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## Spatial patterns of the scheduled castes size of household in India

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### Abstract

This paper utilizes district level data on scheduled caste size of household in India. The study conducted at the disaggregated level of individual districts and examined the pattern of household in scheduled caste population. Size of household is an important element of cultural and biological composition of population. As per 1991, size of household is defined as the A household in the Indian census is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented them from doing so. The main objective of this present paper to study size of household in scheduled caste population in India.

**Keywords:** Scheduled caste, size of household, correlation

### 1. Introduction

There were regional differences in the size of household in India. Among the various states, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat Haryana, Jharkhand, and Punjab recorded 6 and above members of household while the corresponding figures for west Bengal, Odessa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka Kerala have been reported less 6 than but more than 4 persons. Some states have 4 persons per household in scheduled caste populations like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Goa.

Uttar Pradesh recorded the largest (6.06) mean size scheduled caste household size in scheduled caste populations. Against the large size of household Goa experience the smallest mean size of household (3.36) persons per scheduled caste household. Among the union territories, Delhi-NCT ranked first with 5.27 persons per scheduled caste household and Andaman and Nicobar was bat bottom with 4.05 persons per household.

Figure 1 represents the number of persons per scheduled caste household of districts in India. The Muslim predominant valley of Kashmir and the coastal districts of Kerala, Muslim dominant districts of Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh have large size scheduled caste household. The mean size of scheduled caste household was found large (6 and more than) or relatively large (5 to 6 persons, in the Hindu, Sikh, Rajputs, Pandits, Yadavs of Bihar, jatt majority of Haryana, Punjab, northern Rajasthan and western Uttar Pradesh. States of Hilly region such as Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura were exception among the tribal populations to record relatively large household size.

The impact of urbanization on the size of the scheduled caste household is negligible. Diversification of scheduled caste economy was directly related to size of household ( $r = 0.46$ ). There is tendency toward growing diversity of occupations within the agricultural families. Agricultural productivity and size of household are positively associated to each other.

### Objective

The present study intends to address the following objectives as the main objective:

- To examine the size of household in scheduled caste population in India.

### Database and Methodology

The present work is based on secondary sources of data. All secondary data are collected from census of India, 2011. The data like district wise sized of household and other variable

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such as landholding size, per cent of female in work, level of educational attainment have been taken for the study. Such formula has been used:

To achieve the desired results, the index of the mean size of household is calculated by i.e. Index of mean size of household = (Total number of Population)/ (Number of Household)

GIS arc 9.3 software is also used as a tool to draw the maps of the variation in size of household in India.

### Mean Size of Scheduled Caste Household

Mean size of the scheduled caste household has been decreased across regions, inter regional variations in the mean size are still staggering. The districts of Hilly and mountains regions are continue with much higher household size with Jammu and Kashmir supporting mean of 5.92 persons per household closely followed by Meghalaya (5.41), Manipur (5.03) and Arunachal Pradesh (5.11). States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Rajasthan were continued with very large scheduled caste households of over 6 persons.. Punjab (5.03) and Haryana (5.23) too have much higher mean size of households. In the plateau region, Tamil Nadu, with mean household size of 3.89 persons per scheduled caste household has the lowest size in the country as a whole. Only Jharkhand in this region has a much higher mean household to join the cross regional contiguous belt of large household size. An outlier of this belt is located in the tribal populations of the North-east.

Census data is showing decline in size of household size in all across the country. Table-1.1 reveals mean size of household in respective of geographical location and regions. The only three exceptions are rather interesting represented by the mountainous Arunachal Pradesh and the most modern and highly urbanized Delhi as well as the littoral Goa where the mean household size has shown marginal higher.

In the Hilly region, size of scheduled caste household was varied such as Meghalaya (5.41), Sikkim (4.73), Mizoram (4.92), Manipur (5.03) and Arunachal Pradesh (5.11). In case Nagaland, the growth rate was found negative but similarly persons per household were same. The extent of decline in mean size of household in plateau region is modest ranging from 0.27 members per household in Jharkhand to 0.65 in Madhya Pradesh. With the exception of Madhya Pradesh the decline is lower than the national mean (0.39) in all the states included in this region.

