

International Multidisciplinary  
Research Journal

*Indian Streams  
Research Journal*

Executive Editor  
Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-Chief  
H.N.Jagtap

---

## Welcome to ISRJ

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

### International Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho  
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

Kamani Perera  
Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka

Janaki Sinnasamy  
Librarian, University of Malaya

Romona Mihaila  
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Delia Serbescu  
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania

Anurag Misra  
DBS College, Kanpur

Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian  
University, Oradea, Romania

Mohammad Hailat  
Dept. of Mathematical Sciences,  
University of South Carolina Aiken

Abdullah Sabbagh  
Engineering Studies, Sydney

Ecaterina Patrascu  
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Loredana Bosca  
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Fabricio Moraes de Almeida  
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

George - Calin SERITAN  
Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political  
Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi

Hasan Baktrir  
English Language and Literature  
Department, Kayseri

Ghayoor Abbas Chotana  
Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of  
Management Sciences[PK]

Anna Maria Constantinovici  
AL. I. Cuza University, Romania

Ilie Pinteau,  
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Xiaohua Yang  
PhD, USA

.....More

### Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade  
ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur

R. R. Patil  
Head Geology Department Solapur  
University, Solapur

Rama Bhosale  
Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education,  
Panvel

Salve R. N.  
Department of Sociology, Shivaji  
University, Kolhapur

Govind P. Shinde  
Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance  
Education Center, Navi Mumbai

Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar  
Arts, Science & Commerce College,  
Indapur, Pune

Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya  
Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut (U.P.)

Iresh Swami  
Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur

N.S. Dhaygude  
Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur

Narendra Kadu  
Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune

K. M. Bhandarkar  
Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia

Sonal Singh  
Vikram University, Ujjain

G. P. Patankar  
S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka

Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary  
Director, Hyderabad AP India.

S. Parvathi Devi  
Ph.D.-University of Allahabad

Sonal Singh,  
Vikram University, Ujjain

Rajendra Shendge  
Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University,  
Solapur

R. R. Yallickar  
Director Management Institute, Solapur

Umesh Rajderkar  
Head Humanities & Social Science  
YCMOU, Nashik

S. R. Pandya  
Head Education Dept. Mumbai University,  
Mumbai

Alka Darshan Shrivastava  
Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar

Rahul Shriram Sudke  
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore

S.KANNAN  
Annamalai University, TN

Satish Kumar Kalhotra  
Maulana Azad National Urdu University

**DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION OF SCHEDULED CASTES  
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**



**Kanchali Veeraraju**

Post Doctoral Fellow, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.

**Short Profile**

Kanchali Veeraraju is a Post Doctoral Fellow at Department of Political Science and Public Administration in Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh. He has completed M.A., Ph.D. He has professional experience of 3 years and research experience of 8 years.



**ABSTRACT:**

An overview of the historical perspective of presentation of caste & tribe wise data shows that prior to 1931 Census, information was collected and published for each of the castes and tribes separately. At the 1931 Census, tabulation of data for individual communities was limited to 'exterior castes, primitive castes and all other castes with the exception of (a) those whose members fell short of four per thousand of the total population and (b) those for which separate figures were deemed to be

unnecessary by the local government. At the 1941 Census, 'group totals' were tabulated for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Anglo-Indians. Separate totals were provided only for a few selected individual tribes. When preparations for the 1951 Census were undertaken, the Government of India had accepted the policy of official discouragement of community distinctions based on caste. It was decided, therefore, that no general race, caste or tribe enquiries would be made but an enquiry would be made regarding race, caste or tribe only to the extent necessary for providing information relating to certain special groups of the people who are referred to in the Constitution of India.

**KEYWORDS**

*Demographic Transition , Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes ,Indian tribes .*

Article Indexed in :

DOAJ  
BASE

Google Scholar  
EBSCO

DRJI  
Open J-Gate

## INTRODUCTION :

The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are official designations given to various groups of historically disadvantaged people. The terms are recognized in the Constitution of India and the various groups are designated in one or other of the categories. During the period of British rule in the Indian subcontinent, they were known as the Depressed Classes. In modern literature, the Scheduled Castes are sometimes referred to as Dalits.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comprise about 16.6 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively, of India's population (according to the 2011 census). The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 lists 1,108 castes across 29 states in its First Schedule, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 lists 744 tribes across 22 states in its First Schedule.

