

**U. G. C. UNDER MINOR RESAEARCH
PROJECT**

PROJECT SUBJECT

***Socio Economic Transformation of
Scheduled Castes In Jalgaon District: A
Geographical Analysis***

***The Thesis Submitted to Department of Social
Science (Geography) of North Maharashtra University,
Jalgaon For the Minor Research.***

By

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SUMMARY

CHAPTER - I

Introduction

In India census began in 1872 and since 1881 census are done after every ten years. Due to it we have to record of the last 150 years. We are having new information about Population Geography in accordance with the changing times. Population Geography has been studied by many experts such as C. Chandrashekhar, Prof. Chandana, Prof. Agrawal, Prof. B.C. Vaidhya and Prof. B. N. Gosh. Indian society has been divided into Chaturvarnya and it is directly related with the profession of the people. The last Varna in the Chaturvarnya system is Shudra (originated from the legs of Brahma in accordance with the Hindu Religion). An another class was created from the Shudra called 'Ati- Shudra' who were forced to do the lowest work and whose rights were deprived and forced to survive in slavery. The voice of opposition against this system was raised by Chawark and Gautam Buddha. But it was cowed down by the upper caste people. After the arrival of the British in India, Mahatma Phule spoke and wrote on the agonies of the Dalits. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who was born in the untouchable family and who knew about the needs of the Dalit Samaj, forced of the government to provide them social economic and political aid by including different articles in the constitution of India.

It has been attempted to analyze social economic change among the scheduled caste community residing in the district of Jalgaon as it has not been studied by anyone yet. The study has been done in accordance with the needs of the scheduled castes as laid down in the objectives of the study. The data has been obtained from the census book of Jalgaon district and information is obtained from the Department of Social Welfare and from the sample survey conducted by the researcher. The research has limitations as it is related only scheduled caste's specific age group and due to non – availability of the required information. The hypothesis of the research is that even after 50 years of Independence and various facilities available for the scheduled caste's, their development is not in consonance with the development of other castes in the population.

CHAPTER – II

Geographical and Cultural Background of the Study

Economical actions are determined in accordance with the geographical positivity in which human beings reside. The effect of roads, agriculture, rails etc. also determine economical actions of the people. East – West length of the Jalgaon district is 120km and North - South length is 110km. The total area of the district is 11765 sq. km. In terms of physical structure, the district has the Satpuda mountain ranges of 130 km with 30 to 45 km width and the district has Satmala and Ajanta ranges of 120 km in the south. The district has Tapi river which is the main river and flows towards the west having many tributaries like Girana, Purna, Waghur and Bori etc.

The specialty of weather of the district is dry except the rainy season. The district receives 80% rain during June –September. The Jamner taluka receives the highest rains and Amalner tahasil receives the lowest rains. The district has average rainfall of 740 mm. The district has variety of temperature such as having 11.8⁰ centigrade lowest average temperature in the month of December and 45.5⁰ centigrade temperature as the highest temperature in the month of May.

If classified in accordance with the features of the land, the district has fertile land in the north belt of the river Tapi. And low fertile land in the South belt taluka's like Jamner, Pachora, Parola, Chalisgaon and Bhadgaon. The land of the district is formed from the Basalt rock.

The total length of roads in the district is 8535 km. The district has main railway station at Bhusawal which is the main railway yard in the central India. The total length of rails is of 373 km and 35 railway stations which have helped in the development of the district.

The district has found some remains of the ancient human beings and the district has many people who reside after migration from other places. Before Independence the growth rate was 11.46 percent and after independence it increased up to 23.32 percent. In the context of religion, the district is having 83.5% Hindu's, 11% Muslims, 4% Buddha's. The total numbers of 42 castes are included in the scheduled caste category. The total percentage of Mahar, Mang and Chambhar among the scheduled castes is more than 90 percent.

CHAPERT - III

Distribution and Density of Scheduled Caste Population

The distribution of population is affected due to physical factors. In the adverse environment, density population is low and in the positive environment the population is dense. The district has lower population in the southern and northern hill ranges but the district has dense population in the Tapi, Girna river areas. In the Taluka like Bhusawal and Jalgaon, the district is having dense population because they are having industries and they are highly urbanized. The researcher has done comparative study of the scheduled caste category and it is found that there are no higher changes in the population of the scheduled castes in the district. The change ranges between 2 to 3 percent only. It is found that the percentage of farm laborers is higher by 17 percent. The population of scheduled caste is 9.26 percent. In the Bhusawal tahasil, the highest population of scheduled caste is accordance with 1991 census. Tahasils like Raver, Bhusawal, Jalgaon have increasing population of scheduled caste's during the last 40 years because of the growth in industry and agriculture.