In the case plains populations however, there was an almost uniform size of scheduled caste household. The fall in the proportion of large size households is however much sharper across regions. It was interesting that the southern states have experienced increase in one member households in sharp contrast to other populations in the backdrop of continuously falling mean size of the households. It was revealed that the scheduled caste size of household in most regions are decreasing or increasing in numbers of one member of scheduled caste household size.

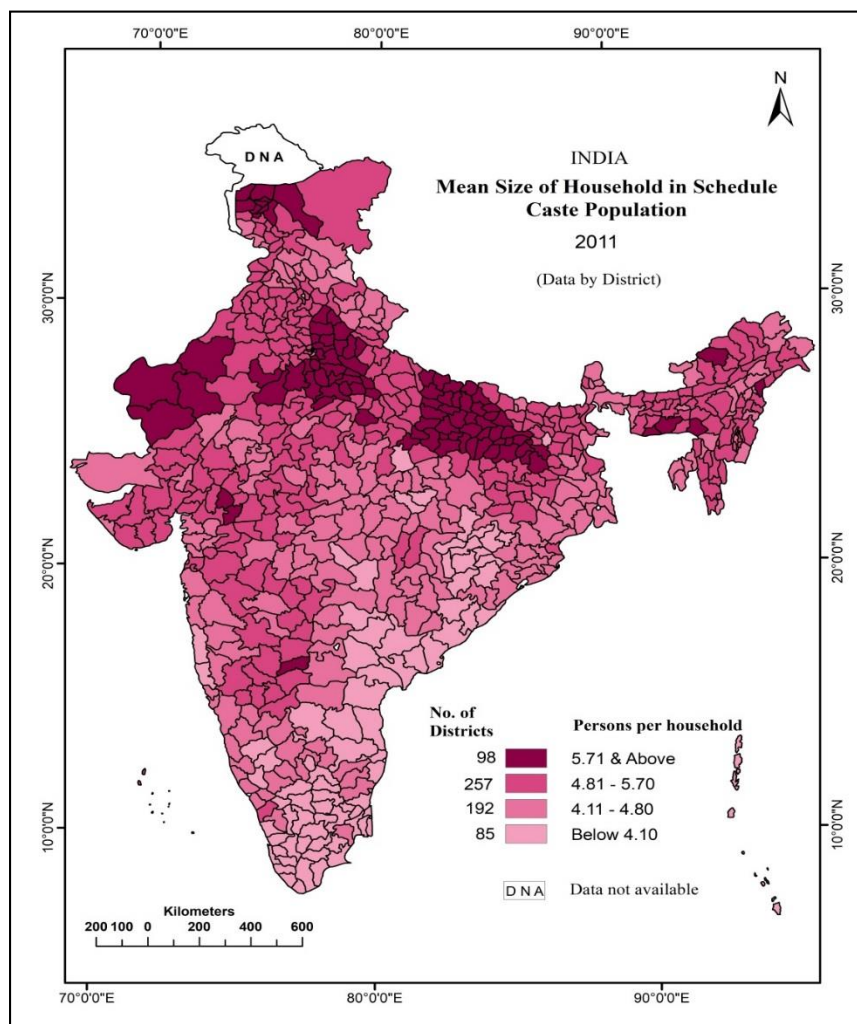


Fig 1

**Different Size of Household of Scheduled Caste Population**

**One member of Household Per cent**

Distribution of one member household in districts of India shows that all most half districts of India (274) have more two but less than 4 per cent one member household. Only 41 have more than 8 per cent of one member scheduled caste household size. Interestingly, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur contain the least number of households with single members. On the other hand Chandigarh, the islands and Daman and Diu have less number one member of household. There is a variation one member of household within states and in inter-states; Uttar Pradesh has 1.77 per cent to 3.55 per cent of in all districts. The per cent of one member of household is larger in Hilly population than plain population. States like Sikkim, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland one member of household varies from 3.47 per cent to 12.54 per cent.

