



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Unani Medicine

A SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF SCHEDULE CASTE IN CERTAIN AREAS OF DELHI UNDER SCHEDULED CASTES SUB PLAN (SCSP) MOBILE HEALTH CARE PROGRAMME

KEY WORDS: Socio-Demographic, Scheduled Castes, Rural, New Delhi

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: The main objective of the paper is to analyze the status of the scheduled castes, schedule Tribe in certain areas of New Delhi, with respect to size of the population, sex ratio, literacy level, marital status, occupation and income. This paper is based on the primary data collected through direct visits to households of scheduled castes & number of persons screened with clinical attendance under Mobile Healthcare Program of SCSP at Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, New Delhi during 2018-19. **METHOD:** A pre-tested questionnaire were developed for collection of primary data containing information about demographic particulars like caste, age, gender, educational qualification, occupation and monthly income was administered by going house to house visits. **CONCLUSION:** Socio-demographic profile of rural scheduled castes schedule Tribe in certain areas of New Delhi

INTRODUCTION

The strategy of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) has been in force since 1974, to ensure adequate flow of plan resources for the development of Scheduled Tribes, while the strategy of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) (earlier known as the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes) has been in force since 1979-80, to ensure proportionate flow of plan resources for the development of Scheduled Castes. The current name, i.e., Scheduled Castes Sub Plan has been in force since 2006. The objectives of the program are to screen/examine the SC and ST population for their health status in the OPD as well as in the health camps and to provide Unani treatments to the patients suffering from different diseases. It also aims to create awareness among the masses on preventive, promotive and curative health aspects through lectures, group meetings, organizing health camps, developing and distributing IEC material in local languages for better outreach among SC and ST population for prevention and cure of the disease for the benefit of SC and ST population, Ministry of AYUSH has initiated Mobile Health Care Program under SCSP and TSP with CCRUM an apex autonomous research organization functioning under the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India this Council is running Mobile Health programme for the benefits of SC and ST populations The Programme has been extended with the name of Mobile Healthcare Programme under Schedule Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in various centres/institutes of CCRUM. Present data is a compilation of demographic details collected through household survey in the Mobile Healthcare Program under SCSP in various places of New Delhi.

As per Census 2011, The scheduled caste (SC) population in India is 16.2% of total population in India, moreover the sex ratio in India is 943 whereas it is 945 in Schedule caste and the rate of Literacy in India is 72.99% whereas that of it in Scheduled Caste is 66.1% in Census 2011. People belonging to SC communities, by and large, are spread all over the country. The decadal growth rate of schedule caste in rural area is 15.7% whereas it was more 41.3% in urban areas because of their migration from village to towns and cities.

According to constitution (schedule Caste) orders Amendment Act 1990, Schedule Castes can only belong to Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist Religions and Schedule Tribe may

belong to any religion.

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. The scheduled caste population of NCT of Delhi is 28.19 Lakhs as per the 2011 Census and States having maximum SC population are Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, west Bengal, Uttar Pradesh & Haryana.

The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) of 1979 mandated a planning process for the social, economic and educational development of SCs and improvement in their working and living condition. It entailed a targeted flow of funds and associated benefits from the annual plan of States and UTs in appropriate proportion to the national SC population. As much as 27 States and UTs with sizable SC population are implementing the plan (Anonymous, 2006). The strategy of SCSP envisages channelizing the flow of outlays and benefits from all the sectors of development in the Annual Plans of States/UTs and Central Ministries at least in proportion to their population both in physical and financial terms.

Objectives

The main objective of the paper is to enumerate and analyze the status of the scheduled castes in rural areas of various places of New Delhi with respect to size of the population, family type, sex ratio, marital status, literacy, occupation and income level.

Methodology

This study was carried out in five SC dominated villages of New Delhi namely Madanpur Khadar, Madangir, Karol Bagh Kaithwada, Savitri Nagar, by the CCRUM's Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), Delhi. Primarily, contact was established with the Pradhans/local leaders of all the Spots who extended a good rapport in reaching out to the target population.

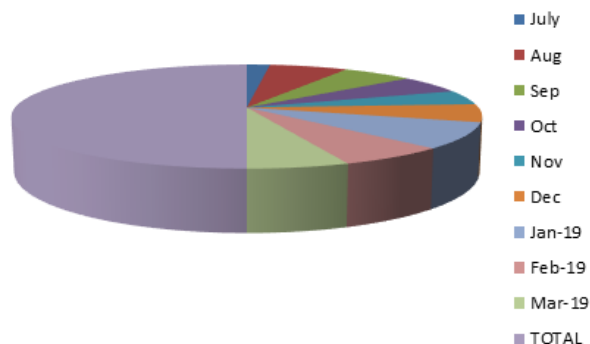
The importance of the study was explained and a well-informed consent was taken from all the subjects included in this study. A questionnaire containing demographic information like caste, age, gender, educational qualification,

Occupation and monthly income was administered by paying house to house visits.