There are 54 castes in the population of scheduled castes as per the guidelines of the central government in the district of Jalgaon. In accordance with the census of 2001, there are 65% Mahar and Navbuddha's, 18% Chamar's 9 percent Mang's and 4% Bhangi's and Mehtar's. In the last 50 years the density of population, tahasil wise was less than 10 people lived in per sq. m. in 1971 but it increased after 1981. In 2001, nearly 142 people lived in per sq. m. in Bhusawal

There are 1510 villages in the district and the population of scheduled castes resides in its 1480 villages. There are 165 villages which do not have scheduled caste population. According to the Gazetteer Officer 1991, there are 32 villages having more than 30 percent population of scheduled caste category and there are more than 10 percent villages having the population of scheduled caste category. There are more than 20 percent villages having SC population in the fertile belt of banana production area and it total goes up to 100 villages. Except the northern part of the district, all tahasils in the district are having less population of the scheduled caste category.

CHAPTER – IV

Special Analysis of Sex – Ratio and of Literacy

The Structure sex ratio indicates dynamism of population it affects the status of marriage, structure of profession, sex and it also affects social, economic condition. In the northern part of Jalgaon district the sex ratio is higher and it is lower in the southern part of the district especially in Bhusawal. It is heartening to find that the sex ratio has increased due to the measures taken by the government. However, it has been found that in some caste's where the number of girls is lower, brides are brought from longer distances for marriage purposes.

In the rural area of the district, the sex ratio is higher in comparison with urban area. It has been seen that social, cultural and economic factors do not affect the sex ratio in the context of the scheduled castes in the district. It is found that in the scheduled castes, the difference such as men and women is not done and women of the communities do not get different treatment that results into good ratio of men and women in the community studied. Women folk among the scheduled castes perform many economic activities and they have ownership on economical matters that result into good sex ratio

Reading and writing skills to people is a necessity for the development of society. Literacy is one of the major factors in the development of human beings. There is a difference in the literacy rate of different nations around the world. Such a variation is seen in rural – urban male females.

Educational monopoly had remained with some specific castes in the Indian society that affected the scheduled caste's and women but the initiative taken by the Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar and other social reformers stressed importance of literacy among the deprived classes. In the Jalgaon district, the percentage of urbanization is higher in comparison with rural area that has enabled the rate of literacy during the last thirty years. During 1981 – 1991, the literacy rate in the Bhusawal tahasil has increased by 272.88 percent. Literacy rate has increased due to urbanization, industrialization and the central railway station etc. But in the northern part of the district due to hilly terrain, the, the population is low, and literacy rate is low.

It is seen from the study of women literacy rate, that literacy rate among scheduled caste women is less by 21 percent in 1981 with the exception of Bhusawal and Jalgaon tahasils in the district studied. However this percentage has increased in 2001 and it is higher than 44 percent.

In the tahasils like Bhusawal and Jalgaon the literacy rate has increased by 60 percent, still the district of Jalgaon is far behind in the context of women literacy. In the rural area the literacy among scheduled castes is lower due to the negligence towards the literacy of women. It has not increased among the urban women. In the year 2001 there were 50 to 60 percent literate scheduled caste women in the district.

CHAPTER – V

Special Analysis of Occupation Structure of Scheduled Caste

Population in any nation plays twin role of producer and user. Those people who perform and participate in the service sector and production are called as executive population and the people who do not participate in the functioning and service sector activities are called non – functioning population. People are classified in five types in accordance with their professions such as – 1) Cultivators, 2) Agricultural labourers, 3) Household industry workers, 4) Other workers, 5) Marginal Workers' etc.

During 1981 – 2001 among the scheduled caste, main working population has decreased day by day as a cultivator has become unaffordable. Secondly the land available with the scheduled caste is dry and of low quality. In the Jalgaon district the percentage of agriculture labourers among the scheduled castes is higher and they do not have another alternative except labourhood. In the Raver Taluka, nearly 82 percent population is of agriculture labourers. In Bhusawal tahasil in the total working population only 29 percent population is of agriculture labourers as other professionals in the tahasil are in high number. In the tahasil like Chopda, Bhusawal, there are less number of labourers who work in household industry. But in the tahasils like Bhusawal, and Jalgaon. In the tahasils like Bhadgaon and Raver 11 percent population falls under this group. The working population among the scheduled castes has increased during the last thirty years since there is reduction in the economic professions in the rural area and there is increase in the opportunities which are available for the people in the urban areas.

CHAPTER – VI

Special Analysis of Activated Schemes Dalit and Scheduled Castes by the Government.

It is expected that the development of scheduled castes in the social, economical, educational, spheres should take place by the schemes and yojana's launched by the governments' social justice departments. Development should be qualitative and not enumerative. The department of social justice provides scholarship for the deprived students for establishing social equality and development of Dalit Vasti's. Large amount of money is spent for Gharkual Yojana, Samaj Mandir's, roads and drainages. Various types of monetary funds are provided for the eradication of unemployment among the rural youth.

The researcher has personally gone to social justice department and Zillha Parishad Social Welfare is Department and analyzed the information. There is Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar justice Bhavan in every district for the functioning of all the offices for the welfare of the deprived classes. In 1978, the Mahamandal of M. Phule Deprived Class Development was established for implementation of different schemes for the welfare of the scheduled castes and three schemes are implemented such as Special Assistance Yojanas, Seed Capital Yojana and Prestige Yojana for providing self employment to them. Lok Shahir Annabhau Sathe Development Mahamandal is established on 11th July 1985 that provides economical assistance and loans for the Maangs, Matangas living below poverty line. It also provides economical assistance and loans for 250 people of the deprived classes. Stalls are distributed to the Chambhars under Gatai Stall Yojna. Power Tillers are provided for the small land holders, loans are provided for purchasing land to the scheduled castes and also for the rehabilitation of the people who had fallen prey of injustices done to them Scholarships are provided to 75 percent people since 2005 – 06. India provide scholarship for Higher education to the scheduled castes students. In the district of Jalgaon amount of Rs 1178.84 lakh is distributed under plan and non – plan scheme during 2009 – 2010

Analysis of amenities in Dalit settlements:

The government of Maharashtra conducted a survey of rural and urban Dalit settlements in December 2001 with the view of developing these settlements. As per the survey

report there are 12278 villages without Dalit settlements. There are 1666 Dalit settlements in 1486 villages and towns in Jalgaon district. Only 15% Dalit settlement have lavatory facilities whereas no Dalit settlement has a separate primary school. The facilities of drainage and gutters exists in 80.7% of settlements. Only 3.3% Dalit Settlements have pukka roads and 50% do not have their own power / electricity connection. The division granted 1795 Gharkul's with maximum of 241 in Raver tahsil and minimum of 19 in Yawal tahsil under Indira Gandhi Gharkhul Yojna (IGGY).

CHAPTER – VII

Spatial Analysis of Social and Economic Development of Scheduled Castes

A Questionnaire was prepared for collection data regarding the social and economic development of scheduled castes in Jalgaon district. The tahasil-wise analysis according to different criteria is given below. A sample survey of 10 families in 4 to 5 villages, each is made in every tahasil through questionnaire. It is explained by making process on the figures. Thus, sex-ratio of scheduled caste is brought out. The maximum i.e. 936 women every after 1000 men are found in Pachora tahasil, while the least sex-ratio i.e. 742 is found in Bodwad tahasil. In the distribution according to age-group, maximum percentage i.e. 12% was in Yawal tahasil, in the age-group of persons more than so is 15.9% found at maximum level in Erondol tahsil. As far marital status, 51% unmarried are found in Pachora tahsil, while 58.2% married are found in Erandol. Maximum number of widows and windrowers are found in Chopda (5.6%) and Muktainagar(5.3%). The study of literacy reveals that the ratio of scheduled castes is less even how. The extent of literacy is least in other tahsils except Yawal(79%) and Bhusawal (84%).

The occupational criterion indicates that 60-70% of scheduled castes population is peasantry. The percentage of doing household works is very low. The skilled labour amounts to 37.5% whereas the permanent employed population is meager. The survey reveals that 66% families are small and 57.8% families are divided. The average annual income of less than R. 25,000/- accrues to 57% families and only 4.7% scheduled Castes families have annual income exceeding one lakh rupees. The maximum of 80% families are below poverty line in Raver and

Jamner tahsil. 71% families have yellow Ration Card where as only 6% have white Ration Card/ Religion-wise speaking, 51.6% of Castes belong to Hindu religion and 48.4% are Buddha's. Of the scheduled castes families surveyed 67% are Mahar, 20% Chamar and 10% Mang Castes.

The facility of shelter reveals that 41% of scheduled castes reside in mud-walled house whereas 5% families have temporary shelter. 84% families avail of the water supply facility through water tap. The families in Amalner tahsil have well and hand pump water amenity. Water is fetched from long distance by 11% families. 75% families still release by squatting in the open. Due to poor financial condition most families do not have bathroom inside and cook in the corner of the yard of the house. 36% families still do not entertainment facilities but mainly use mobile for communication. 30% families in the rural area have about one area land. In terms of development Bhusawal tahsil ranks the first, Muktainagar the Second, Chopda the third and Amalner the fourth.

CHAPTER -VIII

Conclusion

The first chapter in this study has discussed the contribution of experts in population Geography to the social and economic development of scheduled castes in Jalgaon District. The chapter has reviewed the student by Indian thinkers and researchers at the national level. The objectives of research, the tools of data collection and the outline of the thesis have also been discusses. The physical and cultural background of the district has also been provided. In the third chapter the distribution of scheduled castes population has been shown. Chapter four, five, six and seven have focused on gender distribution literacy rate occupational structure various schemes of the government for scheduled castes have been discussed and analyzed in detail. The eighth chapter has carried out the spatial analysis of social and economic development of scheduled castes by utilizing Score method.

It has been observed that the density of scheduled castes population is not even in the district. The population density has been deeply influenced by the physical, occupational and cultural factors in Jalgaon district. It s observed that the density is grater in areas with fertile land and industrial development. The economic source of most of the scheduled castes is peasant work. These castes do not have much wealth and property. The poor economic conditions the main reason of lower literacy rate in the scheduled castes. By general observation

it can be concluded that Bhusawl tahsil has achieved the highest development rate where it is the lowest in Amalner and Chopada tahsils.

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