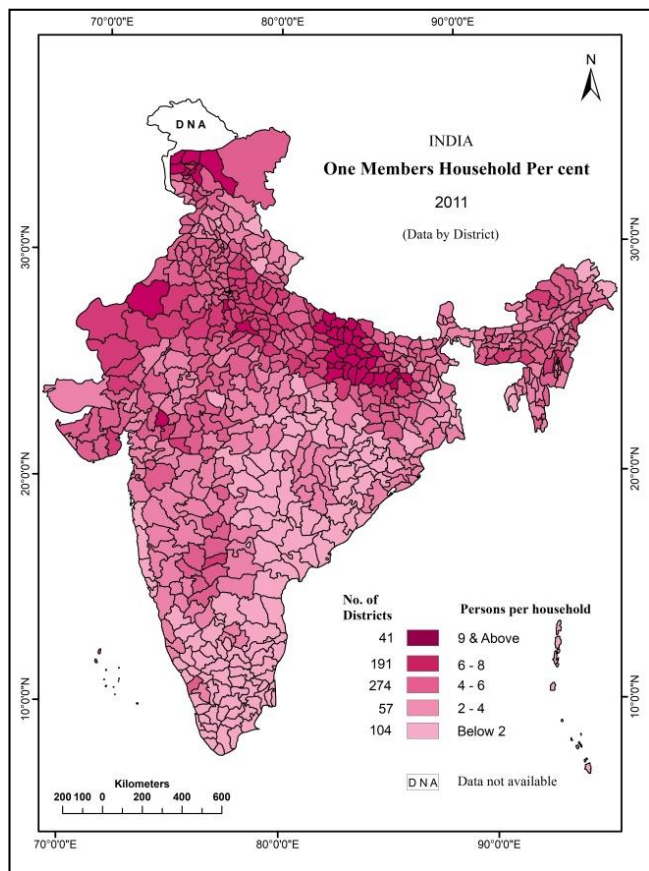


Fig 2

**4-5 Members of Scheduled Caste Household Per cent**

The trend is similar with respect to relatively large households of 4-5 members each which too are becoming more numerous in a majority of States/UTs. It is evident from table-1.5 that in a majority of the States/UTs, households with 4-5 members account for over 40 per cent households cutting across regional differences though far less conspicuous in parts of Hills and mountains and in parts in the plains including UP, Bihar and Rajasthan. The

number of States/UTs with fewer (less than 30 per cent) households with 4-5 members has come down drastically from 4 to just one (Lakshadweep).

