



International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

Measuring Infrastructural Facilities Available for Education of Scheduled Caste Population in Rajasthan

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DOI : <https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.5.0724.1931>

ABSTRACT

The Literacy serves as the fundamental basis for social and economic development in countries such as India. At the time of India's independence from British control in 1947, the literacy rate was at a mere 12%. India has seen significant social, economic, and global transformations throughout the years. According to the 1981 census of India, 43.6 percent of the country's whole population have the ability to both read and write a letter with comprehension. The current research mostly focuses on metropolitan areas of Rajasthan state. We have collected samples for our research from all the zones inside the municipal council boundaries of Rajasthan state, based on geographical criteria. A random sample of scheduled caste Female population in Rajasthan was selected for the field survey. The survey consists of 470 sample households. The respondents were interviewed and the relevant data was gathered. The findings indicate that the literacy rate among scheduled caste girls in Rajasthan is rising, but it still lags significantly behind other castes. Rajasthan also has a good Infrastructure but it is not known to the females of the SC and thus they were unable to get the benefits. This issue requires urgent and focused intervention.

Keywords: Schedule caste, females, Population, Rajasthan.

INTRODUCTION

The 1991 census has shown significant progress, especially when compared to the country's underwhelming performance in the first years after independence. The literacy rate of its people is at 52.2 percent. Based on the 2001 census, 64.8 percent of India's population aged 7 and above were considered literate. It is often held that once the threshold of 50 percent literacy is surpassed, the process of literacy and education tends to become self-perpetuating. The country's literacy rate has achieved a commendable level, with two-thirds of the population being able to read and write. The 15th official census in India was conducted in 2011, and according to the census data, the literacy rate in India in 2011 was determined to be 74.04%.

Table 1 : Literacy Rate: India 1981-2011

YEAR	LITERACY RATE			GAPE IN LITERACY
	PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES	
1981	43.6	56.4	29.8	26.6
1991	52.2	64.1	39.3	24.8
2001	64.8	75.3	53.7	21.6
2011	74.0	82.1	65.5	16.6

Source: census of India 2011

Note: The Literacy rate for 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census relate to the population aged seven years and above.

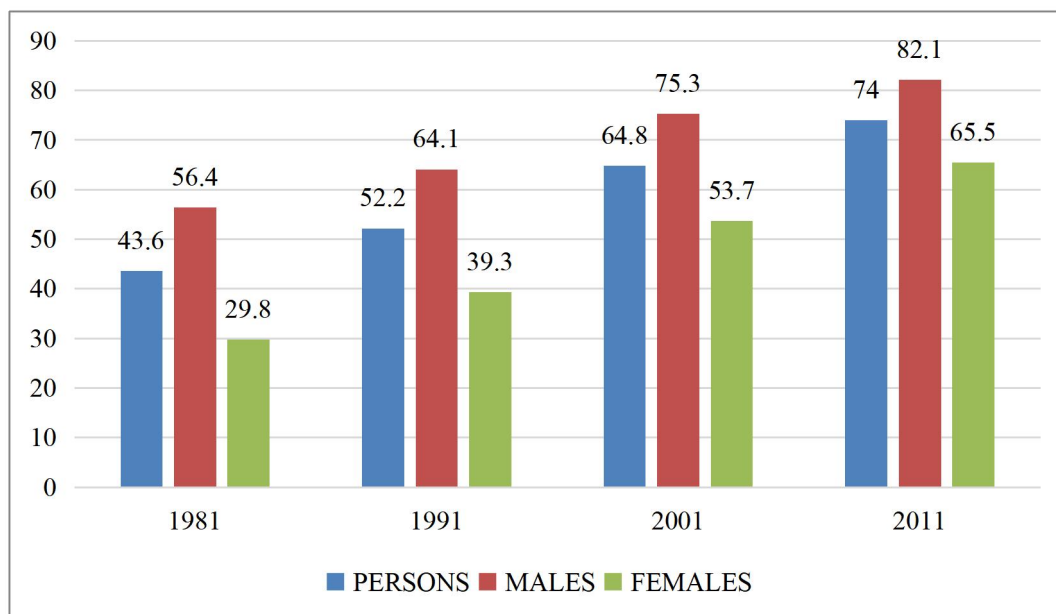


Figure 1: Literacy Rate: India 1981-2011 (Source: census of India 2011)

Literacy in India 2011

According to the 2011 census, the nation has achieved a high level of literacy, particularly among males. Approximately 74.4% of those over the age of 7 were literate. The state of Kerala had the highest literacy rate at 93.91%. Rajasthan, with a literacy rate of 66.11%, is ranked as the second least literate state in the nation. Rajasthan now ranks at the lowest position in terms of literacy, specifically having the lowest female literacy percentage among all states in the nation.