### Classification on the basis of Cultural Contact

Apart from the above classification, we may also classify the Indian tribes on the basis of their culture and contact. According to Prof. Elwin, The aboriginal population is distributed into four cultural divisions. In the first group, they are living in the most primitive stage, Ex: Hill mariyas, Gadabas. These tribes are isolated from the people of plains. The main characteristics of these tribes are as follows;

- I. All the members lead a community life
- II. All the members share a common economic structure
- III. All the members are concentrated around a peculiar form of agriculture
- IV. They are honest, simple, and innocent and are very shy before the strangers

In the second and third group, they have more or less contact with the outsiders. On one side, these groups are linked with their own traditions and on the other side they are breaking the traditional links. Ex: Bhumias, Binijware and Gaigas. The chief characteristics of these tribes are as follows;

- ⤴ They lead an individualistic village life.
- ⤴ Non participation in the common affairs.
- ⤴ Absence of primitive simplicity.

In the fourth group, they represent the ancient aristocracy of this country. For example Bhilas, Nagas, Gonds and Santhals. These tribes retain their old tribal names and practice their tribal religion. But apart from this, they have also adopted the faiths of modern Hinduism and modern mode of living.

Classification by the Tribal Welfare Committee  
The tribal welfare committee constituted by the Indian conference of social work has divided the Indian tribes into the following.

- a. Tribal Communities: They are confined with the forests and distinctive in their pattern of life. Therefore these may be termed as "Tribal Communities."
- b. Semi Tribal Communities: These tribes are settled in rural areas and practice agriculture and other allied occupations.

c. Acculturated Tribal Communities: These tribes have migrated to urban and rural areas. They are engaged in industrial and other vocational activities and have adopted the culture of the people of the migrated area.

d. Assimilated Tribes: These tribes are totally assimilated. They have lost the original traits of their own culture. In this regard the social reforms and Christian missionaries have played a very important role.

### Distribution of Scheduled Tribes and Major Scheduled Tribes in India

India is one of the few nations in the world with a thriving tribal population in different parts of the country. There are 573 different tribal communities spread all over India. As per official data, only 258 tribal communities speaking about 106 different languages are notified as Scheduled Tribes.

The Scheduled Tribes have been specified, as per Article 342 of the Constitution, in all States and Union Territories except Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Pondicherry and Punjab. About 80 percent of tribal populations are to be found along the Central belt, starting from Gujarat, Maharashtra, running through Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The rest 20 percent are in the North-Eastern States, Southern States and Island groups. The numerically strong Scheduled tribe groups include Santhals, Gonds, Bhil, and Oraon. Smaller tribal groups are to be found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Andamanese, Onges) and Kerala-Tamil Nadu (Paniyans and Kattunaickens). These and other smaller groups numbering 75 in the country have been categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Earlier known as Primitive Tribal Groups) for special development assistance. Some of the major tribes of different States are shown in the following table 1.

Table 1  
The Major Tribes in India

States	Tribes
Andhra Pradesh	Bhil, Chenchu, Gond, Kondas, Lambadis, Sugalis etc.
Assam	Boro, Kachari, Mikir (Karbi), Lalung, Dimasa, Hmar, Hajong etc.
Bihar and Jharkhand	Asur, Banjara, Birhor, Korwa, Munda, Oraon, Santhal etc.
Gujarat	Bhil, Dhodia, Gond, Siddi, Bordia, etc.
Himachal Pradesh	Gaddi, Gujjar, Lahuala, Swangla, etc.
Karnataka	Bhil, Chenchu, Goud, Kuruba, Kolis, Koya, Mayaka, Toda, etc.
Kerala	Adiyam, Kammar, Kondkappus, Malais, Munda, Palliyar, etc.
Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	Bhil, Birhor, Damar, Gond, Kharia, Majhi, Munda, Oraon, Parahi, etc.
Maharashtra	Bhil, Bhunjia, Chodhara, Dhodia, Gond, Kharia, Oraon, Pardhi, etc.

