DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN NALANDA DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

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Abstract :

Demographic features of a region has great importance because the success of social economic and cultural development programme mostly depend on it. Scheduled caste constitute an important segment of population of Nalanda. This society has specific features in small scale region such as Nalanda district.

Keywords : Attributes (features), micro level region, scheduled caste, demography.

Study Area :

Nalanda district stretches from 24°48' N to 25° 28' N latitude and 85° 11' E to 85° 56' E longitude and covers an area of 2355 sq. km. population is 28,77,65. The S.C. population of Nalanda district is 642207. This area is bounded on the North by Patna district, on the South by Nawada and Gaya district, on the East by Munger district and in the West by Jehanabad and Patna district. This district consists three sub-division 20 C.D. Blocks and 1036 Villages. This region has purely agricultural dominated economy, very few people engaged in secondary and tertiary activities.

Research Methodology :

This study has used secondary data that has been taken from DCH Nalanda 2011. The data has been analysed with mathematical calculation. This has been represented by pictorial diagram.

Introduction :

Demographic attributes or features of a region has great important because the success of social economic and cultural development programme depends on it. Demographic features of population includes, sex ratio, habitant place, literacy, language, religion, marital structure of the society. In small scale region such as district level, these attributes can be explained in clarity.

In Nalanda district the total SC population is 6,42,207 its percentage is 3.87% of total scheduled caste population of Bihar. Scheduled caste constitutes an important segment of population of Nalanda. This society has some specific features. That has been analysed comprehensively.

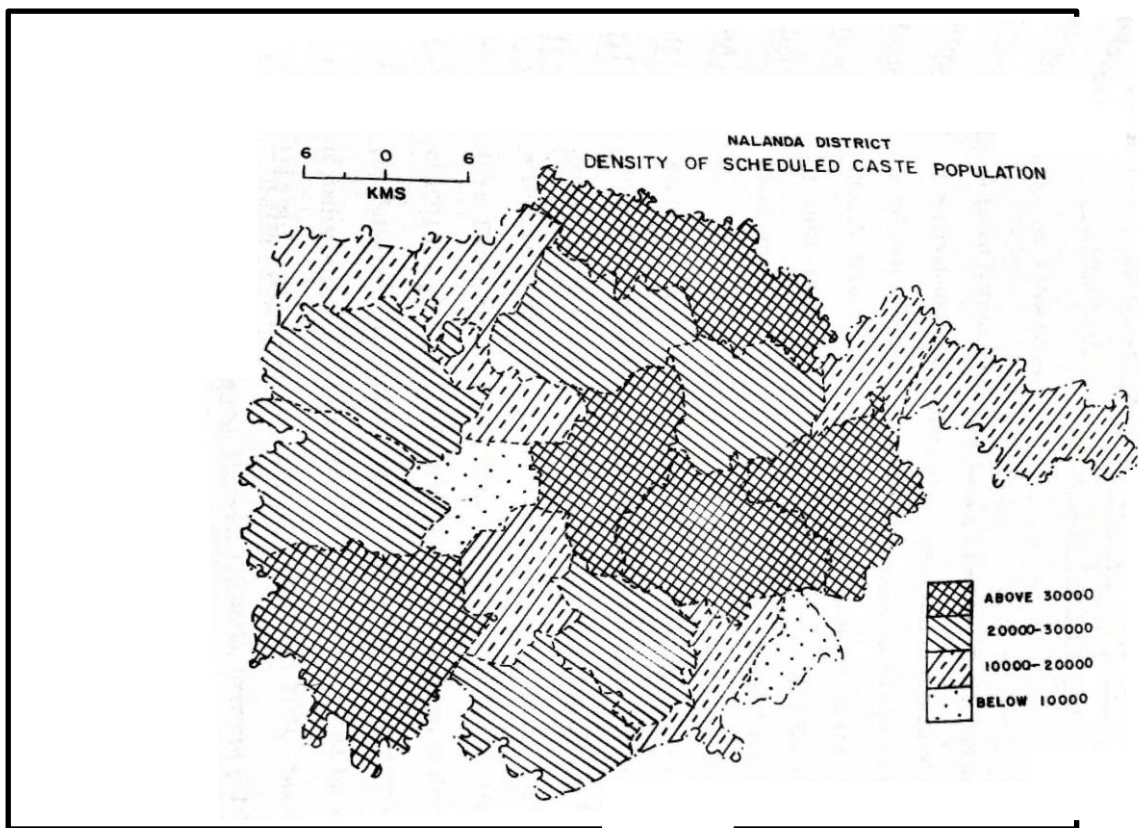**Distribution of Scheduled Caste Population :**

The table-1 reveals the percentage of scheduled caste population to the total population in all development blocks in the year 1961. The highest percentage of scheduled caste population was noted in the development block of Sarmera (20.88%). This development block was followed by Giriak (20.66 %), Harnaut (20.65%), Noorsarai (20.21 %), Asthawan (19.65%), Rajgir (19.64%), Chandi (18.59%), Hilsa (17.05%), Islampur (15.17%), Ekangarsarai (12.62 %) and Bihar (10.52%). But in the following census of 1961 the highest percentage was noted in the development block of Noorsarai (22.18%). Other development blocks having more than 20 % scheduled caste population.