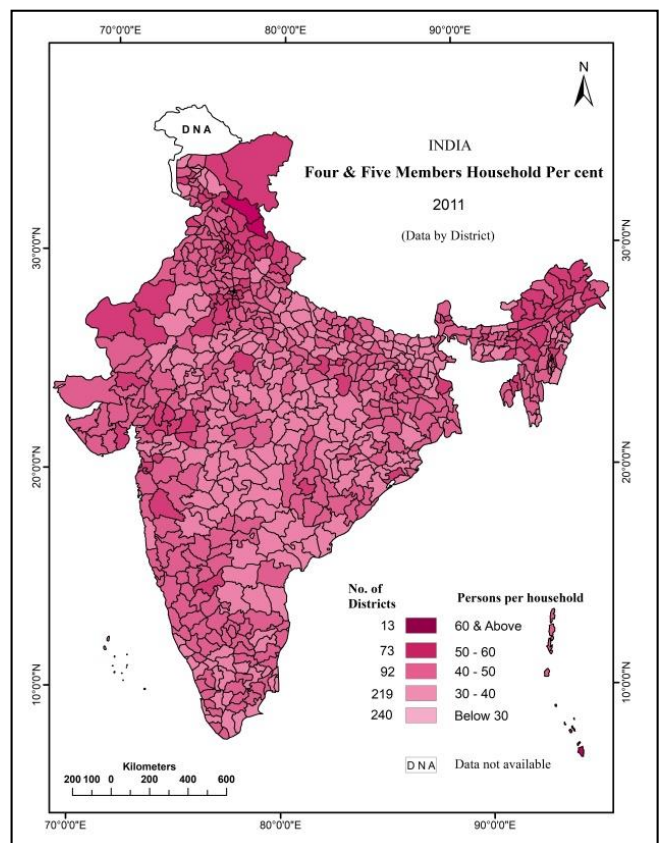


Fig 3

**Over 6 members of scheduled caste household Per cent**

The distribution of over members of household similar with respect to relatively large households of 4-5 members each which too are becoming more numerous in a majority of States/UTs. It is evident from table-1.6 that in a majority of the States/UTs, households with over six members account for less than 20 per cent households cutting across regional differences though far less conspicuous in parts of Hills and mountains and in parts in the plains including UP, Bihar and Rajasthan in 160 districts of India. The number of States/UTs with fewer (20-30 per cent) households with over six members has come down drastically from 6-7 to 4-5 members of household. In India, there are 217 districts which have more than 30 per cent with over six persons per household. States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odessa, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have more than 6 persons per household with above 40 per cent of total households of districts. Economic activities such as agriculture, forestry, mining and fisheries are responsible for large size of household because all this activities demands a huge numbers of labours (see table 1.6).

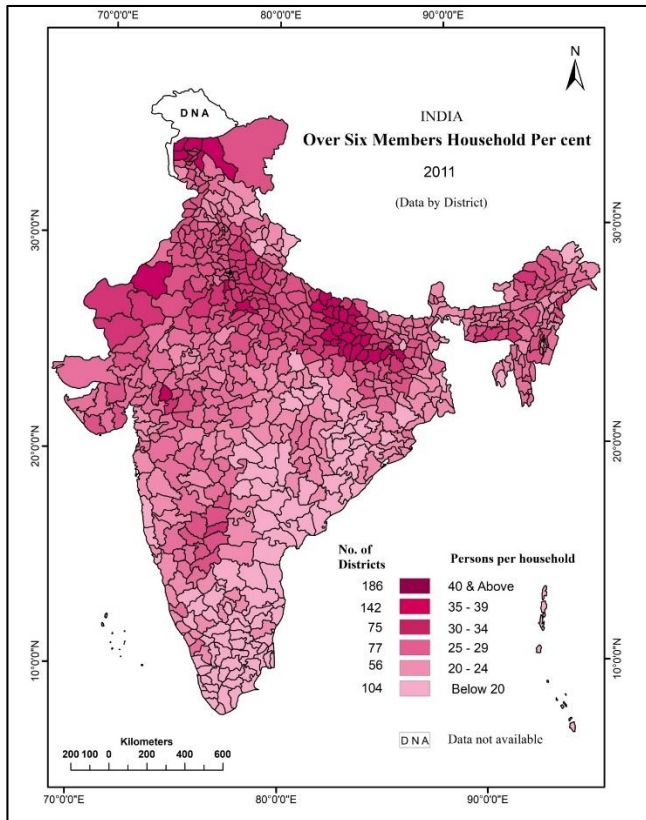


Fig 4

### Conclusion

The present study revealed that the scheduled caste size of household is varies in population to population. States like Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and West Bengal have greater than national size of house hold.

Change in size of scheduled caste household is related to joint family and nuclear family system. There is a positive correlation between religion and scheduled caste size of household in India. Hindus and Muslims have large size of scheduled caste household than Christians and others. Educational attainment, rate of dependency and economic activity enforce them to survive together

The scheduled caste size of household of scheduled tribes is negatively correlated negatively with Hindu vs. 6 member household, Muslims vs. one member household, scheduled castes vs. one member household and total fertility rate vs. one member household. On the other hand the scheduled caste household size depends on the literacy rate which also impact on the growth of population in scheduled caste populations. Family and size of household is a prominent place in social life of any population as the most important socio-economic institution. If, there is any change in the size of household or lack of it is a reflection of complex economic, social-cultural and demographic process. Similarly any change in size of household has serious social, economic and demographic implication.

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