Meghalaya	Garo, Khasi, Jayantia, etc.
Orissa	Birhor, Gond, Juang, Khond, Mundari, Oraon, Santhal, Tharua, etc.
Rajasthan	Bhil, Damor, Garasta, Meena, Salariya, etc.
Tamilnadu	Irular, Kammara, Kondakapus, Kota, Mahamalar, Palleyan, Toda etc.
Tripura	Chakma, Garo, Khasi, Kuki, Lusai, Liang, Santhal etc.
West Bengal	Asur, Birhor, Korwa, Lepcha, Munda, Santhal, etc.
Mizoram	Lusai, Kuki, Garo, Khasi, Jayantia, Mikir etc.
Arunachal Pradesh	Dafila, Khampti, Singpho etc.
Goa	Dhodi, Mikkada, Varti, etc.
Daman and Diu	Dhodi, Mikkada, Singpho etc.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Jarawa, Nicobarese, Onges, Sentinelese, Shompens, Great Andamanese
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	As in Daman and Diu
Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal	Bhoti, Buxa, Jaunsari, Tharu, Raji etc.
Nagaland	Naga, Kuki, Mikir, Garo, etc.
Sikkim	Bhutia, Lepcha etc
Jammu and Kashmir	Chdddanga, Garra, Gujjar, Gaddi, etc.

Source: Annual Report, 2000-2001, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India

### Tribal Population in India

The tribes are children of nature. They occupy around 18.7 percent of the total geographical area of the country. Looking at the various census reports since 1891, we can that the tribal population varies from Census to Census. These tribes were enumerated under names and heads in different Census such as people having a tribal form (1891), animists or rural religion (1911), hill and forest tribes (1921), primitive tribes (1931), tribes (1941) and Scheduled tribe (1951) and onwards.

In 1991, the number of tribes estimated by Baine, in India, was nearly 93 lakhs. Sir Marten, in hill Census report of 1921, estimates over 1.6 crores. In 1931, Hutton put the number of people of India and Burma at little over 2.46 crores. In 1941, the computation of their number gave over 2.47 crores. After division of the country in 1947 the tribal population, as determined by the constitutional order, 1950 was 1787300.

In 1951 (Census-1951) their number rose to 19116498, which was around 5.36 percent of total population of India. During the 1961 Census Presidential orders were taken into consideration, which automatically resulted in an increase in the number of tribal communities, thereby increasing the tribal population, which stood at being 29879249 (6.87 per cent).

In 1971, by the consultant presidential orders again resulted in an increase in the number of tribal communities consequent their number rose to 38015162 (6.94 per cent). By 1981, the

population of Scheduled Tribes rises to 5162638 (7.85 per cent) of the total population of the country. According to 1991 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the country was 67758380, constituting about 8.08 per cent of the total population

According to 2001 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the country was 84,326,240, constituting about 8.20 per cent of the total population.

The tribal population is increasing along with the Indian population but at a rate lower than that of general population. This indicates that there is no systematic persecution though there may be exploitation. The growth in the tribal population during the last 50 years has been set out at table below. The decennial growth rates are significantly lower than the average general population growth. The percentage of ST population to total population has increased only 3.33 per cent from 1951 to 2011.

Table 2  
Distribution ST Population from 1951 to 2011

Year	Scheduled Tribe Population	General Population	% of ST to Total Population
1951	19.1	361.1	5.29
1961	30.1	439.2	6.85
1971	38.0	548.2	6.93
1981	51.6	685.2	7.53
1991	67.8	846.3	8.10
2001	84.3	1028.61	8.20
2011	104.2	1210.19	8.62

Source: 1. Annual Report 2007-08, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

2. Source: Census of India, 2011.

### State Wise Percentage of ST Population

The tribal population in India is unevenly distributed in different States/Union territories, except in the State like Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, and Pondicherry. It is reflected well in the data presented in table 3. State wise, Madhya Pradesh accounts for the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total STs population of the country (14.69 per cent) followed by Maharashtra (10.08 per cent), Odisha (9.20 per cent), Gujarat (8.55 per cent), Rajasthan (8.86 per cent), Jharkhand (8.29 per cent) and Chhattisgarh (7.50 per cent ). In fact, 68 per cent of the country's Scheduled Tribes population lives in these seven States.