Table 2 : Literacy Rank of Rajasthan and India: 2011

Rank	STATE	LITERACY	MALE	FEMALE
1	Kerala	94.00	96.11	92.07
33	Rajasthan	66.11	79.19	52.12
36.	India	74.04	82.14	65.46

The literacy scenario of various selected districts of Rajasthan as per Census 2011 is as follows:

Table 3: Literacy Rate by Sex-Census 2011 of selected districts

Name of State / District	Literacy Rate (%)		
	All	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	66.11	79.19	52.12
Sawai Madhopur	65.39	81.51	47.51
Sikar	71.91	85.11	58.23
Nagaur	62.8	77.17	47.82
Sirohi	55.25	69.98	39.73
Pali	62.39	76.81	48.01
Ajmer	69.33	82.44	55.68
Tonk	61.58	77.12	45.45
Bundi	61.52	75.44	46.55
Bhilwara	61.37	75.27	47.21
Rajsamand	63.14	78.42	47.95

Udaipur	61.82	74.74	48.45
Dungarpur	59.46	72.88	46.16
Banswara	56.33	69.48	43.06
Chittorgarh	61.71	76.61	46.53
Kota	76.56	86.31	65.87
Baran	66.66	80.35	51.96
Jhalawar	61.5	75.75	46.53
Pratapgarh	55.97	69.5	42.35

Source: Census 2011

REVIEWS OF LITERATURE

There is a lot of waste in the budgets set aside to help the economically and socially disadvantaged, according to research by Rao and Babu (1994) in "Scheduled Castes and Tribes." This happens through a variety of programmes run by the government and private organisations. Their recommendation was that the SC/ST Corporation launch initiatives aimed at improving life in rural areas. Because of the massive waste of money in the urban region, the focus there has to be reduced. It is critical that SC/ST Corporation accurately identifies beneficiaries in order to execute programmes in the city region. They must be long-term inhabitants of certain areas inside the metropolis. It is necessary to follow up appropriately as well.

Education, according to Wankhede's (2018) "Educational Inequalities among Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra" opinion, is a crucial tool for the advancement of marginalised groups in this age of globalisation, such as the Scheduled Castes. However, their access, performance, and sustainability in school are hindered by their historic socio-economic handicaps. The government promised to make up for their losses in a number of ways. Despite the scheme's usefulness for beneficiaries, the results reveal that there are a number of issues with its implementation. They advocated for a major overhaul of the plan.

In his 1996 research titled "Social Mobility among Scheduled Castes," Sharma looked at how the Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan fared in terms of social mobility. He discovered that the development of Scheduled Caste sub-castes varied, to varying degrees. The SCs have very low levels of educational attainment. The traditional vocations of the Scheduled Castes have changed as a consequence of the efforts undertaken since independence. The Scheduled Castes, however, are not all going through the same transformation at the same rate. According to their numerical strength in village life, members of the scheduled castes have surely shared power at the local, state, and national levels. Untouchability, unemployment, housing, general backwardness, debt, etc., are some of the difficulties they are experiencing.

The caste geography of India was studied by Ahmad (1999). One of the most fundamental aspects of Indian society is caste. Economic growth, urbanisation, the decline of feudal norms, and, most significantly, the establishment of a secular, democratic state have all contributed to a loosening of caste rigidities throughout time. People are leaving their homes, villages, and traditional caste-specific jobs behind as they migrate, creating a new atmosphere for change. This research delves deeply into these questions and draws a socio-geographical picture of caste in modern India.

Definition of backwardness by Srinivasan and Kumar (1999) surveyed economic and caste parameters. They produced a plethora of information on economic and caste situations. Economic circumstances among socially disadvantaged castes and classes varied greatly, according to the research.

The economic and social growth of Haryana State was investigated by Singh and Malik (2001).

Attempting to evaluate the socioeconomic lives of Scheduled Castes, the author focused on the influence of several government schemes. In doing so, he has taken into account seven hundred and seventy-five houses belonging to Scheduled Castes in two districts of Haryana. The author asserts that the Scheduled Castes have seen an improvement in their socioeconomic status as a result of the schemes.

Economic and social progress in the Indian state of Haryana was investigated by Singh Hoshiar and Malik A. S. in 2001. Attempting to evaluate the socioeconomic lives of Scheduled Castes, the author focused on the influence of several government schemes. In doing so, he has taken into account seven hundred and seventy-five houses belonging to Scheduled Castes in two districts of Haryana. The author asserts that the Scheduled Castes have seen an improvement in their socioeconomic status as a result of the schemes.

