

***A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN
SATARA DISTRICT***

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JANUARY 2011

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**A Geographical Analysis of Scheduled Caste Population in Satara District**” which is being submitted herewith for the award of the Degree of Vidayachaspati (Ph.D.) in Geography of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune is the Result of original research work completed by Shri. Tilekar Sharad Balasaheb under my supervision and guidance. To the best my knowledge and belief the work incorporated in this thesis has not formatted the basis for the award of any Degree or Similar title of this or any other University or examining body.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, declare that the thesis entitled “**A geographical Analysis of Scheduled Caste Population in Satara District**” completed and written by me has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree or other similar title of this or any other University or examining body.

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CONTENT

CHAPTER No.	CHAPTER NAME	PAGE NO.
	CERTIFICATE	I
	DECLARATION	II
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	III-IV
	LIST OF TABLES	IX-XI
	LIST OF FIGURES	XII-XIV
1	INTRODUCTION	1-27
1.1	INTRODUCTION	
1.2	SIGNIFICANCE OF RESEARCH WORK	
1.3	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
1.3.1	DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION	
1.3.2	GROWTH OF POPULATION	
1.3.3	LITERACY	
1.3.4	SEX RATIO	
1.3.5	OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE	
1.4	CHOICE OF THE STUDY REGION	
1.5	OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY	
1.6	DATA BASE AND INFORMATION	
1.7	METHODOLOGY	
1.8	OUT LINE OF PROPOSED WORK	
2	GEOGRAPHICAL SETUP OF THE STUDY REGION	28-54
2.1	INTRODUCTION	
2.2	LOCATION	
2.3	PHYSICAL SETTING	
2.3.1	RELIEF	
2.3.2 A	RELIEF DIVISION	
2.3.2 A. a)	Hilly Ranges	
2.3.2 A. b)	Foot Hills	
2.3.2 A. c)	Plain Area	
2.4	DRAINAGE	
2.4.1	THE KRISHNA BASIN	
2.4.2	THE BHIMA BASIN	
2.5	CLIMATE	
2.5.1	TEMPERATURE	
2.5.1. A)	RAINY SEASON	
2.5.1. B)	COOL SEASON	
2.5.1. C)	HOT SEASON	
2.5.2	RAINFALL	
2.5.2. A)	AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL	
2.5.2. B)	SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL	

2.6	SOIL	
2.6.1	COARSE SHALLOW SOIL	
2.6.2	LATERITE SOIL	
2.6.2. A)	DEEP LATERITE	
2.6.2. B)	MEDIUM DEEP LATERITE	
2.6.3	BLACK SOIL	
2.6.3. A)	DEEP BLACK SOIL	
2.6.3. B)	MEDIUM BLACK SOIL	
2.7	SETTLEMENT PATTERN	
2.8	LAND USE PATTERN	
2.9	TRANSPORT NETWORK	
3	DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	55-95
3.1	INTRODUCTION	
3.2	DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
3.2.1	TAHSILWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
3.3	DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
3.3.1	TRENDS IN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
3.3.2	ARITHMETIC DENSITY	
3.3.3	TAHSILWISE ARITHMETIC DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CAST POPULATION	
3.3.4	URBAN DENSITY	
3.3.5	TAHSIL WISE URBAN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
3.3.6	RURAL DENSITY	
3.3.7	TAHSILWISE RURAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
3.3.8	PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY	
3.3.9	TAHSILWISE PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULE CASTE POPULATION	
3.10	SUMMARY	
4	GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	96-137
4.1	INTRODUCTION	
4.2	TRENDS IN GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
4.2.2	TAHSILWISE MALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	

4.2.3	TAHSILWISE FEMALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
4.2.4	TAHSILWISE RURAL GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
4.2.5	TAHSILWISE URBAN GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
4.3	SUMMARY	
5	LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	138-177
5.1	INTRODUCTION	
5.2.	TRENDS IN LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
5.2.1	TAHSILWISE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
5.2.2	TAHSILWISE URBAN LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
5.3.3	TAHSIL WISE RURAL LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
5.2.4	TAHSILWISE MALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
5.2.5	TAHSILWISE FEMALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
5.2.6	TAHSILWISE DISPARITY IN MALE-FEMALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
5.3	SUMMARY	
6	SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	178-200
6.1	INTRODUCTION	
6.2	TRENDS IN SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
6.2.1	TAHSIL WISE SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
6.2.2	TAHSILWISE URBAN SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
6.2.3	TAHSIL WISE RURAL SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
6.3	SUMMARY	
7	OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	201-226
7.1	INTRODUCTION	
7.2	CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS	

7.3	TRENDS IN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
7.3.1	TAHSILWISE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
7.3.2	TAHSIL WISERURAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
7.3.3	TAHSILWISE URBAN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
7.3.4	TAHSILWISE MALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
7.3.5	TAHSILWISE FEMALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
7.4	SUMMARY	
8	SOCIO-ECONOMIC PATTERN OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN GONDAWALE BK. VILLAGE	227-248
8.1	INTRODUCTION	
8.2	LOCATION OF GONDAWALE BK.	
8.3	GONDAWALE BK. (TAHSIL MAN)	
8.3.1	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	
8.3.2	DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
8.3.3	TRENDS IN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
8.3.4	TRENDS IN GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
8.3.5	TRENDS IN LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
8.3.6	TRENDS IN SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
8.3.7	TRENDS IN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCRURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	
8.4	SUMMARY	
9	CONCLUSION	249-262
	BIBLOGRAPHY	263-273

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO.
2.1	SATARA DISTRICT:AERAL EXTENT OF RELIEF DIVISION	34
2.2	SATARA DISTRICT: AVARAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE	41
2.3	SATARA DISTRICT: DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENTS (2001)	48
2.4	SATARA DISTRICT: GENERAL LAND USE	50
2.5	SATARA DISTRICT: TYPES AND LENGTH OF ROADS	52
3.1	SATARA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF POPULATION	58
3.2	TAHSILWISE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	61
3.3	TAHSILWISE PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION	61
3.4	SATARA DISTRICT: DENSITY OF POPULATION	67
3.5	TAHSILWISE DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	70
3.6	TAHSILWISE DENSITY OF TOTAL POPULATION	70
3.7	TAHSILWISE URBAN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	76
3.8	TAHSILWISE URBAN DENSITY OF TOTAL POPULATION	76
3.9	TAHSILWISE RURAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	82
3.10	TAHSILWISE RURAL DENSITY OF TOTAL POPULATION	82
3.11	TAHSILWISE PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	88
3.12	TAHSILWISE PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY OF TOTAL POPULATION	88
4.1	SATARA DISTRICT: POPULATION GROWTH RATE	100
4.2	TAHSILWISE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	104

4.3	TAHSILWISE GROWTH RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION	104
4.4	TAHSILWISE MALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	110
4.5	TAHSILWISE MALE GROWTH RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION	110
4.6	TAHSILWISE FEMALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	116
4.7	TAHSILWISE FEMALE GROWTH RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION	116
4.8	TAHSILWISE RURAL GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	122
4.9	TAHSILWISE RURALGROWTH RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION	122
4.10	TAHSILWISE URBAN GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	128
4.11	TAHSILWISE URBAN GROWTH RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION	128
5.1	SATARA DISTRICT: LITERACY PATTERN	141
5.2	TAHSILWISE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	143
5.3	TAHSILWISE LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION	143
5.4	TAHSILWISE URBAN LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	149
5.5	TAHSILWISE URBAN LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION	149
5.6	TAHSILWISE RURAL LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	155
5.7	TAHSILWISE RURAL LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION	155
5.8	TAHSILWISE MALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	160
5.9	TAHSILWISE MALE LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION	160
5.10	TAHSILWISE FEMALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	166
5.11	TAHSILWISE FEMALE LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION	166
5.12	TAHSILWISE LITERACY AND MALE-FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	171

5.13	TAHSILWISE LITERACY AND MALE-FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION	172
6.1	SATARA DISTRICT: SEX RATIO	181
6.2	TAHSILWISE SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	184
6.3	TAHSILWISE SEX RATIO OF TOTAL POPULATION	182
6.4	TAHSILWISE URBAN SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	189
6.5	TAHSILWISE URBAN SEX RATIO OF TOTAL POPULATION	189
6.6	TAHSILWISE RURAL SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	194
6.7	TAHSILWISE RURAL SEX RATIO OF TOTAL POPULATION	194
7.1	SATARA DISTRICT: OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE	206
7.2	TAHSILWISE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	209
7.3	TAHSILWISE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION	209
7.4	TAHSILWISE RURAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	211
7.5	TAHSILWISE RURAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION	211
7.6	TAHSILWISE URBAN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	215
7.7	TAHSILWISE URBAN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION	215
7.8	TAHSILWISE MALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	218
7.9	TAHSILWISE MALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION	218
7.10	TAHSILWISE FEMALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	222
7.11	TAHSILWISE FEMALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION	222

8.1	GONDWALW BK. PROPORTION OF POPULATION TO MAN TAHSIL	234
8.2	GONDWALW BK. DENSITY OF POPULATION	236
8.3	GONDWALW BK. GROWTH OF POPULATION	238
8.4	GONDWALW BK. MALE-FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY	241
8.5	GONDWALW BK. SEX RATIO OF POPULATION	243
8.6	GONDWALW BK. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION	245

LIST OF FIGURES

FIG. NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO.
2.1	LOCATION MAP	30
2.2	RELIEF AND DRAINAGE	32
2.3	RELIEF DIVISION	36
2.4	AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL	42
2.5	SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL	43
2.6	SOIL TYPE	46
2.7	TRANSPORT NETWORK	53
3.1	SATARA DISTRICT: PROPORTION OF POPULATION	58
3.2	TAHSILWISE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	62
3.2	TAHSILWISE PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION	62
3.3	SATARA DISTRICT: DENSITY OF POPULATION	67
3.4	TAHSILWISE DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	71
3.4	TAHSILWISE DENSITY OF TOTAL POPULATION	71
3.5	TAHSILWISE URBAN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	77
3.5	TAHSILWISE URBAN DENSITY OF TOTAL POPULATION	77
3.6	TAHSILWISE RURAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	83
3.6	TAHSILWISE RURAL DENSITY OF TOTAL POPULATION	83
3.7	TAHSILWISE PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	89
3.7	TAHSILWISE PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY OF TOTAL POPULATION	89
4.1	SATARA DISTRICT: POPULATION GROWTH RATE	100
4.2	TAHSILWISE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	105
4.2	TAHSILWISE GROWTH RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION	105
4.3	TAHSILWISE MALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	111