Table-3

State/UT Wise percentage of ST Population in States/UTs to the Total ST Population of the Country

Sl. No.	State/UTs	% of ST Population in States/UTs to the Total ST Population of the Country	% in Respective State/UT Population
1	Jammu & Kashmir	1.43	11.91
2	Himachal Pradesh	0.38	5.71
3	Uttarakhand	0.28	2.89
4	Rajasthan	8.86	13.48
5	Uttar Pradesh	1.09	0.57
6	Bihar	1.28	1.28
7	Sikkim	0.20	33.80
8	Arunachal Pradesh	0.91	68.79
9	Nagaland	1.64	86.48
10	Manipur	0.87	35.12
11	Mizoram	0.99	94.43
12	Tripura	1.12	31.76
13	Meghalaya	2.45	86.15
14	Assam	3.72	12.45
15	West Bengal	5.08	5.80
16	Jharkhand	8.30	26.21
17	Odisha	9.20	22.85
18	Chhattisgarh	7.50	30.62
19	Madhya Pradesh	14.69	21.09
20	Gujarat	8.55	14.75
21	Daman & Diu	0.01	6.32
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.17	52.08
23	Maharashtra	10.08	9.35
24	Andhra Pradesh	5.68	7.00
25	Karnataka	4.07	6.95
26	Goa	0.14	10.23
27	Lakshadweep	0.06	94.86
28	Kerala	0.46	1.45
29	Tamil Nadu	0.76	1.10
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.03	7.51
	<b>India</b>		<b>8.61</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011.

## Proportion of ST Population to respective State/UT population

The proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population of the States/Union territories is



highest in Lakshadweep (94.86 per cent) and Mizoram (94.43 per cent) followed by Nagaland (86.48 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (68.79 per cent) and Sikkim (33.80 per cent) and Tripura (31.86 per cent). Out of their total population in the country, 89.97 percent were living in rural areas, whereas, only 10.03 percent from urban areas. The sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes population was 990 females per thousand males. The sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes population is higher than that of the total population of the country as well that of Scheduled Castes. (Table 3)

### State Wise Scheduled tribe Population -2011 Census

As per 2011 Census the tribals number 10.43 crores or 104.28 million and constitute 8.62 per cent of India's population. There is a wide diversity in the social and cultural traits of the tribes as also in their economic situation. Table 4 gives the State/Union Territory wise picture of population and percentage of scheduled tribes as per 2001 census.