To what extent do Scheduled Tribes fall behind Scheduled Castes? (Xaxa, 2001) For this investigation, we looked at While scheduled castes have followed a distinct historical trajectory, scheduled tribes have always been on the periphery of society. When it comes to eliminating scheduled tribespeople's handicap, how successful has the policy of protected discrimination been? This study makes an effort to compare the relative advantages of the protected discrimination regime for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The author then moves on to discuss the reasons for the superior performance of one group over the other.

The stratification of reserved castes in urban areas was discussed by Sharma (2002). Using a historical-sociological lens, she examined the scheduled castes' urban social stratification and movement patterns. The scheduled caste's social stratification structure is similar to other kinds of caste and caste-

based stratification. Another facet of transformation is the modernising or Sanskritization trend inside the scheduled castes. These tendencies can only be seen at the level of individuals or families. The scheduled castes have been enhancing their socioeconomic position in terms of education, employment, and income by making the most of the newly offered chances.

According to Kumar's (2005) "Struggle for Economic Freedom and Social Justice of Scheduled Castes in South India," the Scheduled Castes were unable to advance economically until they reached the grassroots level of politics. They have served with integrity. They were denied social justice and subjected to many forms of social discrimination. It is clear that these individuals were victims of severe social injustice based on the number of crimes perpetrated on them, their women, and children.

Among the socioeconomic classes in India, Barik and Kulkarni (2006) found that public maternity services did not attract a significant number of pregnant women in the majority of states. The weaker portions cannot be anticipated to get much delivery care from that sector, given the strong dependence on private delivery care and the clearly large expense of professional care. The disparities between Schedule Caste women and non-SC/ST women in public healthcare for births were therefore not very large, but there was a noticeable disparity when it came to total institutional deliveries.

According to Kannappan's (2008) "Scheduled Castes Welfare" research, 62% of Scheduled Caste families in rural areas and 47% of Scheduled Caste households in urban areas are in debt, which, according to the National Sample Survey (NSS), is one of the main causes of forced labour and bondage. The Scheduled Castes are therefore more heavily indebted than the overall population.

According to all of these studies, the Scheduled Castes are disadvantaged in many ways, including poor income, landlessness, poverty, illiteracy, and so on. These castes' status has not improved to the expected level despite affirmative action.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For every ward, data has been analysed, computed, and tabulated from various sources. At last, the tabulation data has been analysed using a variety of statistical methods, including the regularly used percentage average. The analysis is the basis for the use of tables, charts, graphs, and maps. The current research is mostly a study of cities. The 55 wards that make up the municipal council boundaries of Rajasthan State are geographically divided into five zones: east, west, north, south, and centre. We used a random sampling method to choose our participants from each of these zones.

System of Sampling: The lowest unit of inquiry is the household that has been seized. A random sample of half of the households will be surveyed in the field. Out of 5,94,704 total households in Rajasthan, 470 were sampled for the survey using a 0.5 percent sampling method. In order to get the necessary data, we questioned 470 randomly selected respondents. There are 470 families that fall under the Scheduled Caste category in this survey. For the purpose of conducting a random survey, we have divided it into five zones.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table 4: Percentage of facility provided by school/ college for Education for scheduled Caste females

Facility provided by school/college	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	Zone V	Total
Yes	38.64	40.91	38.64	31.82	40.91	38.18
No	61.36	59.09	61.36	68.18	59.09	61.82
Total	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

It is found that the above given table 40.91% (maximum) female of zone II and V get facility from college which is approx. equal to another zone and 38.18% in total scheduled Caste female. Similarly, 68.18% (maximum) female of zone IV do not get facility from college which is approx. equal to another zone and 61.82% in total scheduled Caste female.

Table-5: Percentage of kind of facilities for scheduled Caste females

Kind of facility	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	Zone V	Total
Books	34.09	25.00	34.09	20.45	36.36	30.00
Dress	2.27	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91
Cycle	2.27	13.64	4.55	9.09	4.55	6.82
Other facilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27	0.00	0.45
Fee Subsidy	61.36	59.09	61.36	68.18	59.09	61.82
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

On the basis of the above-mentioned table the major facility available for the scheduled Caste female is the fee subsidy which is also more in case of Zone IV with 68.18 %. Further, 36.36% (maximum) of zone V and 20.45% (minimum) of zone IV and 30% in total scheduled Caste female get books. Similarly, 2.27% of zone I and II and 0.91% in total scheduled Caste female get dress. Similarly, 13.64% (maximum) of zone II and 2.27% (minimum) of zone I and 6.82% scheduled Caste female get cycle. Only 2.27% of zone IV and 0.45% get other things. 68.18% (maximum) of zone IV do not get any facility which is approx. equal to other zones and 61.82% in total scheduled Caste female do not get any facility from college.

