

Caste System in India: A Study on Scheduled Caste Alignment in Telangana State

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Abstract - The dilemma of scheduled caste is one of the main national issues; the scheduled caste is one more name of the backward castes. Scheduled castes are recognized as the Dalit and Harijans. The term scheduled caste was introduced and documented for the first time in the government of India Act 1935. The British administration in the year 1936 listed these backward communities methodically in a scrupulous schedule. It was given name then people called it scheduled caste. Constitution (341 article (I)) also recommend the list of scheduled castes for the reason of upliftment of the people controlled in the scheduled caste. Scheduled caste inhabitants were used by the higher caste for their finances and social prosperity and they have remained poor in the process. According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar the bulk of the scheduled caste people faced the trouble of untouchables. They were not touched by high caste people and they are away from the society. Their touch was careful as dirty and inequitable state. Economically scheduled caste people are poorest in the middle of the poor. Untouchables were discriminated socially, politically, economically and culturally. There has been not much change in socio-economic position since of poor circumstances in all status. It is the fact that, the study of use expenses pattern of scheduled caste is measured as a quite dependable guide of socio-economic upliftment. To look at the demographic distinctiveness of urban schedule castes in Telangana.to inspect the caste arrangement of scheduled caste population inhabiting urban areas of Telangana. Telangana is the twelfth main state and the twelfth-most in a meeting state in India with a geographical area of 112,077 km² (43,273 sq mi) and 35,193,978 inhabitants as per the 2011 census. On 2 June 2014, the area was alienated from the northwestern part of Andhra Pradesh as the recently shaped 29th state with Hyderabad as its historic enduring capital. Conserve category play an significant role in Indian social studies. We very well knew that SC and ST are the reserve castes in India, after test of all statistics of Telangana state, main tourist attractions are finished that is available below- points out that the policies of protection and optimistic inequity have been focus on an allotment of land, housing sites and houses themselves on loans (often on particular

terms) under common growth schemes, and condition in education and government employment.

Index Terms - caste structure, hierarchy, economic characteristics, upliftment and social life.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of scheduled caste is one of the major national issues; the scheduled caste is another name of the backward castes. Scheduled castes are known as the Dalit and Harijans. The term scheduled caste was introduced and known for the first time in the government of India Act 1935. The British government in the year 1936 listed these backward communities systematically in a particular schedule. It was given name then people called it scheduled caste. Constitution (341 article (I)) also prescribe the list of scheduled castes for the purpose of upliftment of the people contained in the scheduled caste. Scheduled caste population was used by the higher caste for their economics and social prosperity 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 caste people and they are away from the society. Their touch was considered as dirty and unfair condition. Economically scheduled caste people are poorest among the poor. Untouchables were discriminated socially, politically, economically and culturally. There has been not much change in socio-economic status because of poor conditions in all status. It is the fact that, the study of consumption expenditure pattern of scheduled caste is considered as a fairly reliable index of socio-economic upliftment. It is necessary for social reconstruction, preparation of manpower and rapid development and also essential for improvement in quality of social life. Further, for societies like India 2 where the layers of caste and hierarchy often serve as obstacles for individual

progress, cities also offer opportunities for upward mobility and assimilation. It is little wonder that India's cities receive an enormous influx of people belonging to oppressed and marginalized communities. The Scheduled Castes in India social chain of command the SCs have been viewed as perhaps the most fragile constituent. They have been ascribed such countless classifications like untouchables, harijans, Dalits, panchamans, atisudras, avarnas and antyajas. The term discouraged classes alludes to those station which have a place with the most reduced crosspiece of the Hindu position pecking order and whose touch or vicinity, is considered contaminating by the rank Hindus. The term is a British development from an article composed by Annie Besant in the Indian Review.

