. In Mizoram, it is 186, 6 and 37 respectively. In Tripura, the data is 12801 from government job, 560 from public sector job and 495 from private

sector jobs. In the case of Meghalaya and Assam, the data are 802,58, 375 and 32992, 4086 and 12590 respectively.

Table 3.5
Income earning greater than 10000

SI No	States	SC Households	Earning >10000
1	Jammu & Kashmir	156382	25978
2	Himachal Pradesh	302876	49449
3	Punjab	1201439	83799
4	Haryana	679711	46190
5	Bihar	3019662	83662
6	West Bengal	4483422	189121
7	Jharkhand	653283	44643
8	Odisha	1564447	41655
9	Rajasthan	1891287	96557
10	Gujarat	433033	28028
11	Maharashtra	1707321	121184
12	Goa	3498	796
13	Andhra Pradesh	1734814	58449
14	Karnataka	1453377	75688
15	Kerala	652437	34851
16	Tamilnadu	2577454	94852
17	Telangana	1017057	40299
18	Uttarakhand	277997	21180
19	Uttar Pradesh	6191757	265676
20	Chhattisgarh	628378	16081
21	Madhya Pradesh	1716409	47322
22	Sikkim	4884	424
23	Arunachal Pradesh	38	3
24	Nagaland	105	24
25	Manipur	11165	1643
26	Mizoram	478	45
27	Tripura	126257	8712
28	Meghalaya	5053	811
29	Assam	499623	37893

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 secc.gov.in

able (Table 3.5) explains the salary earnings of scheduled caste houses in Union Territories from various streams, especially from government, public sector and

Private sector. In Chandigarh, 383 houses find their livelihood from government salary, 97 from public sector salary and 1054 from private sector salary. In NCT of Delhi, it is 15252, 11939 and 65916. In Daman Diu, 107 houses belonging to government salary category, 12 belongs to public sector salary and 466 from private sector salary. In Dadra & Nagar Haveli, it is 96, 39 and 353 respectively. In Puducherry, 2373 houses get their salary from government job, 1025 houses from public sector and 4461 houses from private sector. And the union territories like Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar do not have any Scheduled caste Households.

The table explains the houses having an income greater than 10000. In Jammu Kashmir, the number of houses having an income greater than 10000 are 25978, in Himachal Pradesh, it is 49449, in Punjab, it is 83799, in Haryana, it is 46190, in Bihar, it is 83662, in West Bengal, it is 189121, in Jharkhand, it is 44643, in Odisha, it is 41655, in Rajasthan, it is 96557, in Gujarat, it is 28028, in Maharashtra, it is 121184, in Goa, it is 796, in Andhra Pradesh, it is 58449, in Karnataka, it is 75688, in Kerala, it is 34851, in Tamilnadu, it is 94852, in Telangana, it is 40299, in Uttarakhand, it is 21180, in Uttar Pradesh, it is 265676, in Chhattisgarh, it is 16081, in Madhya Pradesh, it is 47322, in Sikkim, it is 424, in Arunachal Pradesh, it is 3, in Nagaland, it is 24, in Manipur, it is 1643, in Mizoram, it is 45, in Tripura, it is 8712, in Meghalaya, it is 811 and in Assam it is about 37893 households. And the thing is that, it dealt with only a higher income earning member, not the total income of the family.

Table 3.5 (a)

Income earnings greater than 10000 in Union territories

SI No	Union Territory	No Sc HH	Income >10000
1	Chandigarh	2915	475
2	NCT of Delhi	138478	30978
3	Daman & Diu	850	160
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	732	129
5	Lakshadweep	0	0
6	Puducherry	27466	2237
7	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 secc.gov.in

This table provides the details of the scheduled caste households in Union territories earning an income greater than 10000. In Chandigarh, about 475 houses having an income greater than 10000. In NCT of Delhi, it is about 30978 households. In Daman & Diu, about 160 have an income greater than the same. In Dadra & Nagar Haveli, it is 129. And in Puducherry, it is about 2237.

Findings

The Scheduled caste in India is deprived by a lot of things, especially socially, economically, politically, educationally culturally...etc. Some of the deprivation can be realized in short by the following;

- Regarding illiteracy in Scheduled caste especially person having an age greater than 25 belonging families is greater in Uttar Pradesh (1861644), followed by Bihar (1546262) and West Bengal (1360454). The least number of households having the same feature belonging to Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram respectively. In the case of Union Territories, it is greater in Delhi.
- Next regarding the households which do not have any type of vehicle is greater in Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Punjab. In Union Territory it is Delhi as in the previous.
- Considering the households which do not have a government employee is greater in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu. In Union Territory it is Delhi and in least is in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- By considering the salaried job, especially in various streams like Government, Public Sector and Private job, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu having a greater number of Government job, in Public sector job, it is greater in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra. In Private sector job, it is greater in Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu and West Bengal. In Union Territory, all job is greater in Delhi itself.
- By having an income earned by the households greater than 10000 is greater in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra and in Union Territories it is greater in Delhi.

In short in every sense Uttar Pradesh stood First and in Union Territories case, Delhi Stood the first.