Table 4  
Distribution of STs Population in different States/UTs

State/ Union Territory	No Households	Total ST Population	Total Male	Total Female	% of Women
Jammu & Kashmir	260401	1493299	776257	717042	48.02
Himachal Pradesh	80678	392126	196118	196008	49.99
Uttarakhand	51888	291903	148669	143234	49.07
Rajasthan	1787715	9238534	4742943	4495591	48.66
Uttar Pradesh	187688	1134273	581083	553190	48.77
Bihar	251749	1336573	682516	654057	48.94
Sikkim	44299	206360	105261	101099	48.99
Arunachal Pradesh	176394	951821	468390	483431	50.79
Nagaland	334967	1710973	866027	844946	49.38
Manipur	170287	902740	450887	451853	50.05
Mizoram	209154	1036115	516294	519821	50.17
Tripura	257119	1166813	588327	578486	49.58
Meghalaya	460775	2555861	1269728	1286133	50.32
Assam	755194	3884371	1957005	1927366	49.62
West Bengal	1160069	5296953	2649974	2646979	49.97
Jharkhand	1699215	8645042	4315407	4329635	50.08
Odisha	2163110	9590756	4727732	4863024	50.71
Chhattisgarh	1743277	7822902	3873191	3949711	50.49
Madhya Pradesh	3122061	15316784	7719404	7597380	49.60
Gujarat	1699510	8917174	4501389	4415785	49.52
Daman & Diu	3198	15363	7771	7592	49.42
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32640	178564	88844	89720	50.25
Maharashtra	2156957	10510213	5315025	5195188	49.43
Andhra Pradesh	1417289	5918073	2969362	2948711	49.83
Karnataka	875742	4248987	2134754	2114233	49.76
Goa	32067	149275	72948	76327	51.13
Lakshadweep	10665	61120	30515	30605	50.07
Kerala	119788	484839	238203	246636	50.87
Tamil Nadu	196373	794697	401068	393629	49.53
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6910	28530	14731	13799	48.37
<b>India</b>	<b>21467179</b>	<b>104281034</b>	<b>52409823</b>	<b>51871211</b>	<b>49.74</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011.

An analysis of Table 4 shows that in 11 States/ Union Territories the female population is outnumbering male population. In terms actual number of Scheduled Tribe population Madhya Pradesh stood at the top of ladder with 15,316,784. It is followed by, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan in second, third and fourth places. The state of Andhra Pradesh occupies 10th place in terms Scheduled Tribe population. Among the Union Territories Dadra and Nagar Haveli tops the list with 178, 564 ST population.

### Concentration of ST population across districts

In a little over half of the total number of 543 districts, STs accounted for less than 5 per cent of the total population. On the other hand, in 75 districts the share of STs to total population was 50 percent or higher. In the state of Haryana, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Delhi and Pondicherry, no Scheduled Tribe is notified. Concentration of ST population across district is given in table below. In majority of the districts (i.e., 403 districts), the concentration of STs Population to its total population is less than 20 percent.

Table 5  
Concentration of ST population across districts

Sl. No.	Percentage of ST population	Number of districts
1.	Nil	-
2.	Less than 1 percent	173
3.	Between 1 and 5 percent	106
4.	Between 5 and 20 percent	124
5.	Between 20 and 35 percent	42
6.	Between 35 and 50 percent	23
7.	50 percent and above	75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>543</b>

Source: Task Group Report on tribal, Planning Commission, 2005

### Scheduled Castes

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the terms of reference listed in the Indian Constitution, and in government, legal and scholarly writing, particularly of the colonial period. Terms such as 'depressed classes' and 'backward classes' were also used historically, but these were eventually replaced. The terms SC and ST are now used to refer to the communities listed in the Government Schedule as 'outcastes' and 'tribals', respectively. The notion of 'outcastes' is premised upon the Hindu caste system, which divides society into the four broad categories of Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (traders), and Shudras (menial workers). The castes of Adi Shudras (performing the most menial tasks) were designated as outside the fourfold caste system, and it is these

'outcastes' that are today referred to as Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Castes have also been referred to as 'Untouchables' by Hindu caste society and as 'Harijans' (children of God), a term popularized by Mahatma Gandhi. These terms were deemed unconstitutional in Independent India, and rejected as derogatory and paternalistic by the Scheduled Castes themselves. The term 'Dalit' (meaning broken, oppressed, suppressed, downtrodden) emerged from within the Scheduled Caste community to highlight their oppressed status and establish their unique identity and consciousness as the 'Other' within Hindu society.

The term "Scheduled Castes" was first coined by the Simon Commission and embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935.<sup>11</sup> While the castes were listed systematically in the 1931 Census of India, the term 'Scheduled Castes' was applied to these castes for the first time in the Government of India Act of 1935 until then they were known as untouchables, depressed classes or exterior castes. The term Scheduled Caste given currency in 1930s is a blanket term including within itself hundreds of castes and sub-castes which constitute a hierarchy among themselves and in relation to Hindu castes, the regional, linguistic and cultural differences add to make the Picture more complex and complicated.<sup>12</sup> However the term Scheduled Castes is being used officially to refer to these castes in independent India. Again the same official nomenclature of Scheduled Caste is applied for the purpose of this study.