Observations and Discussion

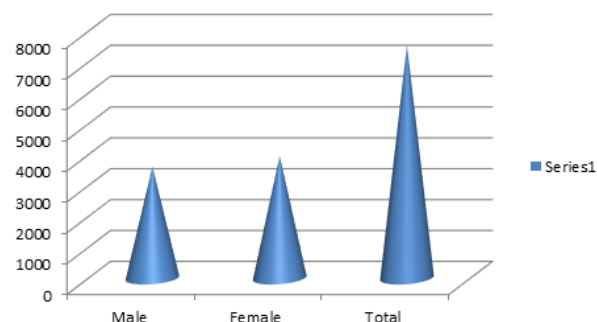
Delhi was named as National Capital Territory of Delhi (N.C.T of Delhi) on 1st February, 1992 following the Sixty Ninth Amendment to the Constitution. Delhi an uni-district territory till 1991 census, was divided into nine districts in 1997. The Scheduled Caste (SC) population of N.C.T Delhi is 16.7% of the total population as per 2011 census.

The N.C.T of Delhi has a total of thirty six (36) Scheduled Castes, and all of them have been Enumerated at 2011 Census out of the thirty six (36) SCs, Chamar is the most populous caste having a number of 893,384 constituting 38.1 per cent of the total SC population. Chuhra (Balmiki) is the second largest caste, having a number of 500,221. Three other SCs in the descending order are Koli, Khatik and Dhobi. Along with Chamar and Chuhra, the five SCs constitute 79.2 per cent of the total SC population. Pasi, Julaha, Dhanak, Mallah and Balai have a population ranging from 40,074 to 90,010. Together, they form 14 per cent of the total population. Seven SCs, namely Bawaria, Kanjar, Bhangi & Sansi having population in the range of 10,164 to 18,975, constitute another 4 per cent of the total SC Population the remaining nineteen SCs along with generic castes constitute the balance 2.8 per cent. Smaller groups, who have below 5,000 populations, are sixteen in number. Of them, five castes, namely Kachhandha, Madari, Bazigar, Gharrami and Lalbegi are very small, each having population less than 1000. The over all sex ratio of the SC population in Delhi is 852 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national average of 936 for all SC.



Graph-1: Distribution of patients

Out of total patients attended from July 2018 to March 2019 were 7548 monthly wise distribution is as under in July number of persons screened were 283, August 962, September 866, Oct 831, November 672, Dec 842, Jan 1215, Feb 978, March 899.

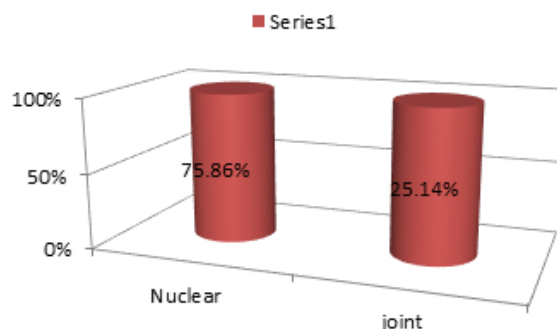


Graph-2: Sex Distribution

Total persons screened were 7548 out of them Males persons who are screened were 3597, Females Persons screened were 3951.

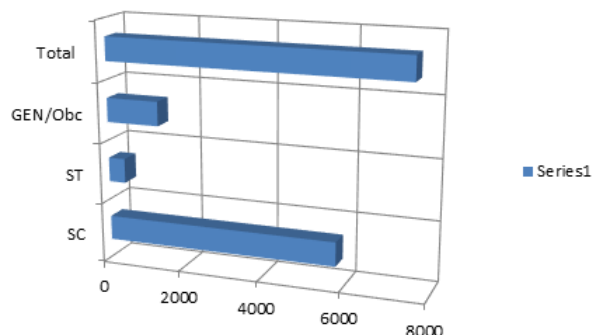
A total of 7548 persons were screened of five SC dominated Places of New Delhi namely Madanpur Khadar, Madangir, Karol Bagh Kaithwada, Savitri Nagar were surveyed and 1608 people were included in the study. Out of total patients attended from July 2018 to March 2019 were 7548 monthly wise distribution is as under in July number of persons screened were 283, August 962, September 866, Oct 831, November 672, Dec 842, Jan 1215, Feb 978, March 899. Total persons screened were 7548 out of them Males persons who are screened were 3597, Females Persons screened were 3951. Majority of total families (75.86%) were nuclear and only 25.14% families were joint (Graph 3). The family functions on the basis of certain ideology that includes rules of marriage, residence, property ownership, roles and functions determined according to age and gender. Total persons Screened were 7548 out of them 5792 belongs to Schedule Caste persons and 421 belongs to schedule Tribe and remaining 1335 were Gen/OBC. Out of total persons screened 68% of them were non Vegetarian and 32% were vegetarian. Out of total persons screened married were 62%, unmarried were 35%, Divorce were 2%, & widow were 1% whereas per population census of Delhi. The data show that 54.3 per cent SC population is 'never married' whereas 'married' persons constitute 42.5 per cent. 'Widowed' persons form 3.1 per cent and a negligible 0.2 per cent is 'divorced & separated'. Out of total persons screened illiterate were 3%, Semi Literate were 15%, Primary education were 35%, High School 29%, Intermediate 13%, Graduate 5%. Out of total persons screened Landholders were 2%, Agriculture labourer were 4%, Skilled laborer were 32%, Unskilled Labour were 8%, Business 6%, students 8%, House wife were 37%, Unemployed were 1%, Retired 2%.