Table-1

Blockwise Schedule Cast Population (Share of S.C. population to total changing population Share)

Sl. No.	Development Blocks	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1.	Harnaut	20.65	21.31	22.28	22.90	22.48
2.	Sarmera	20.88	21.86	22.50	22.43	22.31
3.	Bihar	10.52	15.20	14.94	14.66	14.70
4.	Noorsarai	20.21	22.18	22.15	23.4	23.94
5.	Rahui	19.49	20.39	21.23	22.39	23.42
6.	Asthawan	19.65	20.89	21.71	22.58	24.80
7.	Bind	–	–	–	–	21.19
8.	Giriak	20.66	20.59	21.45	20.91	21.27
9.	Katarisarai	–	–	–	–	22.62
10.	Rajgir	19.64	21.41	22.24	22.38	24.73
11.	Ben	–	–	–	–	19.38
12.	Silao	–	–	–	–	24.21
13.	Chandi	18.59	19.1	20.95	20.77	21.72
14.	Nagarnausa	–	–	–	–	24.68
15.	Tharthari	–	–	–	–	19.42
16.	Hilsa	17.05	17.56	18.01	18.12	17.95
17.	Karai Parsurai	–	–	–	–	22.26
18.	Ekangarsarai	12.62	13.73	13.66	14.59	15.51
19.	Parbalpur	–	–	–	–	12.65
20.	Islampur	15.17	15.87	15.92	15.97	16.62

Source : Block Office

NALANDA DISTRICT
DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

included Harnaut, Sarmera, Rahui, Asthawan, Giriak, and Rajgir. The remaining development blocks consisted of scheduled caste population less than 20% these development blocks included Chandi, Hilsa, Islampur, Bihar, Ekangarsarai, etc. In the census of 1991 the highest percentage was noted 23.54% in the development block of Noorsarai. Development blocks having more than 22 % scheduled caste population included Harnaut, Sarmera, Rahui, Asthawan and Rajgir. Development blocks having about 20% scheduled caste population included Giriak and Chandi. The remaining development block consisted of less than 20% scheduled caste population. These development blocks included Hilsa, Ekangarsarai, Islampur and Bihar. Even in the last census of 2001 the percentage of scheduled caste population to the total population slightly increased to 24.80% in the development block of Asthawan and this development block was followed by Rajgir (24.73%), Nagarnausa (24.68%), Silao (24.21%), Noorsarai (23.92%), Rahui (23.42%), Harnaut (22.48%), Sarmera (22.31%), Karai Parsurai (22.26%), Chandi (21.72%), Giriak (21.27 %), Bind (21.29 %) etc.

Table-2

Block wise share of Scheduled Caste Population to Total Scheduled   **Caste Population**
of the District

Sl. No.	Development Blocks	1961	1981	2001
1.	Harnaut	7.66	7.20	6.82
2.	Sarmera	4.49	4.04	3.70
3.	Bihar	8.68	12.65	12.27
4.	Noorsarai	6.85	6.87	6.93
5.	Rahui	6.72	6.44	6.32
6.	Asthawan	10.83	10.07	7.53
7.	Bind	–	–	2.51
8.	Giriak	6.11	5.50	3.40
9.	Katarisarai	6.11	5.50	3.40
10.	Rajgir	14.00	13.86	5.69
11.	Ben	–	–	2.95
12.	Silao	–	–	6.28
13.	Chandi	12.15	12.04	5.77
14.	Nagarnausa	–	–	3.77
15.	Tharthari	–	–	2.23
16.	Hilsa	9.43	8.65	6.16
17.	Karai Parsurai	–	–	2.82
18.	Ekangarsarai	6.37	6.11	4.76
19.	Parbalpur	–	–	1.56
20.	Islampur	6.66	6.52	6.74

Source : Census Office, Patna.