### Status of Scheduled Castes in Post-Independent India

After Independence and proclamation of the Constitution, the list of Scheduled Castes was notified by the President of India in 1953, in accordance with the provisions of Articles, 366 and 391, of the Constitution Article - 366 of the Constitution defines the word "Scheduled Castes". Scheduled Castes means "such castes, races or tribes or parts of groups within sub-castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article, 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purpose of this Constitution".

The Constitution has provided facilities and privileges to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It was done with a view to ensure social progress to those sections of our people who were kept under conditions of backwardness in all spheres of life due to some historic reasons. In the light of this, the President had issued the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) order, 1950 and Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) order, 1950. Therefore the list of Scheduled Castes is now contained in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) order, 1950 as amended from time to time.

### Demographic Profile

As per 2011 Census Scheduled Castes are notified in 31 States/UTs of India. There are altogether 1,241 individual ethnic groups, etc. notified as Scheduled Castes in different States/UTs. There has been some changes in the List of SCs in States/ UTs during the last decade. The total population of Scheduled Castes is 201,378,086. Among them 103,535,165 are males and the remaining 978, 429, 21 are females. They constitute 16.63 per cent of total population of India as against 16.2 per cent in 2001. The decadal growth rate of Scheduled Caste population is 20.8 per cent, which is higher than general population.

Table-6  
State Wise Scheduled Caste Population in India

Name	No. of Households	Male	Female	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	183020	486232	438759	924991
Himachal Pradesh	358212	876300	852952	1729252
Punjab	1717888	4639875	4220304	8860179
Chandigarh	40694	106356	92730	199086
Uttarakhand	363305	968586	923930	1892516
Haryana	992096	2709656	2403959	5113615
NCT Of Delhi	527307	1488800	1323509	2812309
Rajasthan	2279366	6355564	5866029	12221593
Uttar Pradesh	7375437	21676975	19680633	41357608
Bihar	3073109	8606253	7961072	16567325
Sikkim	5930	14454	13821	28275
Manipur	20302	48714	48328	97042
Mizoram	274	807	411	1218
Tripura	154112	334370	320548	654918
Meghalaya	3533	9157	8198	17355
Assam	468568	1145314	1086007	2231321
West Bengal	4861303	11003304	10459966	21463270
Jharkhand	753644	2043458	1942186	3985644
Odisha	1669787	3617808	3570655	7188463
Chhattisgarh	749457	1641738	1632531	3274269
Madhya Pradesh	2402342	5908638	5433682	11342320
Gujarat	817281	2110331	1964116	4074447
Daman & Diu	1288	3151	2973	6124
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1353	3339	2847	6186
Maharashtra	2898245	6767759	6508139	13275898
Andhra Pradesh	3429973	6913047	6965031	13878078
Karnataka	2178501	5264545	5210447	10474992
Goa	5545	12627	12822	25449
Kerala	725582	1477808	1561765	3039573
Tamil Nadu	3591953	7204687	7233758	14438445
Puducherry	45409	95512	100813	196325
<b>Total</b>	<b>41694816</b>	<b>103535165</b>	<b>97842921</b>	<b>201378086</b>

Source: Registrar General, Census of India.

The eight major States of India, each having a population of more than 1 crore each, together contain about 76.98 percent of India's total SC population. Among these 9 States, the highest number of Scheduled Caste population was in Uttar Pradesh (41357608) followed by West Bengal (21463270), Bihar (16567325), Tamil Nadu (14438445), Andhra Pradesh (13878078), Maharashtra (13275898), Madhya Pradesh (11342320) and Karnataka (10474992). In 5 States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry out of 31 States/UTs the female population is higher than male population. On the other hand in Mizoram the percentage female population touched the lowest ebb of 33.74 per cent (table6.). the average size of Scheduled Caste households in India is 4.83 persons. In 9

States/UTs, the average size of Scheduled Caste household is 5 and above persons. In the remaining states the average size of Scheduled Caste households is above 4 persons and below 5 persons. Like population, in the average size of household Uttar Pradesh tops the list with 5.61 persons. On the other hand lowest household size of 4.02 persons is registered in Tamil Nadu.