Table-6: Percentage of scholarship provided from government for scheduled Caste females

Scholarship	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	Zone V	Total
Yes	36.36	22.73	45.45	20.45	29.55	30.91
No	63.64	77.27	54.55	79.55	70.45	69.09
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

It is observed from the table above 45.45% (maximum) female of zone III get scholarship followed by 36.36%, 29.55%, 22.73%, 20.45% and 30.91% in total scheduled Caste female. 79.55% (maximum) female of zone III do not get scholarship followed by 77.27%, 70.45%, 63.64%, 54.55% and 69.09% in total scheduled Caste female.

Table 7 : Percentage of amount of scholarship (yearly) for scheduled Caste females

Amount of scholarship (Yearly)	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	Zone V	Total
0-5000	75.00	60.00	95.00	77.78	27.27	25.45
5000-10000	0.00	30.00	0.00	11.11	2.27	2.27
10000-15000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15000 and above	25.00	10.00	5.00	11.11	0.00	3.18
No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.45	69.09
total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

As per the data from above table that 95% (maximum) of zone V, 27.27% (minimum) of zone V and 25.45% in total scheduled Caste female get scholarship of 0-5000. Similarly, 11.11% of zone IV (maximum), 2.27% (minimum) of zone V and 2.27% in total scheduled Caste female get scholarship of 5000-10000. Similarly, 25% of zone I (maximum), 5% (minimum) of zone III and 3.18% in total scheduled Caste female get scholarship of 15000 and above.

Table 8: Percentage of awareness of government schemes for literacy For scheduled Caste females

Awareness of Govt. scheme for women literacy	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	Zone V	Total
Yes	34.09	29.55	6.82	27.27	22.73	24.09
No	65.91	70.45	93.18	72.73	77.27	75.91
Total	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

According to the data of the table given above 34.09% (maximum) female of zone I have awareness of govt. scheme for women literacy followed by 29.55%, 27.27%, 22.73%, 6.82% and 24.09% in total scheduled Caste female. 93.18% (maximum) female of zone III do not have awareness of govt. scheme for women literacy followed by 77.27%, 72.73%, 70.45%, 65.91% and 75.91% in total scheduled Caste female.

Table 9 : Percentage of future Ambition of scheduled Caste females

Future Ambition	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	Zone V	Total
Doctor	4.55	4.55	4.55	11.36	11.36	7.27
Nurse	4.55	15.91	2.27	2.27	2.27	5.45
Teacher	31.82	29.55	50.00	29.55	43.18	36.82
Police	4.55	11.36	2.27	6.82	6.82	6.36
Aviation	4.55	0.00	2.27	4.55	0.00	2.27
Administration	9.09	11.36	11.36	18.18	13.64	12.73
Other	22.73	18.18	15.91	18.18	22.73	19.09
No	18.18	9.09	11.36	9.09	0.00	10.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

It is found that the 31.82% maximum female of zone I want to become teacher. 29.55% maximum female of zone II want to become teacher. 15.91% female of zone III want to join other jobs. 29.55% maximum female of zone IV want to become teacher. 43.18% maximum female of zone V want to become teacher. 36.82% maximum in total scheduled caste female want to become teacher. It means in each zone maximum number of females want to become teacher only.

Table 10 : Percentage of loan taken for education in scheduled Caste females

Loan for education	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	Zone V	Total
Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27	0.00	0.45
No	100.00	100.00	100.00	97.73	100.00	99.55
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above given table provides information that only 2.27% female of zone IV take loan for education and 100% female of zone I, II, III do not take education loan. Similarly, 0.45% in total scheduled Caste female take education loan and 99.55 %. According to the above table in total scheduled Caste female do not take education loan.

CONCLUSION

This study presents the views of the SC females in the state of Rajasthan. The study revealed that in total of 1/3 of SC females get a chance to move to School or colleges, and 61.82% in total scheduled Caste female do not get any facility from college. Although out of the SC females get the chance of going to school and colleges 2/3 only got the chance to get scholarships, although 75% of them have the knowledge of getting scholarships. It was also found that the total scheduled Caste female do not take education loan. The highest maximum in total scheduled caste female want to become teacher as in each zone maximum number of females want to become teacher only.

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