The share of scheduled caste population of different blocks to the total scheduled caste population of the district has been noted in the table 4.5. In the year 1961 the highest concentration of scheduled caste population was noted in the development block of Rajgir (14%) being followed by Chandi begin (12.15%), Asthawan (10.83%), Hilsa (9.43%), Bihar (8.68%), Harnaut (7.66%), Noorsarai (6.85%), Rahui (6.72%), Islampur (6.66%), Ekangarsarai (6.37%), Giriak (6.11%), Sarmera (4.49%). In the year 1981 also not much different share of scheduled caste population was noted in the development blocks. The highest share of scheduled caste population was again noted in the development block of Rajgir (13.80%) being followed by Bihar (12.65%), Chandi (12.04%), Asthawan (10.07%), Hilsa (8.65%), Harnaut (7.20%), Noorsarai (6.87%), Rahui (6.44%) etc. In the last census of 2001 the highest percentage has been noted in the development block of Bihar (12.27 %). This development block has been followed by Asthawan (7.53%), Noorsarai (6.93%) Harnaut (6.82%), Islampur (6.74%), Rahui (6.32%), Silao (6.28%) Rajgir (5.69%) etc.

Sex Ratio :

The analyis of the table 3 reveals comparative picture of sex ratio between general population and scheduled caste population. The table reveals not mcch difference in sex ratio between general population and scheduled caste population. The highest sex ratio in case of general population The highest sex ratio in case of general population has been noted in the development block of Giriak (944) females per thousand male) and this development block has been followed by Katarisarai (932), Nagarnausa (930), Noorsarai (926), Parbalpur (922), Sarmera (919), etc. Lower sex ratio than 910 females per thousand males was noted in the development block of Harnaut, Bihar, Bind, Ekangarsarai, Tharthari, etc. may be because of the impact of the urban population in case of Bihar and important market centre at Harnaut, Bind, etc. But in case of scheduled caste population the highest sex ratio was noted in the development block of Giriak (947 females per thousand males) and other development blocks having more than 920 included Katrisarai, Rajgir, Nagarnausa, Ekangarsarai and Sarmera development blocks having sex ratio between 900-920 included Noorsarai, Bihar, Asthawan, Ben, Chandi, Tharthari, Karaiparsurai, Parbalpur and Islampur, the remaining development block recorded sex ratio less than 900. These development blocks included Rahui, Bind, Silao, Hilsa and Harnaut.

Table-3
Sex Ratio

Sl. No.	Development Blocks	General Sex Ratio	Scheduled Cast Sex
1.	Harnaut	901	894
2.	Sarmera	919	921
3.	Bihar	904	911
4.	Noorsarai	926	913
5.	Rahui	914	888
6.	Asthawan	923	903
7.	Bind	903	878
8.	Giriak	944	947
9.	Katarisarai	932	924
10.	Rajgir	912	923
11.	Ben	911	912
12.	Silao	918	890
13.	Chandi	915	908
14.	Nagarnausa	930	927
15.	Tharthari	903	901
16.	Hilsa	910	894
17.	Karai Parsuarai	911	916
18.	Ekangarsarai	908	927
19.	Parbalpur	922	913
20.	Islampur	910	911

Source : Census Office, Patna

Literacy :

It has been noted earlier that scheduled caste people have poor literacy because of relatively less awareness towards education and poor economic condition. However during recent years people belonging to scheduled caste have also developed interest in getting their children educated. Certainly female education is still very low compared with other people. The table-4 reveals literacy among scheduled caste.

Table - 4

Literate and Literacy percentage of Scheduled Caste

Sl. No.	Blocks	Population 1961					
		Total	Male	Female	Total %	Male %	Female %
1.	Harnaut	1019	976	43	7.09	13.51	0.62
2.	Sarmera	468	459	09	5.56	10.86	0.21
3.	Bihar	1031	988	43	6.33	12.11	0.53
4.	Noorsarai	1099	1027	72	8.55	15.80	1.13
5.	Rahui	906	870	36	7.19	13.64	0.57
6.	Asthawan	1408	1342	66	6.93	13.8	0.65
7.	Bind	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.	Giriak	441	431	10	3.84	7.35	0.17
9.	Katarisarai	–	–	–	–	–	–
10.	Rajgir	1127	1073	54	4.29	8.10	0.41
11.	Ben	–	–	–	–	–	–
12.	Silao	–	–	–	–	–	–
13.	Chandi	1862	1783	79	8.17	15.74	0.69
14.	Nagarnausa	–	–	–	–	–	–
15.	Tharthari	–	–	–	–	–	–
16.	Hilsa	1441	1393	48	8.14	15.44	0.55
17.	Karai Parsurai	–	–	–	–	–	–
18.	Ekangarsarai	1089	1053	54	9.11	16.79	0.93
19.	Parbalpur	–	–	–	–	–	–
20.	Islampur	777	751	26	6.22	11.86	0.42

Source : Census Office, Patna

Conclusion :

The entire analysis of attributes of S.C. population shows that. This society are living in adverse condition. The social, economic situation of S.C. child, women and migrants in very low. The government and N.G.O. should plan to reform its status. Skill education help in this direction.

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