4.3	TAHSILWISE MALE GROWTH RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION	111
4.4	TAHSILWISE FEMALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	117
4.4	TAHSILWISE FEMALE GROWTH RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION	117
4.5	TAHSILWISE RURAL GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	123
4.5	TAHSILWISE RURALGROWTH RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION	123
4.6	TAHSILWISE URBAN GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	129
4.6	TAHSILWISE URBAN GROWTH RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION	129
5.1	SATARA DISTRICT: LITERACY PATTERN	141
5.2	TAHSILWISE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	144
5.2	TAHSILWISE LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION	144
5.3	TAHSILWISE URBAN LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	150
5.3	TAHSILWISE URBAN LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION	150
5.4	TAHSILWISE RURAL LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	156
5.4	TAHSILWISE RURAL LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION	156
5.5	TAHSILWISE MALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	161
5.5	TAHSILWISE MALE LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION	161
5.6	TAHSILWISE FEMALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	167
5.6	TAHSILWISE FEMALE LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION	167
5.7	TAHSILWISE LITERACY AND MALE-FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	173
5.7	TAHSILWISE LITERACY AND MALE-FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION	173
6.1	SATARA DISTRICT: SEX RATIO	181

6.2	TAHSILWISE SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	185
6.2	TAHSILWISE SEX RATIO OF TOTAL POPULATION	185
6.3	TAHSILWISE URBAN SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	190
6.3	TAHSILWISE URBAN SEX RATIO OF TOTAL POPULATION	190
6.4	TAHSILWISE RURAL SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	195
6.4	TAHSILWISE RURAL SEX RATIO OF TOTAL POPULATION	195
7.1	SATARA DISTRICT: OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE	206
7.2	TAHSILWISE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	210
7.2	TAHSILWISE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION	210
7.3	TAHSILWISE RURAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	213
7.3	TAHSILWISE RURAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION	213
7.4	TAHSILWISE URBAN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	216
7.4	TAHSILWISE URBAN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION	216
7.5	TAHSILWISE MALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	219
7.5	TAHSILWISE MALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION	219
7.6	TAHSILWISE FEMALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	223
7.6	TAHSILWISE FEMALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION	223
8.1	LOCATION MAP OF GONDWALE BK	230
8.2	PHOTO	232
8.3	GONDWALW BK. PROPORTION OF POPULATION TO MAN TAHSIL	234
8.4	GONDWALW BK. DENSITY OF POPULATION	236
8.5	GONDWALW BK. GROWTH OF POPULATION	238

8.6	GONDWALW BK. MALE-FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY	241
8.7	GONDWALW BK. SEX RATIO OF POPULATION	243
8.8	GONDWALW BK. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION	245

CHAPTER NO. 1

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 INTRODUCTION**
- 1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH WORK**
- 1.3 REVIEW OF LITERATURE**
 - 1.3.1 DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION**
 - 1.3.2 GROWTH OF POPULATION**
 - 1.3.3 LITERACY**
 - 1.3.4 SEX RATIO**
 - 1.3.5 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE**
- 1.4 CHOICE OF THE STUDY REGION AND TOPIC**
- 1.5 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**
- 1.6 DATA BASE AND INFORMATION**
- 1.7 METHODOLOGY**
- 1.8 OUT LINE OF THE PROPOSED WORK**

CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Geography deals with wide area of study. Geography had since long been considered as an Earth Science where the study of earth received greater attention than its inhabitants. But geographers turn to attention the study of environment to man. Vidal-de- la Blache, Juean Brunhes were significance in giving anthropocentric orientation to geography. Traditionally geographers have been classified geography into Physical and Human geography. The natural phenomena over the surface of the earth studied in physical geography. Such study concerned with nature and distribution of physical features, such as mountains, plateaus, rivers, glaciers and rocks. This study also includes study of physical phenomena and processes such as rainfall, snowfall, winds, evaporation and humidity etc.

In Human geography studied nature and distribution of man made aspects and their relationship with the physical landscape. As compare to Physical geography, Human geography is relatively a new branch of geography. Human geography studied the cultural landscape including language, settlements, industrial establishment etc.

Human geography also has several sub branches, e.g. Settlement geography, economic geography, political geography, population geography etc.

Population geography is a recently developed and specialized branch of Human Geography. Geography is a study of nature and distribution of physical and cultural factors over the surface of the earth. Population is an important aspect, which varies over the surface of the earth. Population plays a dominant role in determining the economy of the region. Not only economy of the region but also changing socio-cultural, political and environmental issues of the

region. However, population geography has recently emerged as a separate branch of study and research. It involves human population and its different characteristics, such as mobility and growth. It is related to other allied areas like demography, sociology, economics and related disciplines.

In brief population geography studies the distribution of population over the surface of the earth, with its characteristics and relation with geographical personality of the region.

While studying population geography in particular region without noted contribution of various scholars the study has been not completed. A number of scholars have been made his contribution on this subject.

Trewartha (1953) describes that population geography is the spatial study of human population, concerned with its spatial distribution. In this view Trewartha indicates that importance of population geography lies in understanding regional differences in the people covering the earth provide focal point in geography.

In the opinion of Edward Ackerman (1959), 'Population geography is as a formal and systematic sub-field of the discipline of geography, places grater emphasis of man. Man is the main focus of study of population geography. In addition to the inclusion of mans culture, economic activities, and general distribution at present or in the past, there exists a need for better understanding of spatial aspects of population.

Population geography is mainly related with spatial pattern of population aspect. Not only spatial variation in distribution but also growth and composition of population, are related to the spatial interaction in the nature of places. Physical, economic and cultural factors are to explain and analyze these relations. (Clarke 1965)

Wilbur Zelinsky (1966) attempts to explore that the nature, uses and meaning of population geography, its issues, foundries, and the identity of its major ideas. Population geography concerned with the simple description of the location of population numbers and characteristics, and the geographic analysis of population

phenomena interrelated with population and elements of geographical study area.

According to Woods (1979), population studies have for long been the subject of concern for social scientists including geographers. The Social sciences has made valuable contributions of spatio temporal pattern of population.

The role of geographers in population studies is well expressed by many scholars. In word of Garnier, 'It is the business of geographers to describe the facts in the present environment context, studying also their causes, characteristics and possible consequences'. Population geography may be defined as the analysis and geographic interpretation of spatial variation of the structure and value of demographic phenomena. These phenomena analyze of size and changes of population growth and distribution. (Garnier 1978)

The term 'Demography' was first used by Achille Guillard in 1955. The word demography was derived from the Greek word 'Demos', which means 'People'. Economic, social, political, geographical, biological, ecological, anthropological determinants and consequences are closely related with population studies. In word of Hauser and Duncan, 'Demography means the study of population changes of components such as fertility, mortality, size, territorial distribution and mobility of population. (Phatak 1998)

To show the evolution of population over the time and the space the statistics are essential. In accordance with international agreement census is an enumeration of the population in a given area at a given time and certain characteristics of each person. i. e. age, sex and marital status, etc. The data on the number of persons in each subdivision of the area show the geographical distribution of population. Population geography is newly developed branch of geography. Today the population explosion of the world is adding millions of people each year, with the increasing in population in time and space. It is necessary to know not only the dynamic ideas about the place of population in geographic literature but also the quality

and quantity of population in different parts of the globe. (Mandal, Uyanga, and Prasad 2007)

1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH WORK

The present study has concern with the analysis of growth, density, distribution, literacy, sex ratio, and occupational structure of Scheduled Caste population in Satara district.

The problem of Scheduled Caste is one of the major national problem. Scheduled Castes are name of the backward castes. They are known as the Dalit and Harridans'. The term Scheduled Caste appeared for the first time in the government of India Act. 1935. The British government in the year 1936 listed these backward comminutes systematically in a particular schedule. Since these time people termed as Scheduled Caste. Constitution (article 341 (i) also prescribe the list of Scheduled Castes for the purpose of upliftment of the people contained in the Scheduled Castes.

According to census 1991, as may as 35 Scheduled Caste recorded in the study region. Five major Scheduled Caste recorded were Mang, Mahar, Holar, Bhambi and Beda Jangam. All these Castes were found scattered all over the study region

Scheduled Caste had suffered a neglected in society and socially, economically and politically backward and less awakened. They were at the same time deprived of all the essential opportunities in life, and thus were kept away from the main stream of the society. (R.Sangeeta rao 1989)

Scheduled Caste population used by the higher castes for their economics and social prosperity and they, themselves have remained poor in the process. The concentration is observed to be closely associated with the quality of agriculture, industry, and other economic activities, which are conducive to large employment. (Mukerji 1971)

According to Aambedkar (1981) most of Scheduled Caste people faced the problem of untouchables. They were not touched by high Hindu castes people. Their touch was regarded as pollution.

Economically Scheduled Caste people are poorest among the poor. Untouchables were discriminated socially, politically, economically and culturally. There has been no much change in socio-economic status of Scheduled Caste people. The over all condition of Scheduled Caste has not been changed. So they have conscious of their rights and privileges based on equality of status.

It is the fact that, the study of socio-economic pattern of Scheduled Caste population is considered as a fairly reliable index of socio cultural and economic advancement. It is necessary to social reconstruction, preparation of man power and rapid development and also essential for improvement in quality of social life. The geographical study of Scheduled Caste population play role in peaceful and friendly national relation. Population geographers have become more increasingly interested in question relating to the socio-economic status of Scheduled Caste and their level of development. Thus, the geographical study of Scheduled Caste population is of immense significant.

A number of scholars have been made their contribution on this subject, such as density, distribution, growth, literacy, sex ratio and occupational structure. Significance of such type of study is marked by many geographers is as follows.

Population Geography was yet to grow in its coverage of all important aspects of population. The potential areas of research were indicated as population pressure on physical and social resources, special population groups like Scheduled Castes and Tribes. (Krishnan 1997)

Population geography is newly developed and systemic branch of geography. It is concerned mainly with the spatial analysis of population. It involves not only the magnitude of the population but also its different characteristics, growth and mobility. It is related to other allied areas like demography, sociology, economics and related disciplines. (Ghosh 1985)

According to Zelinsky (1966), population geography means the study of the process through which the changing population with the

space and time exerts its influences on geographical characteristics of the region and at the same time, impact of the geographical characteristics of the region on the population.

According to Clarke (1977) that similar to the distribution of any other natural resources, the distribution of population is uneven on the surface of the earth. Distribution is related to the location and area, economic and social aspects of life are influenced by distribution of population and development of the region.

Density of population helps us in understanding nature of population distribution. It indicates natural resources; it also becomes easier to know possibilities for region. While introducing new transporting network it is essential to know density of population of a region. (Sawant, Athavale 1994)

Population density is the most fundamental demographic process with which all other demographic attributes are directly or indirectly associated. Population growth determines density, distribution pattern and composition of population. (Ghosh 1985)

Trewartha (1953) describes that the sex ratio is fundamental demographic to the geographic analysis of an area, because it is important feature of the land escape, and it also influences on the other demographic elements .It has profound effect on the demographic structure of a region

Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic processes. Hence, illiteracy takes away from man his dignity, perpetuates ignorance, and hampers social advancement, economic growth and political maturity. (Chandana 2006)

A study of occupational structure is crucial to an understanding of the regional pattern of distribution of economy. The type and scale of economic activities exercise considerable influence upon population distribution. This is particular true that the occupational structure provides back ground knowledge for formulating plans and programmers for economic and social development. (Clarke 1972)

1.3 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The study of population has had a long history. The credit for initiating a new field of population studies go to John Grount is considered father of demography. Then some other scholars like as Malthus. In the twentieth century there were vary few scholars whose interest was in this field of population studies. But the end of Second World War, there has been progress in field of population studies.