Chart Title



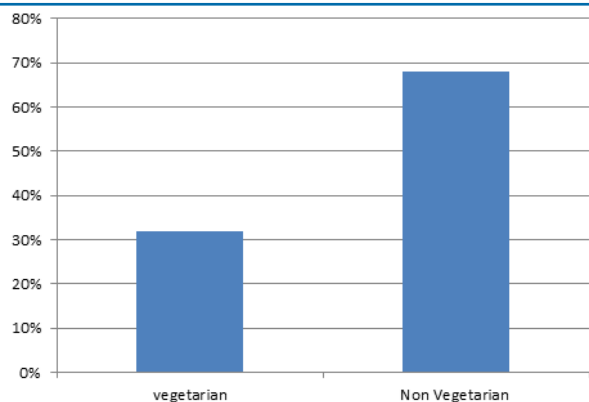
Graph-3: Family Type

Majority of total families (75.86%) were nuclear and only 25.14% families were joint (Graph 3). The family functions on the basis of certain ideology that includes rules of marriage, residence, property ownership, roles and functions determined according to age and gender.



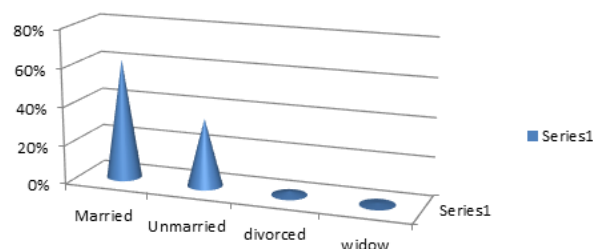
Graph-4: Caste wise Distribution of Persons Screened

Total persons Screened were 7548 out of them 5792 belongs to Schedule Caste persons and 421 belongs to schedule Tribe and remaining 1335 were Gen/OBC.



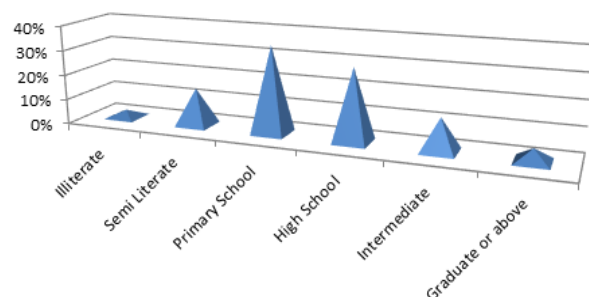
Graph 4: Food Habits

Out of total persons screened 68% of them were non Vegetarian and 32% were vegetarian.



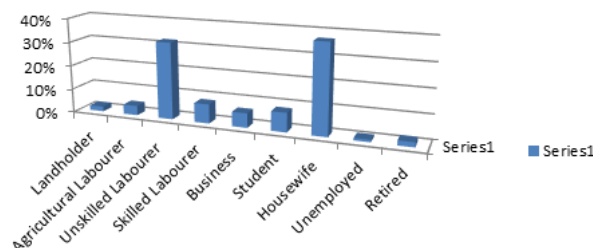
Graph 4: Marital Status

Out of total persons screened married were 62%, unmarried were 35%, Divorce were 2%, & widow were 1%



Graph 5: Literacy & Educational Level

Out of total persons screened illiterate were 3% Semi Literate were 15%, Primary education were 35%, High School 29%, Intermediate 13%, Graduate 5%.



Graph 6: Occupation

Out of total persons screened Landholders were 2%, Agriculture labourer were 4%, Skilled labourer were 32%, Unskilled Labour were 8%, Business 6%, students 8%, House wife were 37%, Unemployed were 1%, Retired 2%.

Acknowledgement

Authors are greatly indebted to the Ministry of AYUSH,

Government of India and Director General of CCRUM, New Delhi for undertaking SCSP. Authors are also thankful to all the local Pradhans /local Leaders and Scheduled Caste people for their Support as well as entire staff of SCSP at RRIUM Delhi.

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