Caste Structure:

the Hindu social system, founded on the division of society into castes, presents a social framework of great complexity. The traditional yarn a system, modified in the course of evolution of the Indian social policy, divides Hindu society into five major groups. The last group was composed of untouchable castes (the present day scheduled castes). Hierarchy is found within the scheduled castes. The hierarchical principle is followed as rigidly as in those of higher castes. Within each group there are several sub-groups, which can again be arranged in a hierarchical order within themselves. Inter-relations, between both major groups and their sub-groups, are governed by traditional rules, and all major forms of contact, viz., touch, inter-dining and sex relations, come under the elaborate rules. Of the total twelve lakhs urban scheduled castes population in Andhra Pradesh, the two predominant castes viz., Madiga and Mala account for an overwhelming segment of the total, to the extent of 39.5% and 39.33% respectively.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Occupation is the best workable indicator of economic characteristics of the population, given the constraints of the availability of the data. Statistical information with regard to other variables of economic aspects of scheduled castes population of Telangana such as income, housing etc., is either not available, or if available, pertains only to the entire state as a whole. As only the State figures are made use of. Moreover,

the reliability of such, no worthwhile analysis of economic structure is possible if ratio and the occupational structure. Data on these has been Telangana. such as income, housing etc., is either not available, such figures is open to question. Therefore, the present chapter concerns itself with the discussion and analysis of three aspects of economic characteristics of urban scheduled caste population. They are: proportion of workers in the population, dependency obtained from the authoritative and the most reliable source, namely, the Census of India Organization. The method of analysis involves four stages of interpretation of information. Firstly: urban scheduled caste characteristics of Telangana. are compared with those of other segments of population in Telangana. and India both in rural and urban areas. Secondly, a region-wise analysis of data is made, followed by a urban size class-wise interpretation. Lastly, a detailed discussion of the intra-state differences is attempted at district and taluq levels. In order to obtain an idea of the temporal changes in the pattern, data pertaining to 1971 and 1981 is considered. This has been supplemented by a discussion of sex- wise difference in the selected economic characteristics.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

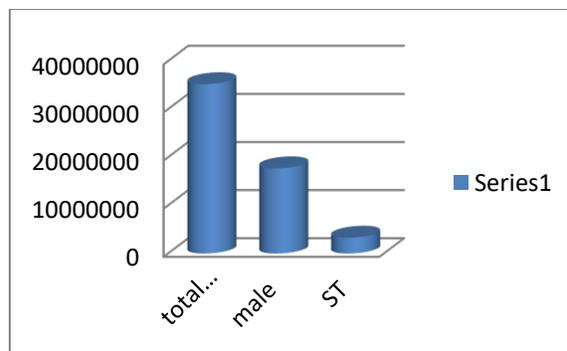
Abbasayulu (1977) made a study of scheduled caste elite in Andhra Pradesh. He is of the view that stratification is inevitable in all societies. While in some societies it is based on economic position, it is based on birth in others. In most of the western countries, it is based on class system while in India it is a caste system. In all the societies, the elite occupy the decision-making positions. According to Abbasayulu, the various types of elite are: political elite, administrative elite. Intellectual elite, business elite military elite and elite with special skills. Generally, the following factors have been found so far to be helpful to the individuals to get recruited to the elite position: heredity (birth in aristocratic families, wealth richness), religious dominance (being head of the religious institutions), education and individual ability. Buttimer (1969) is of the opinion that social geography is still a field created and cultivated by a number of scholars rather than an academic discipline and it has neither a concept nor even an agreed context. All may not agree with

Buttimer's view, but Jones (1975) feels the theoretical framework of social geography is slender and inadequate in spite of empirical work which is still increasing. New subject matter has been tentatively explored and new techniques quite extensively used, even though this has often been a case of applying methods and testing models developed in other social sciences. e.g., urban ecology. Some scholars like Fitzgerald (1946) equated social geography with the whole of human geography. To quote him 'if it were possible to replace our nomenclature ab initio, I feel certain that I would recommend replacing human geography with social geography. The work by Soran Singh (1987) is a study in the changing socio-economic condition of the scheduled caste's with special reference to district Jaunpur in eastern Uttar Pradesh. According to Singh (1987), the scheduled castes which comprise a number of traditionally low order castes, have been the virtual underdogs of the Hindu society. They were known as 'shudras' and were kept out of the mainstream of Hindu social life. However, with the emergence of modern social forces as a result of India's contact with the west, a gradual change started taking place in the attitude of caste Hindus towards these castes. Watson (1979) considers social geography as an analysis not only of how people make places, but of how they think they do so. It is concerned with the perception behind the pattern. To get at there, according to Watson, it should tap various sources and use a variety of approaches; crucial to geography is to savour a place, or rather, savour the difference between places. The distribution of these social groups, categories and phenomena in space and their interactions in specific spatial units lead to the formation of the social space which is palpable, real and perceptible. The social geographer is concerned with mapping the distribution of various social groups.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

s. no	total population	male	female	SC	ST
1	35193978	17704078	17489900	5432680	3286928

Source: census of India



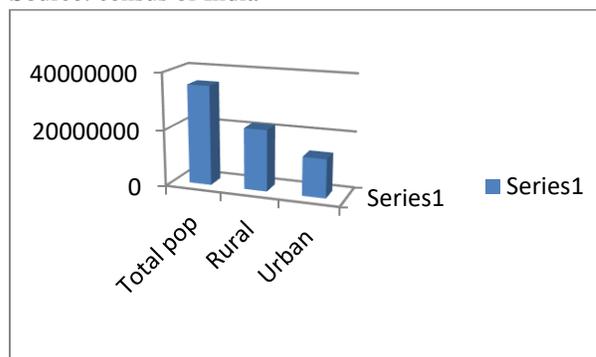
Source: census of India

The population of Telangana has been increasing day by day, it has the total population of 3.5 corers as per 2011 census but now it may reached to 4.0 cross population. The sex ratio has been considered as an equal share of population from male to female. As per the table shown it is clearly indicating a less SC and ST population when it compared to total population. The percentage SC population is about 15% and 9% for the ST population.

Telangana total population, Rural and Urban population

Category	Population	%
Total pop	35193978	
Rural	21585313	61.33%
Urban	13608665	38.67%

Source: census of India



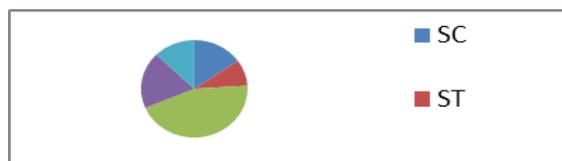
Source: census of India

State wise cities population in 2011 When it is clearly indicate the development in urban centers and rural settlements in rural areas. It can be seen that; the population of urban is very less 39% when in rural it is 61% of the total population. The Telangana is the agricultural state which is economy dependent of agriculture only. Hyderabad is one of the rapid developing city and it is the fifth largest city in India. There are other towns which are also part of the urban

developments like Karimnagar, Rangareddy, Nalgonda, Siddipet and other district headquarters which are also part of the developing centres.

Caste wise percentage of population

Caste wise percentage of population						
Caste	SC	ST	BC	OC	Minority	Total
%	17.5	9.91	51.08	21.5	14.46	100



Source: census of India

As per percentage wise maximum population about more that 51% of the population is BC's. remaining percentage is 21% belong to OC and 17% SC's and 14% Minorities and ST's 9.9% are there in overall state wise population percentage.

CONCLUSION

Social geography is a study of the processes and patterns involved in an understanding of socially defined populations in their spatial ting, the two elements of discussion in social geography are socially defined population group or community and, the spatial setting of such a population group. The social geographer is concerned with the lesser divisions of cities, towns and country which are likely to become more and more sharply differentiated according to 'social' criteria. There has been an ever-increasing awareness of the new problems of human society and the need for social geographers to apply their discipline to some aspects of these problems. The Hindu society was, and it still is, divided into two main sub-strata viz., 'Dwij and 'Shudra'. The 'Brahmins' 'Kshtariyas' and "Vaishyas' come under the category of 'Dwij' which term is more or less synonymous with the present day forward classes or upper castes. Scheduled castes are those castes, races or tribe or groups within such, races or tribes as defined under Article 341 of the constitution of India. The President of India has powers to issue the list of identified scheduled castes as has been published in the scheduled castes order of 1950 after consultation with the Governor of any state. The present dissertation on social geography of scheduled castes deals with the

urban scheduled castes population of the state of Telangana. Thus, the study area encompasses all the urban settlements located in the State. The state of Telangana. is located in the south-central part of the country and, in a way, is a bridge between the northern and southern India in respect social, cultural and racial characteristics. Telangana has been rising day by day, it has the total residents of 3.5 corers as per 2011 census but now it may reached to 4.0 cross inhabitants. The sex ratio has been careful as an equal share of population from male to female. As per the table shown it is clearly indicating a less SC and ST population when it compare to total population. The percentage SC population is about 15% and 9% for the ST population.

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