Trewartha gave the status of an independent discipline to population geography in 1953. He was the first geographer to include geography as a subject at under graduate level. After this time population geography spread too many American universities of the world.

In India a few references are found to the collection of population data. The year 1872 is beginning of census in India. This is a starting point of population studies in India. The population study is useful in geographic view to know how the various issues, rapid population growth, density, distribution and urbanization etc. in different regions.

The geographers contributed towards progress in the field of population geography. Research related to population being done important in methodology. Hence it would be necessary to take and done research work each population aspects separately.

1.3.1 DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATOIN

The spatial spread of population in the India is not ubiquitous. There are wide regional contracts in the degree of concentration of population giving highly variable density to different parts of the country. All the study of distribution and density of population by using different quantities techniques were discussed and analyzed with the related factors. It is the fact that a number of study have been made by many scholars.

Krishnan (1971) analyze that the high density is related vary intensive agriculture, in upper Bari Doab, Punjab and close near to various urban centers and large proportion of population out side the agriculture.

Agriculture density and there changes in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1961-71 analyses by Siddique. (1978) He also explained that pattern of agricultural density was mainly determined by physiographic and socio-economic condition.

Chandana (1980) analyzed distributional pattern of Scheduled Caste population in India and pointed out that spatial disparities in the distribution, and also highlighting certain weakness in respect of such study.

K. Sita (1986) Explained about pattern of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra by using the district wise data, and took into consideration the growth and distribution of population.

Acharya (1993) attempts on geographical distribution pattern of Scheduled Caste population in Marathwada and western Maharashtra by using district wise census data. He also studied economic planning of Scheduled Caste population in this region.

Tiwari and Tiwari (2002) made use of location quotient and concentration index for studying population distribution in Jharkhand state. The highest concentration of population was found in the central part of the state, moderate in the southwest and relatively low in the western Santhal Pargana.

Gharge (2007) attempted on spatio temporal changes in population structure and distributional pattern in upper Krishna basin by using tahsil wise data. The lowest concentration was found in western part, Moderate in the eastern part, Highest in the central plain area.

1.3.2 GROWTH OF POPULATION

A number of geographer have been made a study of population growth is as under.

Shastri (1973), studies the spatial pattern of population distribution of Nagpur city and trace its growth trends during the past 100 years. Population growth trends are studied by fitting a regression line to the data and by measuring the deviations from the trend line.

Chandana (1974), explained about rural population in Gurgaon and Rohtak district by using village wise data. He was found that the village located on the roads which is connected to Delhi, growth occurred highest.

Premi and Tyagi (1975) cover the distribution and growth population at the state level and 1961-71 at the district level. The author has tried to put forth plausible reasons for the patterns of population growth and density at the district levels during the period.

Gosal (1982), analyzed a comprehensive study of population growth in India. Due to extension of irrigation facilities, reclamation of wastelands, development of industries, and commercial activities rapid growth of population occurred.

Kamlesh, Bahuguna, and Rudola (1994) attempts to evaluate the current trends of rural population growth in western Himalaya, based on the district and village level analysis of Pauri Garhwal district. It was identifying the trend population decline under the influence of rural out migration.

Tripathi (1999) has been undertaken study of Scheduled Caste population in view of socio-economic profile of India. There is marked increase of urban Scheduled Caste population due to growth of industrialization and modernization. It was found that the decadal growth rate of the Scheduled Caste has been more than that of the general population last decade.

Singh (2006), examined demographic aspects of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe of Manipur by using census data from 1901-2001. It was found that both Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe recorded accelerated growth rates in the last few decades. This study reveals that their population has been increasing steadily.

Gupta (2006) studied population growth in Gurgaon, of in the shadow urban zone capital city of India. It was observed that rapid growth of population has indicated an increasing trend. In addition, pressure of continuously growing metropolitan city is also changing the structure of the town and its surrounding neighborhood.

Lakshmana (2008) explained the decadal variations of child population growth in Karnataka state by using census data from 1981-2001. He concluded that during the last two decades there has been drastic change in the growth of child population under age of 6 in the Karnataka. Most of the districts in the southern region have registered negative rate of growth in child population. The growth rate of female child population was absolutely negative in most of the districts of the southern region.

1.3.3 LITERACY

The term literacy is one of the very significant qualitative indicators of social development associated to the economic development. Even today education is the most intrinsic instrument for changing the socio-economic status of an individual and society as a whole. That is why there are number of study on the literacy made by geographers is as under.

Krishan and Shyam (1973) discussed about the progress of female literacy in India, by using district wise data in the year 1951-1971. It was observed that areal variation in female literacy were found related to male literacy, influence of Christianity, degree of urbanization, and age at marriage. Even the literacy shows a wide gap between males and females.

Gosal (1979), gives an account of spatial and temporal patterns of literacy. The author has identified significant contrasts in the literacy rates between urban-rural areas, urban-north and urban-south. The costal areas interior belts which have been explained through historical and ahistorical factors.

Ramotra (1988), attempted the spatial disparity in literacy rates of male-female and rural-urban population of Scheduled Castes in

north western India. It was also investigates disparity between the Scheduled Caste and non Scheduled Caste literacy rates in north-western India.

Gill (1992) analyzed the literacy differentials in Punjab in terms of castes , age- groups , rural and urban residence and regions. It was found of duration of availability of educational facilities, and socio-economic accessibility to these institutions emerge as the most important determinants of spatial and social equalities of literacy in Punjab.

Tripathi (1999) discussed about the spatial patterns of literacy in India, using the census data of India. The study examines the Scheduled Caste male-female literacy pattern. The rate of increase of female literacy has been much higher over the last decade than the male literacy rates.

Ramotra (2000) focused literacy and educational attainment and male-female in village Ralegansiddhi district Ahmadnagar. The study examines the caste wise literacy and educational attainment and male-female disparity based on primary data. To measure a disparity index in male-female disparity in literacy David Sopher's formula has been used. The literacy rate has increased and male-female disparities have declined. It is concluded that literacy is related to other social and economic change of people. Due to economic prosperity and social change just by managing the scare resources in proper way.

Samanta (2003) studies the gender disparity in literacy in West Bengal over the period of 1951-2001. It discusses the temporal changes and regional variation in literacy. It was explains the district wise variations in gender differences.

Sharma (2004) attempted literacy and educational levels in north-east India. He examines in the study the factories behind the low level of literacy and education and their social consequences in the region.

Singh (2005) was carried out the geographical analysis of literacy and education among Scheduled Caste in Uttar Pradesh. It is

observed that the number of Scheduled Caste literates has been increased at vary high rate but the base of Scheduled Caste literates has remained low due to high increasing in population. There is great deal of disparity with in the state as well as in both urban and rural areas. He also noted that the overall Scheduled Castes literacy has generally improved during 1961-1991.

Singh (2006) examined demographic aspects of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in Manipur. The discussion revolves the literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in perhaps lower than the Tribes. It is such today tribes in the state have got through many capacities in India and abroad. And the literacy of rate raised up steadily since 1961.

Pant (2007) an attempt has been made and highlight literacy pattern among the Scheduled Tribes population of India. It was also explains regional variations in literacy pattern and gap in male-female among the Scheduled Tribes population in India. It is therefore concluded that the plans for the development of tribal population should be launched at grass root level to reduce the disparity.

Roy and Yadav (2008) made a study of demographic structure of Bijnor District in Uttar Pradesh. It was examines literacy by educational levels and made classification of literates by their educational level. The results obtained can serve as useful input for comprehensive management and planning strategies for Bijnor district in near future as well.

1.3.4 SEX RATIO

Sex ratio is the basic tool for the analysis of the composition of population. A part from its directly influences married persons in a population and birth rate, it also determines the socio-economic and political structure of the population. A several geographers have been made his work on the sex ratio is as follows.

Krishnan and Chandana (1973) explained sex ratio at district level in Haryana's population and observed the deficiency of

females which was attributable to low sex ratio at the time of birth and higher rate of mortality. There was difference in urban and rural sex ratio, according to state sex ratio is lower than the nation.

Ayyar and Srivastava (1978) carried out the study on sex ratio of urban centers in Madhya Pradesh. It was focused that Scheduled Caste population and the size of urban centers determines on the sex ratio.

Pednekar and Sita (1980) gives an account on sex ratio three thousand settlements in south konkan in the districts of Kulaba and Ratnagiri. The time series account has revealed that sex ratio are increasing in south konkan region due to in migration.

Mitra (1982) gives a state wise account of the female per thousand male in India's population from 1871-1971. It was observed that the regions for variation in sex ratio in various part of the country, the higher mortality rates, maternal mortality, lack of medical facilities for female and an overall second class citizen of female population.

Siddiqui and Siddiqui (1993) analyzed the regional pattern of distribution of sex composition of population in Deoria district in Uttar Pradesh for the Census years 1971 and 1981 separately. He also describes the spatial changes in sex composition of population during 1971-81. It was found that a vary wide range of variation occurs in regional distribution of sex ratio due to fertility, mortality, and migration.

Gill (2000), discussed in respect of sex ratio differentials in the North West India. He observes that migration patterns play an important part in chiseling out regional patterns of sex ratio in given area. The impact of practice of female feticide has also becomes quite tangible in some parts of the study area in the past about two decades.

Gosal (2001) gives an account on sex composition of India by using 2001 census data. He observed that male selective

migration has been mainly responsible for regional variation in the sex ratio of country's population.

Hassan (2002) analyzed sex ratio of 0-6 year's population in Haryana. He found that sex ratio of this age group was relatively high in areas which were characterized by higher literacy rate and higher level of urbanization and industrialization. Sex ratio of 0-6 years age group was relatively high among Scheduled Caste than among the non-scheduled castes.

Barah (2002) gives an account on sex composition in Assam by using district wise census data. She attempted to measure and correlate the degree of urbanization with the sex composition in the state. The degree of urbanization is related with the sex composition in the state. The degree of urbanization is found to be more reflective than the other variable areas of the state, which are the centers various secondary and tertiary activities, have attracted a large number of rural people to earn better living due to the socio-economic and cultural reasons. There also have occurred variations of the sex ratio at death.

Singh (2006) discussed the sex ratio of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population in Manipur by using census data from 1931-2001. He observed Manipur has been experiencing a decaling trend of sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The study indicate imbalance structure between males and females, due to socio-economic consequences and also birth, mortality of females.

Roy and Yadav (2008) describes sex structure of Bijnor district in Uttar Pradesh. In the study area the overall sex ratio has been unfavorable to females during 1901-2001. Population growth, rate of marriage and occupational structure are affected by sex ratio. The sex ratio of Bijnor district is comparatively lower than that of state Uttar Pradesh and is also much lower than the total average of India.

Zodage (2008) an attempt has been made on sex ratio in Karvir taluka in Kolhapur district in the Maharashtra state. It is noted that

there is wide variation in sex ratio in Karvir taluka from village to village. The study region recording high sex ratio suffers from poor agriculture and show emigration. There is rise in sex ratio during 1981 to 1991 and decline in sex ratio during 1981-2001.

1.3.5 OCCUPTIONAL STRUCTURE

The study of the economically active population or labour force occupies an important position in the field of population geography. The economic and social development of a nation depends on the number of persons who are economically active, the quality of their work and the regularity of their employment. The work force is divided into various industrial categories. The different type of occupations can be known from the industrial classification in Indian census. The study on the occupational structure was made by many geographer is as under.

Bhardwaj and Harvey (1975) examined a comparative study of occupational structures of Scheduled Caste and general population in Punjab by using district wise data of 1961. It was found that urban and rural both areas most of Scheduled Caste population as a agricultural worker as compare to general population.

Gill (1981) analyzed spatio temporal changes in occupational structure of Hissar district during the period 1951-1971, especially rural population. The study focused that the important changes in occupational structure of rural population due to the development of urban centers.

Singh (1986) discussed about the agriculture population in the Varanasi city region. It was found that the participation ratio of males and females in agriculture. The female participation in this occupation is varying small because under the present social setup woman are rarely allowed to work outside their home. The labour force participation of females depends on among other factors their material status, the number of children born to them, social

costumes, as well as the attitude of society towards female participation in labour force.

Singh (1989) made another study on spatio-temporal changes in urban female working population of Varanasi city region. It was evaluated the spatial and temporal patterns of female workers in 1971-1981, and to assess the impact of socio-economic factors on the female working population in the urban centers of the study region. Literacy, living status, and caste are determinant of the participation of females in the work. The degree of urbanization, industrialization and socio-economic development of the urban centers of the region has great impact on the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes working population in the towns.

Tripathi (1999) an attempt has been made to identify the Scheduled Caste population along with demographic, social and economic characteristics. It was point out the work participation rate of the Scheduled Caste population is higher than the all India average. It may mention that roughly half the number of main workers among the Scheduled Caste work as labours. The general socio-economic condition of the Scheduled Caste population in India has remained vary low.

Tripathi and Tiwari (1995) made a detailed study on occupational characteristics of urban centers in Chhattisgarh region. It was focused the population of rural areas depend on urban centers to satisfy its various needs but most the urban centers are varying weak in providing necessary services to the population concerned. The occupations like house hold industry, manufacturing, processing services and repairs are actually lacking in all the urban centers, as all are having vary low degree of workers in these occupations.

Singh (2006), made an attempt on a study of demographic aspect of Scheduled Caste and scheduled tribes in Manipur. Their work participation are examined based on census data from 1901-2001. It was found that both castes and tribes recorded as agricultural worker. The work participation in agricultural activities for both

Scheduled Castes and tribes were relatively high engaging above 75 percent in which female workers shared more than male workers.

Roy and Yadav (2008), gives an account of demographic structure of Bijnor district in Uttar Pradesh. It was observed that the study has the problem of full time employment opportunities as well as the population is not such trained and interested to earn their leisure. The percentage of non working population in the study always has been grater than working population. The percentage of working cultivators is higher than any category of worker and percentage of agricultural laborers is increasing from 1961 to 1991, and increasing trend found due to rapid growth of population after 1961 decade.

1.4 CHOISE OF THE STUDY REGION AND TOPIC

The researcher has selected the Satara district as a study region. The selection of the study region is based on the following consideration.

1. In the southern Maharashtra, the study region is relatively well watered and fertile region. It is emerging as an agricultural region. And researcher is interested about geographical analysis of Scheduled Caste population.
2. Population Geography in view of spatial patterns of distribution, density, growth, literacy, sex ratio, occupational structure, rural-urban, male-female of Scheduled Caste population of this region has not been studied yet by geographers.
3. The researcher is the native of the same study region and much familiar with population, climate and physical conditions of the study region.
4. Moreover, the study region is productive and enriches well settlement and development of people.
5. In the study region there is a spatial variation in growth, distribution, density, sex ratio, literacy and occupational structure of Scheduled Caste population.
6. The study region has varied problems relating Scheduled Caste population, which seems to the challenges for researcher and

planners.

7. The geographical analysis of Scheduled Caste population reveals back ground for solving the problems of development as well as planning.

All these consideration motivated researcher to turn his attention to this region and its pattern of Scheduled Caste population.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

A geographical analysis of Scheduled Caste population in relation to the total population of Satara district is main object of the proposed study. This will be viewed in the light of following objects.

1. To study the geographical set up of study region.
2. To study the distribution of Scheduled Caste population and its density in Satara district.
3. To study the distribution and density of rural- urban Scheduled Caste population and its growth rate.
4. To study the spatial patterns of literacy of Scheduled Caste population.
5. To analyze the changes in distribution of sex ratio and identify the different components of sex ratio of Scheduled Caste.
6. To study the occupational structure by major economical categories especially primary, secondary and tertiary activities of economy of Scheduled Caste population.

1.6 DATA BASE AND INFORMATION

This study is based on the reliable and accurate census data. It is not possible to conduct individual census of the required data from door to door in study region.

The required secondary data will be collected from the following sources.

- A)** District census handbook (1981, 1991, and 2001).
- B)** Published records of the Government like.
 - 1)** Socio-economic Review.
 - 2)** Census of Maharashtra.

- 3) Records of Zilla Parishad.
- 4) District Statistical Abstract.
- 5) District Gazetteers.

The required primary data will be collected from the following sources. For the case study of the present socio-economic pattern of Scheduled Castes population in village Gondawale Bk. the data and information will be collected by survey method, interview, discussion and observation by using Questionnaires.

1.7 METHODOLOGY

The geographical study of over 30 years i. e. from 1981-2001 and analysis of Scheduled Caste population including density, distribution, growth, literacy, sex ratio, occupational structure in the study region, because there may be variation from tahsil to tahsils in population characteristics of Scheduled Caste population. In this proposed study, tahsil has been considered as a unit for analysis.

The data thus collected will be processed, analyzed by using different quantitative, statistical techniques. The tables are used to analyses the data. Spatial patterns of growth, distribution, density, literacy, disparity, sex-ratio, population engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary activities of Scheduled Caste in each tahsils have be tabulated in different tables. Different tables are prepared for different aspects.

To calculate the density of population formula will be used.

1. Arithmetic Population Density = Total population / Total Area in sq. Km.
2. Rural Density = Total Rural population / Total Rural Area.
3. Urban Density = Total Urban population / Total Urban Area.
4. Physiological Density = Total population / Gross Cropped Area.

To calculate the growth rate of population formula will be used as given below.

$$r = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \times 100$$

Where as, r = Growth rate of population.

P_n = Population in succeeding census.

P_o = population in previous census.

To calculate the literacy rate formula will be used as given below.

$$\text{Literacy rate} = L / P \times 100$$

Where as, L = Literate population.

P = Total population.

To measure the disparity index in male-female literacy Sophers 'Disparity Index' formula will be used as given below.

$$DS = \text{Log} (X_2 / X_1) + \text{Log} (100 - X_1) / (100 - X_2)$$

Where as, X_2 = Male population rate.

X_1 = Female population rate.

To calculate the sex-ratio of population formula will be used as given below.

1. General Sex Ratio = Total female population / Total male population X 1000.
2. Rural Sex Ratio = Total Rural Female population / Total Rural male population X 1000
3. Urban Sex Ratio = Total Urban Female population / Total Urban male population X 1000

To study the occupational structure, the required data has been collected from district census handbook of Satara (1981-2001). The census data provides various categories of workers. For the purpose of analysis the workers, the data have been grouped into three categories, i. e. 1) primary activities, 2) secondary activities and 3) tertiary activities. The census data converted into percentages of workers to total, rural, urban, male and female. The result obtained for the above characteristics of Scheduled Caste by pie diagram, percentages have been converted into degrees.

3.7.1 FIELD WORK

The primary data and information were collected through household scheduled by using interviews in village Gondawale Bk. tahsil Man. The district census handbook and other sources also refer

to look into the changing scenario of this village. During these visits, for the purpose of simplification in analysis discussions were attempted with grampanchayat, co-operative sectors as well as public.

The results obtained for above population characteristics of Scheduled Caste have been used to prepare the maps. To show the density, growth, distribution, literacy, male female disparity, sex-ratio, occupational structure of Scheduled Caste separate maps are prepared. The computed data will be presented with the help of choropleth maps, pie-diagrams, and graphs.

1.8 OUTLINE OF PROPOSED WORK

The proposed research work will divided in nine chapters.

The first chapter will deal with introduction, significance of research work, choice of study area, objective of the study, source of data and information as well as methodology that will be applied, review of literature, and out line of the research work.

The second chapter includes geographical setting of the study region. It covers physiography, drainage, climate, landuse pattern, soils, settlement and transportation.

The third chapter will be devoted to spatial distribution pattern of Scheduled Caste population, density of Scheduled Caste population and it covers rural urban Scheduled Caste population.

The fourth chapter includes general, rural-urban and male-female growth of Scheduled Caste population for the period of 1981-2001 at tahsil level.

The fifth chapter deals with the literacy pattern of rural-urban, male-female of Scheduled Castes population in Satara District and also includes trends of literacy.

The sixth chapter covers the sex composition of Scheduled Caste population. It includes pattern of sex ratio, rural-urban trends and fluctuations in sex ratio.

The seventh chapter will be devoted to occupational structure and classification of workers of Scheduled Caste population.

The chapter eight covers present socio-economic pattern including density, distribution, growth, literacy, sex ratio, and occupational structure of Scheduled Caste population in Gondawale bk. village as a case study.

The Chapter nine highlights summary and conclusions of the entire study.

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CHAPTER NO. 2

GEOGRAPHICAL SET UP OF THE STUDY REGION

- 2.1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2.2 LOCATION**
- 2.3 PHYSICAL SETTING**
 - 2.3.1 RELIEF**
 - 2.3. A RELIEF DIVISION**
 - 2.3.3.A a) Hilly Ranges**
 - 2.3.4 b) Foot Hills**
 - 2.3.5 c) Plain Area**
- 2.4 DRAINAGE**
 - 2.4. 1. THE KRISHNA BASIN**
 - 2.4. 2. THE BHIMA BASIN**
- 2.5 CLIMATE**
 - 2.5. 1. TEMPERATURE**
 - 2.5. 1. A) RAINY SEASON**
 - 2.5. 1. B) COOL SEASON**
 - 2.5.1. C) HOT SEASON**
 - 2.5. 2. RAINFALL**
 - 2.5. 2. A) AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL**
 - 2.5. 2. B) SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL**
- 2.6 SOIL**
 - 2.6. 1 COARSE SHALLOW SOIL**
 - 2.6. 2 LATERITE SOIL**
 - 2.6. 2. A) DEEP LATERITE**
 - 2.6. 2. B) MEDIUM DEEP LATERITE**
 - 2.6. 3. BLACK SOIL**
 - 2.6. 2. A) DEEP BLACK SOIL**
 - 2.6. 3. B) MEDIUM BLACK SOIL**
- 2.7 SETTLEMENT PATTERN**
- 2.8 LAND USE PATTERN**
- 2.9 TRANSPORT NETWORK**

CHAPTER - 2

GEOGRAPHICAL SET UP OF THE STUDY REGION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Population distribution on the surface of the earth is uneven. Distribution of population is a geographical phenomenon and distribution is related to location and area. Growth of population and economic progress is closely related. This is because economic progress of region is related to natural resources and the population that exploits these resources. Important among these resources are physiography, geology, climate, geographical location, water resources soil, forests, minerals etc

2.2 LOCATION

The study region is one of the district of Maharashtra states. The district has slight circular shape and it is located in the Nira and Krishna basin. This district is located between $17^{\circ} 5'$ to $18^{\circ} 11'$ north latitudes and $73^{\circ} 33'$ to $74^{\circ} 54'$ east longitudes and occupies an area of 10484.89 sq. km. The study region lies in southern Maharashtra and administratively consists 11 tahsils which is Phaltan, Man, Khatav, Koregaon, Satara, Karad, Patan, Jaoli, Mahableshwar, Wai and Khandala (Fig.2.1) For administrative purpose the district is divided in to four sub- division Koregaon, Satara, Phaltan and Wai. According to census 2001 district includes 1721 inhabited villages. The study region has 2796906 population and out of total population 233014 Scheduled Caste, comprising of 116914 males and 116100 females. They constitute 9.51% of total district population in 2001.

The length of region east to west is about 144 km. and north to south is about 120 km. Administratively it is boarded by Pune district on the whole of the northern side, by the Sholapur district on the east, by the Sangali district on the south-east, by the Ratnagiri district on the west, only over a length of 44 km. The Raigarh district is

LOCATION MAP OF SATARA DISTRICT

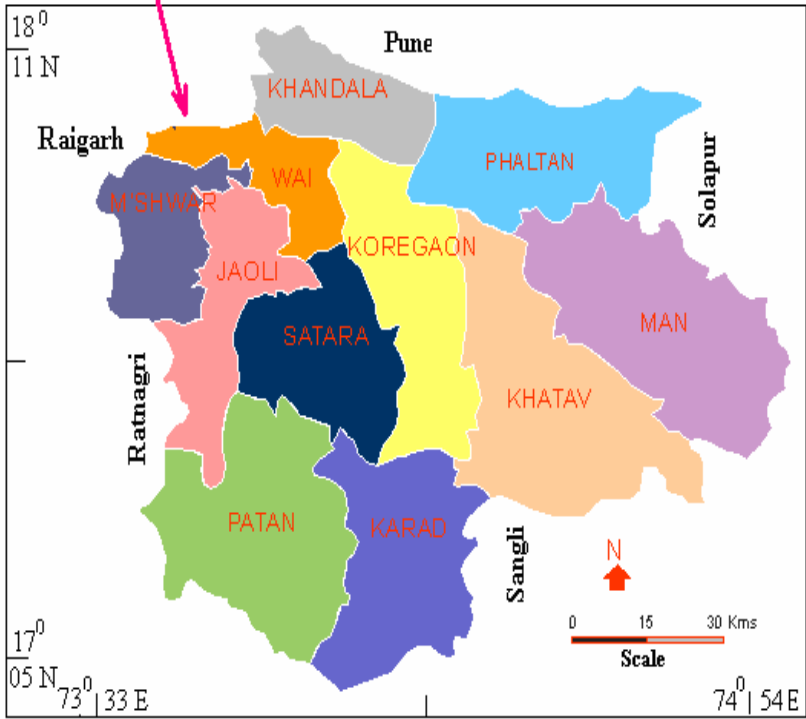
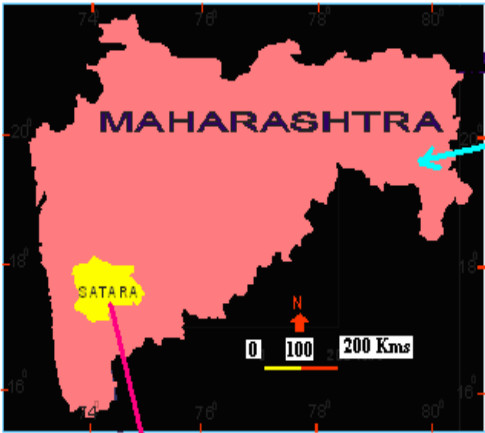


FIG. NO. 2.1

boarded on the north-west side. Although the boundaries of the district are mainly administrative along several lines these coincide with physical features. The study region extends between the Sahyadrian spurs on the west and the Mahadeo range on the east.

2.3 PHYSICAL SETTING

The physical setting for population constitutes the physical environment which determines population characteristics. The physical base particularly the relief, drainage, slope, geology, climate and soils play a vital role in distribution, density and growth of population.

2.3.1 RELIEF

As regards population distribution of population is concerned, relief plays dominant roles. Relief is an important element which is directly influences on the distribution and density of population. The relief and drainage pattern of the district is shown in Fig. No 2.2.

The Satara district is a part of Maharashtra Deccan ballistic plateau with an average height of 600 above mean sea level. Sahyadri and Mahadeo are two main systems of hill ranges in the district. These two hill ranges covered by several local hills.

The Sahyadri, which extends as a continuous wall in north-south direction, forms the entire western border of Satara has limited width of 15 to 20 km. Besides these it has a total length of 196 km. There are several hill station i. e. Mahableshwar (1436 m), Makarandgad (1229 m), Yevateshwar (1340 m), and Pratapgad (1074 m). There are some saddles in the range, provide the location for ghat routes. Along these ghats Kumbharli pass, Ambinali pass, Tivara pass, Mala pass, Par pass etc. In this passes Kumbharli pass (Koynanagar to Chiplun) and Ambinali pass (Mahablashwar to Poladpur) allow major routes from the plateau to Konkan.

There are five spurs pass east and south-east from the Sahyadri named Kamalgad, Vairatgad, Hatgegad-Arle, Bamnoli-Gherategad and

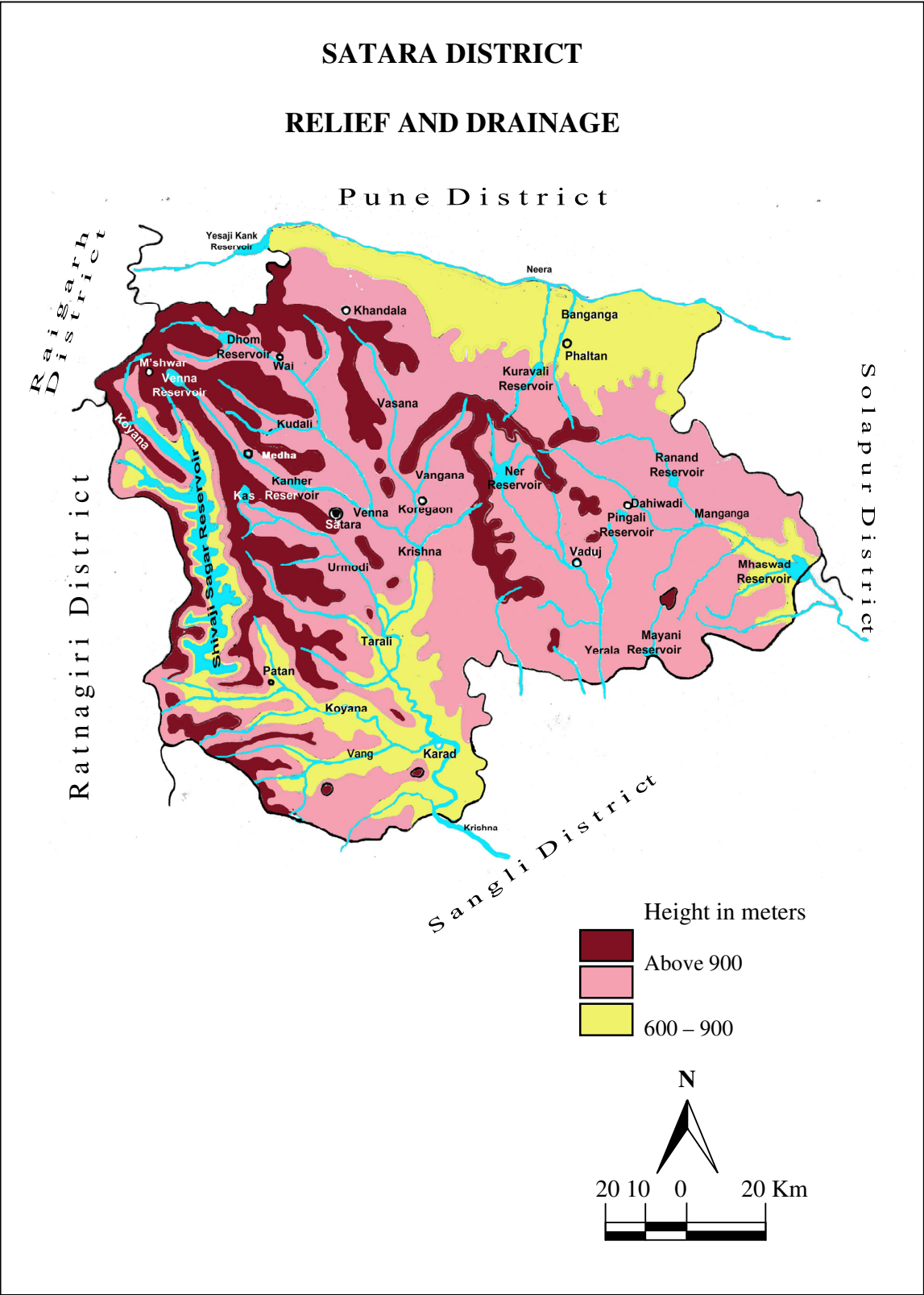


FIG. NO. 2.2

Bhaivargad-Kandur from north to south direction. The last two ranges are large with the exceptions of hills in Mahableshwar and Koyana valley. All other hills are low, barren, and rugged. Mahableshwar (1436 m.) is the highest peak point in the district. Besides these there are many small saddles in Mahadeo range i.e. Khambatki, Adarki and Tathwada etc. The Khambatki is an important in this range which is traversed by national highway No.4.

In the study region the Mahadeo range is another important range, which is runs eastward and south-east direction. It has three sub-ranges. The first sub-range 'Chandan Vandan' covers nearly half of area of study region and lies in the west. Remaining two ranges covers 50 % of the study region named Vardangarh and Mahimangarh and lies towards east.

There are several hill forts in the study region. In Wai Manderdev, Pachgani, Vairatgad, Vandan are important. One of them Pachgani is a health resort. There are two hills in Jaoli Makrandgad and Vasota. The Mahableshwar having two major hills named Mahableshwar and Pratapgad. One of them Mahableshwar is health resort, and another Partapgad is fort built by Shivaji. Afzul Khan tomb of the Bijapur, who was slain by Shivaji Maharaj in 1659. It has still shown on the hill. The seven major hills in Satara named Ajimtara, Yavtेशwar, Sajjangad, Petova, Ghatai, Pateshwar and Shulpani. The Koregaon consists five major hills are Harneshwar, Chavaneshwar, Jaranda, Nandgiri and Chandan. In the Patan five major hills are Chandli, Dategad, Gunvangad, Bhairavgad and Jangali-Jaigad. The tahsil Karad covers four major hills named Agashiv, Pal, Sadashivgad and Vasantgad. The major hills of Man are Varugad, Khokada, Shikhar-Shingnapur, Ththawada, Jire-Pathar, Kulakjai and Mahimangad. Khatav tahsil having four major hills named Solaknath, Bhapshah, Vardhangad and Bhushangad is important.

2. 3. 1- A) RELIEF DIVISION

The study region, on the basis of altitude above mean sea level, can be divided into three relief divisions. (Fig. No. 2.3)

a) HILLY RANGES

This physiographic division includes area with the altitude of 900 to 1200 m. and above. The hilly ranges cover 44.11 percent of the entire area of the district. The average gradient in this relief division varies from 30 to 50 meters per kilometer. The major portion of the hilly ranges comes in the western part of the study region from the tahsil Mahableshwar to Patan. (Fig. 2.3 A). This zone consists of scarps of Sahyadri and steep ballistic walls. A large area of this division is under thick forest cover. This area presents the picture of intense erosion and ruggedness of landscape. Due to the hilly topography proportion of area under cultivation is small. Economically this is varying poor area as compared to the foot hills and plain area.

Table No. 2.1

**SATARA DISTRICT: AERAL EXTENT OF RELIEF DIVISION
(In Percent)**

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Ranges and Hills	Foot Hills	Plains
1	Mahableshwar	100.00	--	--
2	Jaoli	62.44	30.46	09.10
3	Wai	51.37	33.18	15.45
4	Patan	50.72	37.17	22.11
5	Satara	45.21	31.24	23.55
6	Khandala	34.76	30.50	33.74
7	Khatav	32.02	36.12	31.86
8	Man	30.96	35.37	53.67
9	Phaltan	30.20	25.45	44.45
10	Koregaon	27.17	32.86	39.97
11	Karad	21.36	28.03	50.16
	Total	44.11	29.12	26.73

Source: Based on Survey of India Toposheets.

b) FOOT HILLS

The area having height between 600 to 900 meters comes under this division includes the central and eastern part of the study region. This division covers 29.12 percent area of the district. The average gradient in this relief division varies from 10 to 30 meters per

kilometer. There are several hill ranges run to the east and south-east direction from the main ranges of Sahyadri and Mahadeo. The surface is dotted with the scattered hills.

Except Mahableshwar tahsil, this relief division covers relatively uniform area in all parts of the district shown by Fig. No. 2.3 B. Most of the area in this category is covered by the scrub, grasses and deciduous forests. In this division agricultural is poor due to the infertile soils.

c) PLAIN AREA

The plain area covers major portion of the river valleys draining the land towards north east and south east. This physical division includes an altitude below 600 meters which shares 26.77 percent of the total area of the district, shows in the Fig. No. 2.3 C. The average gradient of this relief division varies from 1 to 10 meters per kilometer. The soils are medium deep black soil. Besides these it is agriculturally developed area having dense population

Table No. 2.1 shows that tahsil wise area extent of this relief division, which is calculated from the survey of India toposheets. Fig. 2.3 A, B, C and table shows that the plain area is much less than the other relief division, as it is covers only 26.77 percent of the total area in the district. The areal variation of the plain shows considerable differences in the tahsils. Karad tahsils having about 50.61 percent of area is plain as it is mostly derived by the rivers Krishna, Koyana, Wang and Tarali. Elsewhere, 9 to 44 percent area are having remaining tahsils and completely absent in Mahableshwar tahsils. The 29.12 percent of total geographical area of the district covers by foot hill division, which is uniformly spread all over the district, vary small part of this division is under cultivation. Remaining 44.11 percent hilly ranges area is rugged, barren and has steep slope which provides vary little opportunity for cultivations. Thus the analysis reveals that there is little scope for agriculture in western part of the district.

RELIEF DIVISION MAP FIG.NO. 2.3 A B C

2. 4 DRAINAGE

The drainage pattern influenced on economic and social life of people, as it is necessary to study drainage pattern to bring out changes in the population characteristics. The variation in relief division of the study region has influenced the drainage pattern. There are several rivers like Krishna, Koyna, Venna, Vasana, Kudali, Tarali, Urmodi, Yerala, Nira, Manganga and many other smaller tributaries drain the district shown in Fig. 2.2.

2.4.1 THE KRISHNA BASIN

Krishna is the main river of the study region and one of the three major rivers in south India. Krishna originated at just north of the hill station of Mahableshwar at 1500 meters height, and flows south wards. Kudali, Urmodi, Venna, Vasana, Yerala, Koyana, and Tarali are tributary feeders. The Krishna River had having 260 kms. total length in the state and 36 kms. within study area.

Near Pachwad the tributary namely Kudali joins Krishna and Venna joins near Mahuli Sangam. Although in the rainy season they are vary thin. Recently on the river Venna has been constructed a dam near Vennanagar to cheek the floods and store the water to form reservoir which supports agriculture in the western part of the Satara district. River Urmodi receives Krishna near Vanegaon. A small dam has been constructed across river Urmodi near village Kas. The water of Kas is supplied to Satara city for drinking purpose. Near Umbaraj, river Tarali joins to Krishna.

River Koyana is the largest tributary of Krishna, which joins near Karad city. Shiv-Sagar dam constructed on the Koyana River, keeps huge water storage in the narrow valley, which has helped to irrigate the land in southern Satara as well as Sangali district. Thus Koyana River has become the life line of western Maharashtra because it also generates the hydro-electricity. Besides this river Vasana and river Yerala is small feeder of the Krishna River from eastern part of the Satara district.

The fertile soil, assured water supply, favorable climate and innovative spirit of farmers have encouraged the sugar cultivation in the Krishna basin, which is the base of the region's economy.

2.4.2 THE BHIMA BASIN

In the drainage system of the Satara district is shared by Bhima river system. Nira and Manganga rivers are the two chief tributaries of Bhima River, draining northern and eastern part of study region.

River Nira rises in the Sahyadri ranges near Bhor in Pune district. Nira runs eastward to form the boundary between Pune and Satara districts. The Nira River has acquired great economic importance due to Vir and Bhatghar dam, from which Nira right and left bank canals supply water to Phaltan and Khandala tahsils of the study region.

Manganga River originated in Seetabai hill near Kulkajai village in Man tahsil. The study region has length of 56 kms of Manganga. In the study region of Man tahsil Manganga runs in south-east direction touching the villages Kulkajai, Malavadi, Andli, Bidal, Dahiwadi, Gondawale bk. and Mhaswad. The river bank is highly eroded and bed is sandy. The river Manganga joins to Bhima at Sarkoli village near Phandrapur. The river basin comes in rain shadow area. Due to scanty of rainfall, scarcity of water, comparatively high temperature in summer season and infertile soils, this area is not favorable to agriculture.

2.5 CLIMATE

The climate of the study region is monsoon type, which plays a major role and influences on settlement pattern and agriculture. In fact, the climate of region is considered as one of the important geographical factors, which influences the distribution of population and economic activity of the man.

Average of weather conditions at a place over a long period is called the climate of the place, various elements of climate such as temperature, rainfall, humidity, and wind influence human life.

Among them temperature and rainfall exert more influences on the distribution of population. (Sawant and Athavale 1994)

According to Ghosh (1985) a good climate is precondition for human settlement. The materialistic civilization is a product of physical health and mental energy imparted by good climatic environment

2.5.1 TEMPERATURE

In the study area temperature data is collected from few stations i.e. Mahableshwar, Karad and Mhaswad. Table No. 2.2 shows some salient features of temperature in the study region.

2.5.1. A) RAINY SEASON

In the study region June to September is rainy season. In the second week of June the south-west monsoon arrives in the study region. Month July and August are the rainiest month, and during this period rainfall is widely distributed. The temperature is lower than cool season. The mean daily temperature in July recorded at Mahableshwar is 17.6⁰ C, at Karad 26.5⁰ C and 29.7⁰ C at Mhaswad respectively. From the end of month September climatic condition are changing, temperature starts to rise, wind direction is mainly from north-east and east, and days are quite warm. During this period rainfall distribution is quite variable and ranges between 5000 mm in the west and 300 mm in the east.

2.5.1. B) COOL SEASON

October to January is cool season in the study region. The temperature starts to rise from October but to come down from the month of November. The month December and January recorded coldest months of the year. The daily range of temperature is highest during the cool season. Mean minimum temperature recorded 14.9⁰ C at Mhaswad, 16.3⁰ C at Karad and 12.7⁰ C at Mahableshwar in the month of January respectively. (Table No. 2.2) Early in the morning, fog is the common climatic phenomena of this cool season. The

sunshine is bright with the clear sky and from north east direction wind occurs in this season.

2.5.1. C) HOT SEASON

In the study region February to May is hot season. Temperature starts to rise from March and reaches to the highest in May as it is the highest month in the region. During the hot season higher temperature recorded in the east than the west. The mean maximum temperature recorded at Mhaswad 37.2⁰C, 33.5⁰C at Karad and at Mahableshwar 31.5⁰C in the month of May. The daily range of temperature is high all over the district. During the hot season, wind directions vary but westerly winds are more common in the afternoon. The thunderstorms, which are usually occurs with heavy rainfall or hails and high speed winds.

2.5.2 RAINFALL

As regards distribution and density of population is concerned rainfall play important role. Rainfall is an important element, which are directly influences on the drainage pattern and in turn of agricultural activity and settlement.

Amount of rainfall influences human life to a considerable extent. From the point of view of human life, it is not only the amount of rainfall that matters but its distribution over the year is quite significant. If rainfall is well distributed over the year, it helps agricultural as well as it helps raise ground water level. There by influences distribution of population, its density and occupational structure. The density of population decreases with a decrease in rainfall and increases with an increase in rainfall. (Sawant and Athawale 1994)

2.5.2. A) AVARAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL

Distribution of monsoon in the district is unequal from part to part and ranges between 500 mm. to 6000 mm. The western mountains tahsils including Mahableshwar, Patan, Wai, and Jaoli

Table No.2.2**SATARA DISTRICT: AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE**

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Average Annual Rainfall in mm.	Average Annual Temperature in °C	
			Maximum °C	Minimum °C
1	Mahableshwar	6126.4	31.5	12.7
2	Jaoli	1712.2	34.7	13.9
3	Wai	734.6	35.4	14.1
4	Patan	1882.5	35.1	14.0
5	Satara	1132.1	35.3	14.2
6	Khandala	503.8	36.2	15.3
7	Khatav	512.2	36.5	15.4
8	Man	496.2	37.2	14.9
9	Phaltan	557.1	36.9	14.8
10	Koregaon	714.7	35.5	15.1
11	Karad	713.1	33.5	16.3
	District Average	1371.3	35.25	14.60

Source: *Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Satara District (2007-2008)*

receives 2500mm. to 6000 mm. rainfall, which can be called heavy rainfall zone. The isohyets run in north-south direction and vary close in north western part of the region are shown in Fig. 2.4 and Table No. 2.2. In this zone, the rainfall decreases rapidly from western part towards the eastern side.

The central plain zone, including tahsils Satara Karad and western part of Koregaon have been lies in moderate rainfall zone, which receives 1000 mm. to 2500 mm. precipitation. In this zone rainfall decreases towards west to east.

The north eastern part of the study region including Phaltan, Khandala, Man, Khatav and eastern part of Koregaon tahsil receives 500 to 1000 mm. rainfalls, and lies in the eastern low rainfall zone. Eastern part of the study region is drought prone area, which lies in the rain shadow area, where as most eastern part of Man, Khatav, and

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL FIG. NO. 2.4

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL FIG. NO. 2.5 A B C

Phaltan tahsil receives rainfall below 500 mm. There is drought prone area and always shortage of drinking water.

2.5.2. B) SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL

In the study region, seasonality is an important characteristic of the rainfall. Although the precipitation is all the seasons, Fig. 2.5 A shows as that it is mainly during the south west monsoon, followed by the north east monsoon periods. However, 70 to 90 percent of the mean annual rainfall of the region is received during south west monsoon periods from June to September. North eastern monsoon takes place from the second half of September. In these periods rainfall had decreases east towards west.

In the cool season from October to January rainfall is vary less throughout the region. It is maximum 2 percent throughout the region and decreases east towards west shows by Fig. 2.5 B. during the hot season maximum rainfall over 8 percent is received and distribution is unequal. It decreases north western towards west. The rainfall occurs with thunderstorms and heavy rain or hails in the hot season. (Fig. 2.5.C).

The analysis of seasonal distribution of rainfall indicates that the rain is insufficient in the north eastern parts and adequate in central and western part of the study region.

2.6 SOILS

The variation in soil may result in local variation in land use, and in turn of population distribution. Soil condition and agricultural development are closely associated and strongly reflected in population densities.

The nature of soil is collectively influenced by relief, nature of parent rocks, climate and vegetation wherever these factors are favorable soils have been formed and agricultural has flourished. The higher fertility of soils is good for agricultural and there fore regions having densely populated regions. Population densities are generally low due to thin layer of soil over slopes. The variation in soil color,

texture, fertility may result in local variation land use, and in turn of population distribution. (Sawant and Athawale 1994)

2.6.1 COARSE SHALLOW SOILS

The coarse shallow soils occur mainly in the hill ranges, especially offshoots of the Shaydari and southern flanks of Mahavdeo ranges. This group of soil is shallow and mostly covered by the forest in Mahableshwar, Jaoli, Patan and western part of Satara tahsil. The coarse shallow soils also covered central and eastern part of the study region. In the Man, Khatav, and eastern part of the Phaltan tahsil the soil is extremely poor and shallow.

2.6.2 LATERITE SOILS

This group of soils covers Mahableshwar, Patan, Jaoli and western part of Satara tahsil. The colours of laterite soils are red to brownish, due to presence of excessive iron oxide, shallow in depth. These soils are acidic and low in phosphoric content. The laterite soils are locally known as Tambadi Mati. These soils have different depths and are classified as deep and medium laterite soils.

2.6.2. A) DEEP LATERITE

The deep laterite soils largely occur in Koyana river valleys. The deep laterite soils have rich texture and are suitable for cultivation. The upper reaches of all the right bank tributaries of Krishna have the deep laterite soils. These soils zone is mainly under rice production.

2.6.2. B) MEDIUM DEEP LATERITE

This zone of soils largely occurs in the river valley and plateau top, and covers large area. The medium deep laterite soils have less depth and coarse in structure. This is suitable for agricultural.

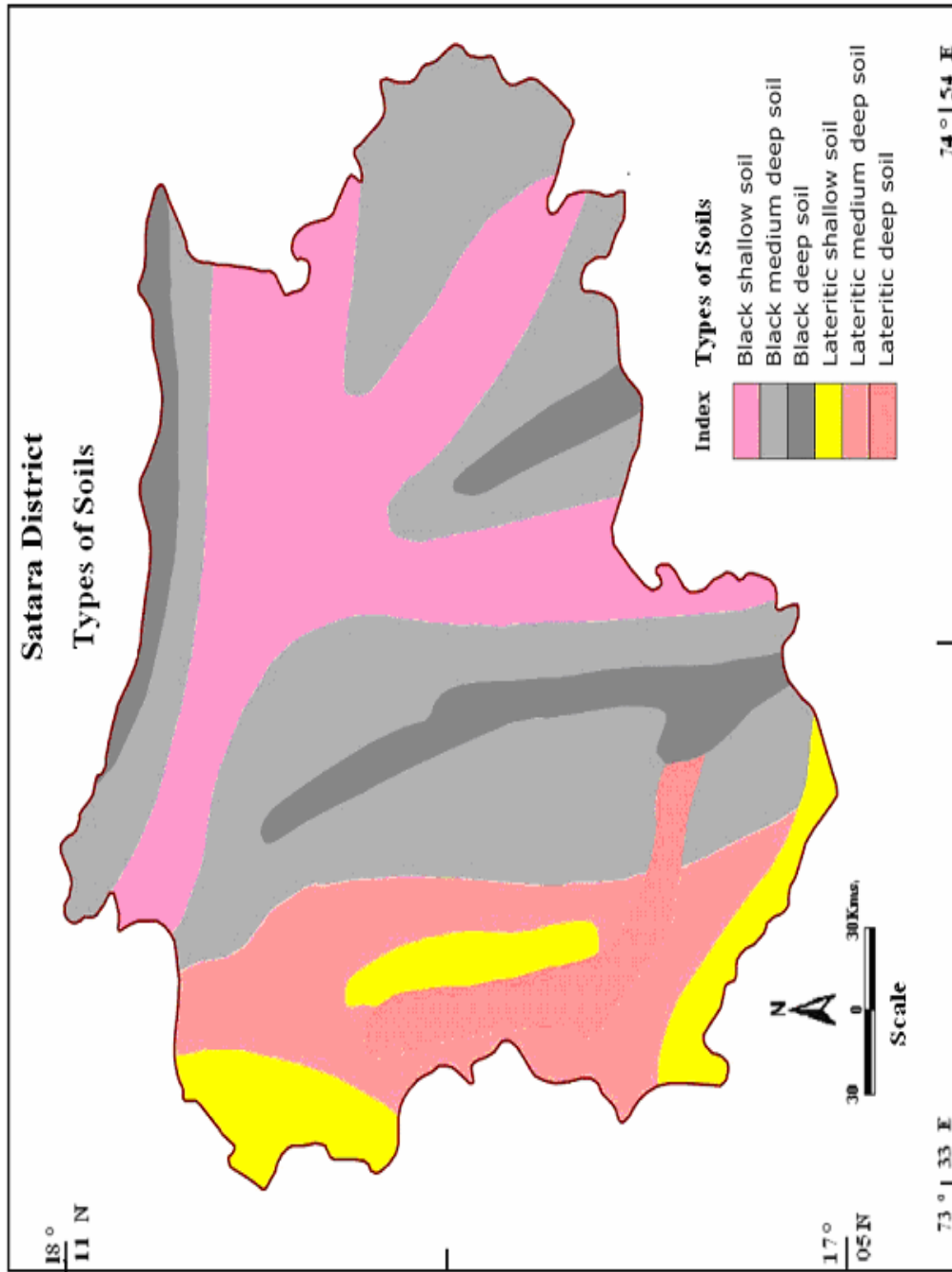


Fig. No.2.6

2.6.3 BLACK SOILS

The regional distribution of black soils occurs in central, northern and eastern part of the study region. The black soils have different colours from brown to dark black and occur in various depths. On the basis of the depth, black soils classified as deep black and medium black soils.

This group of black soils covered 76 percent of the total soil of the region. These soils are derived from basalt of Deccan trap, and black color derived from hums and clay complex. (Bunting 1967)

According to I. C. A. R. (1989) the black color is variously assigned to the presence of titian ferrous magnetite, organic compound of iron and aluminum accumulated humus and hydrated double iron and aluminum silicate.

2.6.3. A) DEEP BLACK SOILS

The deep black soils are clayey and black in colour. They are poor in nitrogen but rich in phosphate and potash, and also contain high percentage of calcium carbonate and PH value is higher than other soils of the study region. The deep black soils are mostly found in closely to river courses of Krishna and Nira valley. They are mainly in central part of Wai, Satara, Karad and northern part of Phaltan tahsil. The deep soils have having high water holding capacity.

2.6.3. B) MEDIUM BLACK SOILS

The zone medium black soils are found everywhere in the study region except Mahableshwar tahsil. In the Patan and Jaoli tahsil these types of soils occurs in less amount. This type soils are thinner and less fertile comparing to deep black soils the medium black soils occupy in central part of the study region. These soils require irrigation facilities.

2.7 SETTLEMENT PATTERN

The study of settlements is important geographic thought. Since the country is dominated by agrarian economy and most of the

Table No. 2.3

SATARA DISTRICT: DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENTS (2001)

Sr. No	Tahsils	Area (in Sq. Km.)	No of Villages	Rural Settlements.	Urban Settlements
1	Mahableshwar	223.01	55	55	1
2	Jaoli	864.53	207	211	0
3	Wai	619.10	113	120	1
4	Patan	1320.92	269	342	1
5	Satara	876.24	200	208	1
6	Khandala	523.72	65	65	0
7	Khatav	1129.66	132	136	0
8	Man	1449.11	98	104	0
9	Phaltan	1199.43	120	122	1
10	Koregaon	921.80	110	139	1
11	Karad	969.20	178	219	1
	District Total	10480.00	1547	1721	7

Source: *Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Satara District 2001*

population is concentrated in rural settlements. As it is the study of settlements are important to discuss the population analysis in particular region.

Settlements occupy some space at a particular point of time. This occupancy reflects effect of certain factors including socio-cultural and socio-functional aspects concerned with economy. There fore the study of settlement form is the most important theme of human geography. Physiography and agricultural practices of an area influenced on distribution pattern of settlement, and in turn of population distribution and density. (Singh 1994)

The regency of discovery and settlement of the areas of human occupancy goes a long way in giving an insight to the understanding of the factors explaining the existing pattern of population distribution and density. The contrasts between the new world and the old world with regard to their present population situations have their basic explanations in this factor of the history of their settlements.

A network of settlements in a primarily agrarian society is bound to be different from that in an industrial society due to the basic differences in the needs, of the two situations. (Chandana 2006)

In the study region there are 7 urban settlements. All these urban settlements are administrative centers. Karad, Wai and Phaltan are major market centers, where as Satara is a major industrial centre. Mahableshwar is health resort centre, Patan and Koregaon is other important urban centers.

There are 1721 rural settlements according to census 2001. The table No. 2.3 shows tahsil wise distribution of urban and rural settlements including Jaoli, Khatav and Man which is an administrative center of tahsil. In the eastern part of study region covers the rural settlements of small size forming dispersed settlement pattern. But in the river Krishna and Nira basin size of rural settlement are large. There are also found numbers of small rural settlements in western hilly ranges. The compact settlement pattern is observed in the western part of study region. The large villages are mainly agricultural settlements and having 10000 populations. Thus, the discussion reveals that the study region having a more settlements.

2.8 LAND USE PATTERN

The land use pattern has got importance in the economy of the region. Human activity is depending on land use, socio-economic picture and the status of community indicates by land use pattern. Table No. 2.4 and Fig. No. 2.7 shows the general land use pattern of the study region.

The study region having 1058243 hectares the total geographical area. The net sward area is 63.01 percent of the total geographical area of the region, where as 13 percent land is under forest, 11.62 percent land under cultivable waste and 11.47 percent land is not for available for cultivation. The table No. 2.4 shows tahsilwise general land use pattern that the tahsil included in high land zone, the cultivated land is vary less amount. Due to physiographic and other

favorable condition in the central part of the study region having more cultivated land (63.91 percent). The highest cultivated land is recorded in Karad tahsil (82.53 percent), and the lowest in Mahableshwar tahsil (29.93 percent). This is below as compare to district average. The undulating physiographic condition has more under area cultivation which is 82.92 percent in Khatav and 50.95

Table No.2.4

SATARA DISTRICT: GENERAL LAND USE

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Total Geographical Area (ha)	Percentage			
			Cultivated Land	Land Under Forest	Cultivable Waste	Land Not Available for Cultivation
1	Mahableshwar	22190	29.53	59.65	06.66	03.76
2	Jaoli	86895	56.30	22.76	07.86	13.08
3	Wai	61909	64.73	20.62	09.82	04.80
4	Patan	140364	49.75	19.74	19.25	11.26
5	Satara	87953	64.05	09.66	11.63	14.66
6	Khandala	53608	40.10	12.12	10.51	17.47
7	Khatav	136457	82.92	03.01	05.80	08.27
8	Man	150787	50.95	08.59	23.71	16.75
9	Phaltan	119029	66.56	09.15	12.79	11.50
10	Koregaon	94840	74.21	11.07	05.40	09.32
11	Karad	104211	82.53	10.17	01.60	05.70
	District Total					

Source: *Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Satara District (2007-2008)*

percent in Man tahsil respectively. The tahsil Khandala 40.10 %, Mahableshwar 29.93 %, and Patan 49.75 % is recorded lowest percent of cultivated land.

The second category is cultivable waste land, such as follow land with scrubs and grazing land. The area under this type of land is 11.62 percent of total geographical area. The high land zone has more percent under this category. The highest percent of cultivable waste land was found in Man tahsil. It is recorded 23.71 percent and it is higher than district average. The lowest percent of cultivable waste is

recorded in 1.60 percent in Karad tahsil. The discussion reveals that the lowest groups of percent is in Mahableshwar (6.66 %), Khatav (5.80 %), Koregaon (5.40 %) and highest in Satara (11.63 %) and in Khandala (10.51 %).

The third category of land is land not available for cultivation, such as land under settlements, roads, railways, rivers, canals, barren land and uncultivable land. This type of land has having 11.47 percent of the total geographical area. It is observed that Satara (14.66 %), Khandala (17.47 %), Man (16.75 %), Phaltan (11.50 %) have recorded high percent than the study region average. The Khandala (17.47 %) tahsil having the percent of the land not available for cultivation in the whole study region, and Mahableshwar (3.76 %) tahsil have recorded very low percent in the study region.

The fourth and last category is under forest. It is observed that the percent of land under forest is 13 percent in average. The Mahableshwar (59.65 %) tahsil recorded high percent land under this category, because of high rainfall and hilly region, the growth of vegetation is high. The evergreen monsoon forests are found in this tahsil. It is observed that Jaoli (22.76 %), Wai (20.62 %) and Patan (19.74 %) have recorded high percent than the whole study region. The tahsil like Satara (9.66 %), Khandala (12.12 %), Khatav (03.01%), Man (8.59 %), Phaltan (9.15 %), Koregaon (11.07 %) and Karad (10.17 %) have recorded below in the average of study region.

2.9 TRANSPORT NETWORK

Transportation activities are closely linked with population concentration and urbanization. Hence, developments of transportation facilities play a significant role in increase the capacity of the region to the support the population.

Ease of transportation also plays an important role in influencing distribution of population. Population densities are high in low- lying flat areas and costal plains due to ease of transportation and density of population is low hilly area. Transportation facilities increase

mobility, expand trade and commerce, and minimize the difficulties of movement. With the development of the modern transport system, urban growth is concentrating in large cities and towns. (Chakrawarthy 2006)

The study region has relatively good network of transport by roads and railways. The total length of the study region is 10451.14 kms. having an average density of 99.61 kms. of road length per 100 sq. kms. The policy of Maharashtra government under minimum need

Table No.2.5

SATARA DISTRICT: TYPES AND LENGTH OF ROADS

Sr. No	Types of Roads	Length in Kms.	Avg. Density/100 Sq.Km
1	National Highway	131.00	01.25
2	State Highway	996.67	09.50
3	Major District Roads	2249.98	21.44
4	Other District Roads	1838.03	17.52
5	Village Roads	4683.18	44.64
6	Other Roads(Other than plans)	552.28	5.26
	District Total	10451.14	99.61

Source: *Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Satara District (2007-08)*

program that the village having 500 populations should be linked by roads. From this point of view most of the villages having population above 500 are linked by the roads in the study region.

Fig. No. 2.7 shows the several roads and rail patterns i.e. national highway, state highway, major district roads, village roads and other roads are constricted in the study region. The national highway No. 4 (Pune- Bangalore) passes through the study region having a length of 124 kms. Besides this Mahableshwar – pandharpur, Pune – Mahableshwar - Mahad, Satara –Mahableshwar – Mahad, Phaltan – Miraj and interstate Vijapur – Chiplun highway passes through the study region, and they accounts for the total length of 996 kms. The

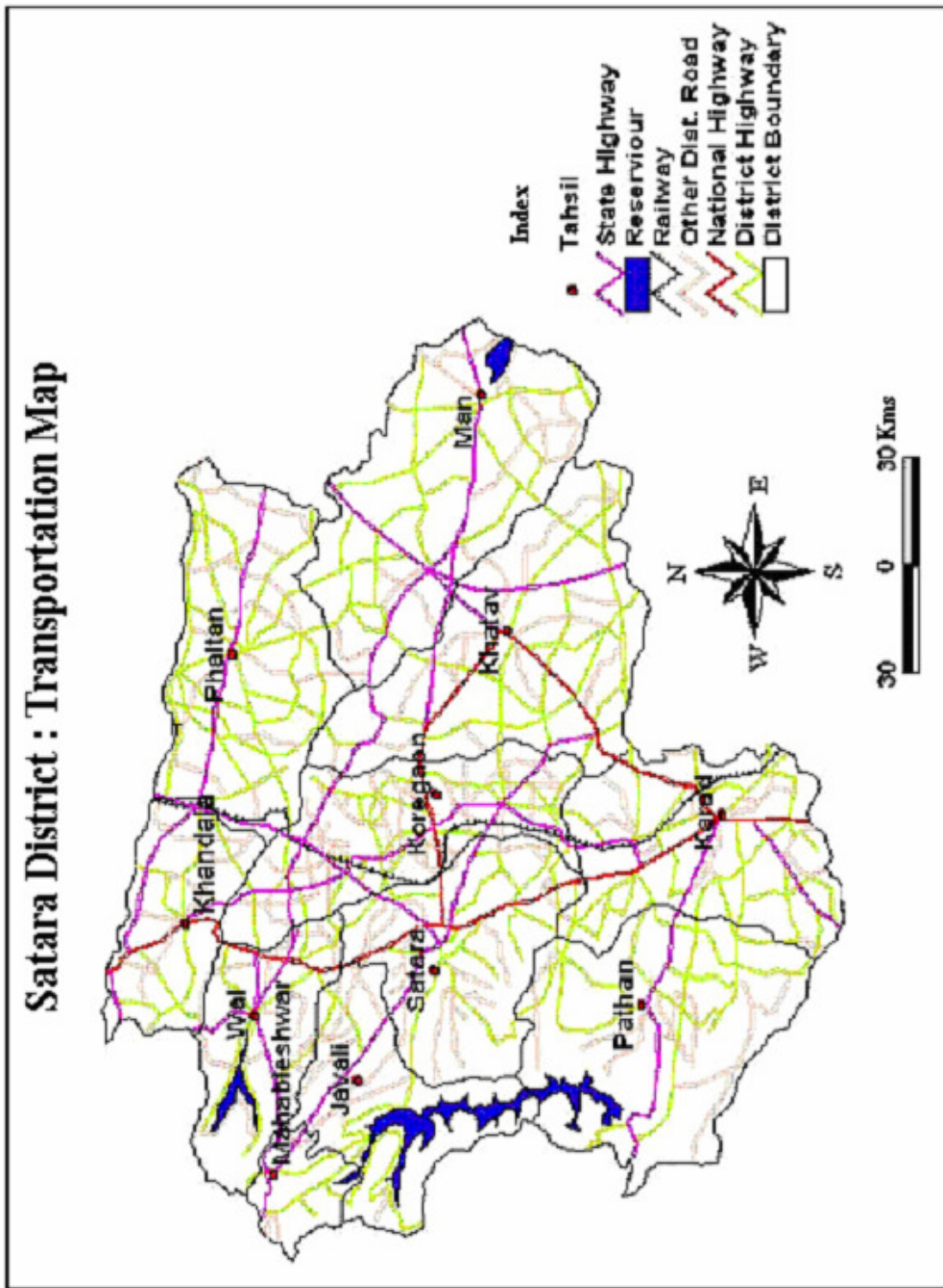


FIG. NO. 2.7

major district roads connect the tahsils and other important places of the study region. Pune – Bangalore broad gauge railway line passes through the study region from north to south about 124 kms. On this railway line from north to south Lonand, Wather, Satara, Koregaon, Rahimatpur, Masoor, Karad are the important railway stations.

In general, western highland zone have seasonal roads are the major means of transportation because of rugged topography, but in the central and eastern part many village roads are constructed by Zilla Parishad, which are linked to settlement.

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CHAPTER NO.3

**DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF SCHEDULED
CASTE POPULATION**

- 3.1 INTRODUCTION**
- 3.2 DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 3.2.1 TAHSIL WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION**
- 3.3 DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 3.3.1 TRENDS IN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 3.3.2 ARITHMETIC DENSITY**
 - 3.3.3 TAHSIL WISE ARITHMETIC DENSITY OF SCHEDULED
CASTE POPULATION**
 - 3.3.4 URBAN DENSITY**
 - 3.3.5 TAHSIL WISE URBAN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION**
 - 3.3.6 RURAL DENSITY**
 - 3.3.7 TAHSIL WISE RURAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION**
 - 3.3.8 PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY**
 - 3.3.9 TAHSIL WISE PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULE
CASTE POPULATION**
 - 3.4 SUMMARY**

CHAPTER NO 3
DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Distribution and density of population are intimately related with each other. The concept of population density is related to the number of people to the space occupied by them. The distribution of population is more locational while the density is more proportional. Distribution refers to the actual pattern of spacing of units and density is an expression of the ratio between total population and land area. Therefore, average population densities almost meaningless when applied to a specific country.

The variation in size and population numbers it is difficult to compare nations directly. Moreover, it must remember that in nearly every country, there are vast differences in population densities from one region to another. (Ritchard 1974)

Size and density of population are the fundamental issues and their disparities are of prime concern to population geographers. A study of population distribution should, therefore, be supplemented by a discussion on the pattern of population density.

Distribution and density are the two fundamental problem of population geography. This is so because distribution and density are related to all other features of population. Distribution and density of population are analytically very important for population geography. Distribution of population is an aspect so population change which has become important in the recent years. The changes in distribution of population in space arise mainly as a consequence of change in the relative importance of economic activities of different regions, where as, there is no direct correlation between density and progress or poverty. Density gives an idea about the human resources. (Ghosh 1985)

A density of population will imply grater economic activities and an obvious urge for an improved standard of living, a grater struggle for existence and continuous competition. All these are helpful for better economic life. