

## Literacy Pattern and Proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population Among Newly Emerged Census Towns

\*Shivshankar Meena

### Abstract

In Rajasthan, literacy stands at 80% and 61% for Urban and Rural areas respectively. Because of the availability of higher levels of socio-economic, educational and health amenities, urban areas are more equipped to have a better education level. Still, there are spatial differences among different towns in terms of the level of education. In urban areas of Rajasthan, percentage of scheduled caste varies from 3 to 51 in newly emerged census towns of Rajasthan. SC and ST population have mutually exclusive spatial pattern, towns having higher ST proportion are low on SC population percentage and vice versa.

**Keywords:** Literacy, SC, ST Population, opportunities, problems, Government, plannings.

### Introduction: Literacy Pattern

Literacy and level of education have been considered as "basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a society. The spread of literacy is generally associated with important traits of modern civilization such as modernization, urbanization, industrialization, communication, and commerce. Literacy forms an important indicator in the overall development of individuals enabling them to comprehend their social, political and cultural environment better and respond to it appropriately".

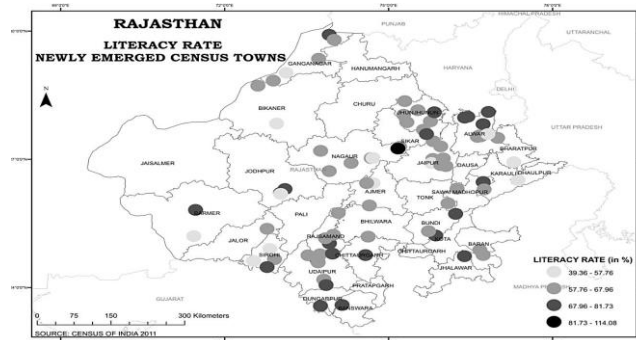


Figure 1: Literacy Rate Of Newly Emerged Census Towns (Rajasthan, 2011)

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Shivshankar Meena

There are rural-urban differentials in terms of the level of literacy. Urban literacy in India stands at 85 % while rural literacy is just 69 % in India. In the case of Rajasthan, literacy stands at 80 % and 61 % for Urban and Rural areas respectively. Because of the availability of higher levels of socio-economic, educational and health amenities, urban areas are more equipped to have a better education level. Still, there are spatial differences among different towns in terms of the level of education.

**Table 1: Literacy Rate of Newly Emerged Census Towns (Rajasthan, 2011)**

LITERACY RATE			
Town name	Top 5 (Value in %)	Town name	Bottom 5 (Value in %)
Utarlai (BARMER)	81.73	24 AS-C (GANGANAGAR)	55.76
Bedla (UDAIPUR)	79.90	Badlya (AJMER)	55.31
Bargaon (Rural) (UDAIPUR)	78.64	Sarmathura (DHAULPUR)	54.60
Bhuwana (UDAIPUR)	75.41	Kolayat (BIKANER)	50.15
Sumerganj Mandi (BUNDI)	74.18	Bagrana (JAIPUR)	47.78

*Data source: Computed from Census of India, 2011.*

Towns situated in the northeast part of Rajasthan along with towns situated in the south-central part of the state have a comparatively better literacy rate in comparison to the towns situated in the central and western part of Rajasthan. Utarlai town of Barmer, Bedla, Bargaon, Bhuwana, Mavli of Udaipur, Sumerganj, Shahjahanpur, Kishangarh, Neemrana of Alwar, Khanpur of Jhalawar, Santpur of Sirohi, Kuri Bhagtasani of Jodhpur district have an urban literacy rate of more than 70 percent. Bagrana town of Jaipur has the lowest literacy rate, along with few towns situated in the districts of Bikaner, Dhaulpur, Ajmer, Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Barmer, Nagaur, Sirohi have a low literacy rate. Towns which have low literacy rate need to be making some extra efforts for providing educational amenities.

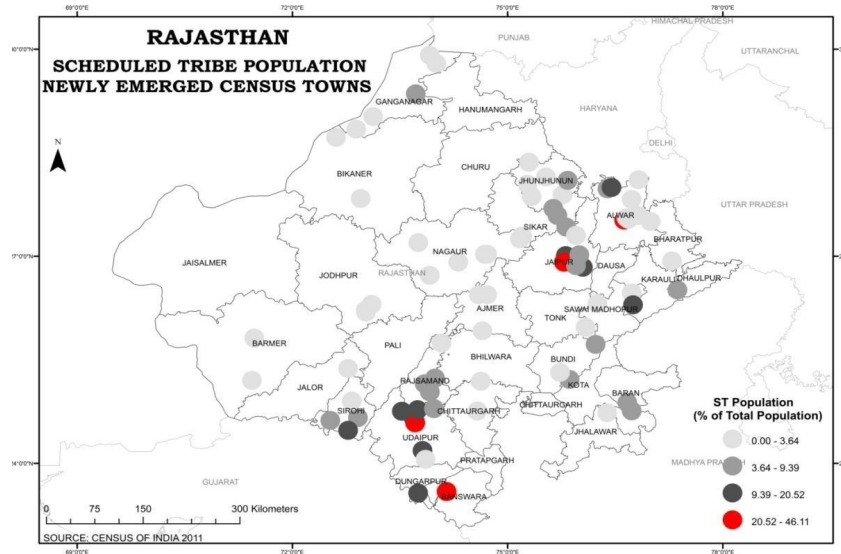
#### **Proportion of S.C. and S.T. Population among Newly Emerged Towns**

The "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are officially designated groups of historically disadvantaged people in India. The terms are recognized in the Constitution of India". Figure 2 shows the percentage of scheduled tribes out of the total population among the newly emerged (2011) census towns of the state of Rajasthan.