### Proportion of Scheduled caste Population

As per 2011 Census the highest proportion of Scheduled Caste population was registered in Punjab (31.9 percent), followed by Himachal Pradesh (25.2 percent), West Bengal (23.5 percent), Uttar Pradesh (20.7 percent) and Haryana (20.2 percent).

Table-7  
States/UTs Ranked by Proportion of SCs – 2011

Top 5 States/UTs		Bottom 5 States/UTs	
Punjab	31.9%	Mizoram	0.1%
Himachal Pradesh	25.2%	Meghalaya	0.6%
West Bengal	23.5%	Goa	1.7%
Uttar Pradesh	20.7%	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.8%
Haryana	20.2%	Daman & Diu	2.5%

Source: Registrar General, Census of India.

Among the Union Territories highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population was recorded in Chandigarh (17.5 percent), followed by Delhi (16.9 percent) and Pondicherry (16.2 percent). The 5 States / UTs which registered lowest percentage of Scheduled Caste population includes Mizoram (0.1 per cent), Meghalaya (0.6 per cent), Goa (1.7 per cent), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1.8 per cent) and Daman and Diu (2.5 per cent) respectively. (table 7).

### CONCLUSION

Scheduled Castes are notified in 31 States/UTs of India and Scheduled Tribes in 30 States. There are altogether 1,241 individual ethnic groups, etc. notified as Scheduled Castes in different States/UTs Number of individual ethnic groups, etc. notified as Scheduled Tribes is 705. There has been some changes in the List of SCs/STs in States/ UTs during the last decade.

### REFERENCES

- 1.Arjun Patel in Ghanshyam Shah (et.al) (1997), "Social Transformation in India", (Essays in honour Professor (I.P.Desai) et.al., Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1997.
- 2.Yadav, C.P. "Scheduled Castes: Issues and Changes", Vol.3, Encyclopaedia of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 2000, Institute for sustainable development, Lucknow & Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.,

New Delhi – 110002 (India).

3. Pradhan, S.N., "Harijan Sevak Sangh – The Crusade for Social Justice", *Yojana*, Vol.46, October 2002, pp.30-31.

4. Awadhendra Sharma (2003), "From Caste to Category: Colonial knowledge practices and the Depressed / Scheduled Castes of Bihar" *The Indian Economic and Social History Review: Volume XI, No.3, July-September 2003*, P.279.

5. Jagadish Prasad in "Social Exclusion" A.K Lal(et.al) Essay in honour of Dr. Bindeswar Pathak, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2003.

6. Prof. Ramesh Chandra and Sanga Mitra, *Dalits and the Ideology of Revolt*, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi; 2003.

7. Dr. Sanjay Paswan and Dr. Paramanchi Jaideva, "Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India", *Human Rights problems and perspectives*, Vol.12, in the year 2003, Kalpaz Publications, L-30, Satyavathi Nagar, Delhi - 110052.

8. K.L.Sharma, "Social inequality dalit identity and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar" in the book of "Social Exclusion" essays in honour of Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak" edited by A.K.Lal, Vol.1 (2003), A.N.Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.

9. Sita Devkar, *Dalits Past, Present and Future*, Dominant Publishers, New Delhi, 2004.

10. Prachi Deshpande (2004), "Caste as Maratha: Social Categories Colonial Policy and Identity in early twentieth-Century Maharashtra", Vol. XLI, No.1, January-March 2004, P.7.

11. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheduled\\_Castes\\_and\\_Scheduled\\_Tribes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheduled_Castes_and_Scheduled_Tribes)

12. [www.census.org.in](http://www.census.org.in)

# Publish Research Article

## International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

### Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

### Associated and Indexed, USA

- Google Scholar
- EBSCO
- DOAJ
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Indian Streams Research Journal  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com  
Website : www.isrj.org