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*Shivshankar Meena*



**Figure 2: Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population In Newly Emerged Census Towns (Rajasthan, 2011)**

Many tribes are scattered in different parts of the Rajasthan. The southern part of the state is the homeland of several tribes that have their own separate identities. The state has different tribes such as Bhagalia, Bhil Gametia, Bhil Garasia, Bhil Kataria, Bhil Mama, Bhil Meena, Damor, Dhanka, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Vasava, etc. Generally, scheduled tribes live in isolated forested areas, which are far away from the populated regions such as cities. But with due course of time because of the advantages and reservations which have been provided in the constitution of India the tribes of India are also moving because they are getting uplifted due to educational and economic opportunities provided to them. The constitution of India is trying to include the tribes of India into the mainstream system. Still the percentage of scheduled tribes out of the total population of urban areas is very low. In Rajasthan, we can see that this percentage of scheduled tribe population out of total population of the town varies from 0 to 46%.

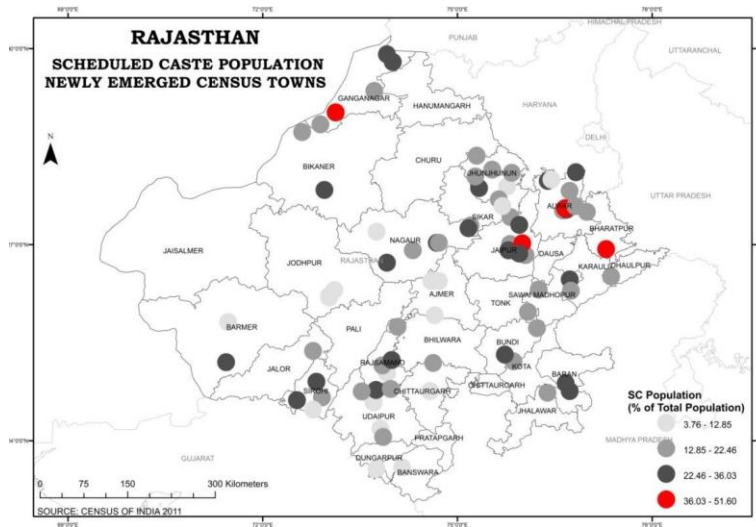
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**Table 2: Proportion of Scheduled Caste Population in Newly Emerged Census Towns (Rajasthan, 2011)**

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION			
Town name	Top 5 (Value in %)	Town name	Bottom 5 (Value in %)
Bagrana (JAIPUR)	51.6	Emri (RAJSAMAND)	6.22
Bayana Rural (BHARATPUR)	50.85	Utarlai (BARMER)	6.15
Diwakari (ALWAR)	46.06	Bargaon Rural (UDAIPUR)	4.88
Jamwa Ramgarh (JAIPUR)	43.78	Kanwat (SIKAR)	4.33
24 AS-C (GANGANAGAR)	41.67	Garhi (BANSWARA)	3.76

*Data source: Computed from Census of India, 2011.*



**Figure 3: Proportion of Scheduled Caste Population In Newly Emerged Census Towns (Rajasthan, 2011)**

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Majority of the concentration of Schedules tribe population is in Southern districts of the State. The Meena tribe occupies the northern districts of the state. Newly emerged census towns, having a remarkably high proportion of Scheduled tribe, need a specific strategy for inclusive growth and development of the cities.

Social topography of the newly emerged census towns also includes the discussion about the proportion of Scheduled Caste population in each of the towns. Figure 3 shows the Scheduled Caste population among Newly Emerged census towns. The state of Rajasthan is inhabited by many caste groups. About 150 caste and sub-caste of the Hindus are settled here which include the Brahmin, Vaishya, Mali, Jaat, Ahir, Dhobi, Darji, Rajput which also have many sub caste. Usually, the percentage of scheduled tribes, as well as scheduled castes, is low when it comes to the urban areas. The caste structure of rural areas need scheduled castes for the economic development of rural economy, as rural areas have a specialized role for each caste and sub caste. In urban areas of Rajasthan, percentage of scheduled caste varies from 3 to 51 in newly emerged census towns of Rajasthan.

Census towns in the districts of Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, and Ganganagar have scheduled caste population which is prominently high. Bagrana, Janwa Ramgarh, Kanota of Jaipur district, Bayana of Alwar district, Kolayat of Bikaner, Dhorimanna of Barmer, Bay of Sikar and Reodar of Sirohi district have SC proportion of more than 30 percent. Scheduled caste proportion is lesser than 10 in Bedla, Chawand, Bichhri, Bhuwana, Bargaon of Udaipur, Sawa of Chittaurgarh, Badlya of Ajmer, Seemalwara of Dungarpur, Emri of Rajsamand, Utarlai of Barmer, Kanwat of Sikar and Garhi town of Banswara districts. The districts and towns which have a higher ST population are the towns that have the lowest SC proportion. The areas

which are agriculturally rich and dense have a higher percentage of scheduled caste population. Districts that are associated with the highest population of scheduled tribe shows a lower percentage of scheduled caste population among the newly emerged census towns.

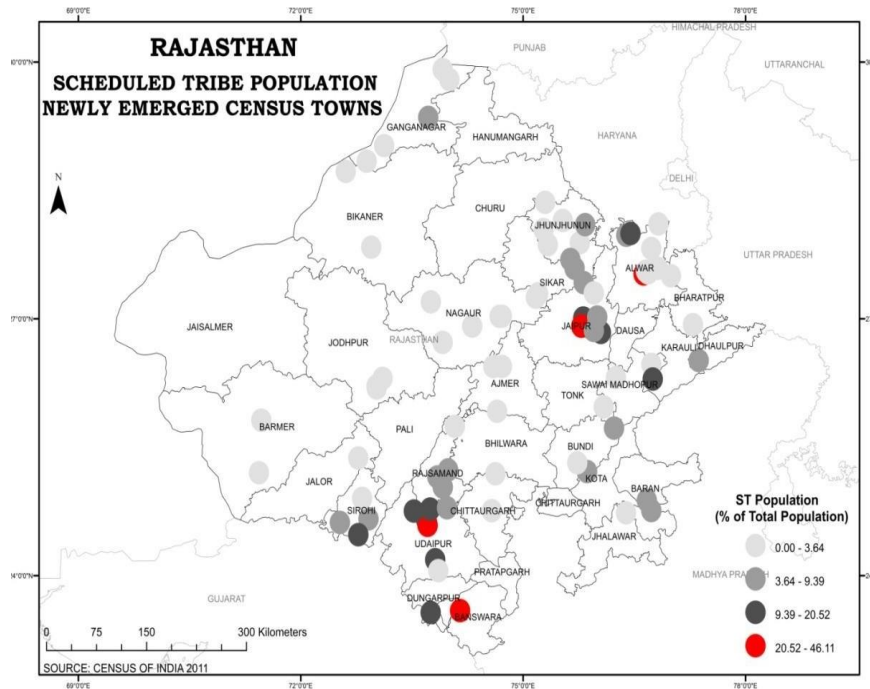
**Table 3: Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population in Newly Emerged Census Towns (Rajasthan, 2011)**

Town name	Top 5 (Value in %)	Town name	Bottom 5 (Value in %)
Bhoogar (ALWAR)	46.11	Tapookra (ALWAR)	0.23
Garhi (BANSWARA)	31.06	Makrana Village (NAGAUR)	0.18
Bichhri (UDAIPUR)	27.68	Borawar (NAGAUR)	0.14
Baskhoh (JAIPUR)	25.22	Chenar Village NAGAUR	0.04
Seemalwara (DUNGARPUR)	20.52	Badlya (UDAIPUR)	0

Data source: Computed from Census of India, 2011.

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**Figure 4: Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population In Newly Emerged Census Towns (Rajasthan, 2011)**

The majority of the newly emerging census town falls in the category of scheduled tribe population of less than 3%. Only four towns fall in the category of scheduled tribe population of more than 20% which are in the district of Udaipur, Banswara, Jaipur, and Alwar. Jaipur and Alwar have a prominent Meena (Scheduled Tribe) population which causes this higher percentage of scheduled tribe in these areas. All the newly emerged census towns situated in the central part of the state have an ST population of less than 3 percent. Bhoogar (46%) town of Alwar, Garhi (31%) of Banswara, Bichhri (28%) of Udaipur, Baskhoh (25%) of Jaipur, Seemalwara (20%) of Dungarpur, Shahjahanpur (18%) of Alwar has a high concentration of ST population. While towns of Kolayat in Bikaner district, Bhim of Rajsamand, Badlya of Ajmer, Chenar village, Borawar, Makrana village of Nagaur have less than 1 percent SC population of the total population.

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### Conclusion

In Rajasthan, literacy stands at 80% and 61% for Urban and Rural areas respectively. Because of the availability of higher levels of socio-economic, educational and health amenities, urban areas are more equipped to have a better education level. Census towns in the districts of Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, and Ganganagar have scheduled caste population which is prominently high. The majority of the newly emerging census town falls in the category of scheduled tribe population of less than 3%. Only four towns fall in the category of scheduled tribe population of more than 20% which are in the district of Udaipur, Banswara, Jaipur, and Alwar.

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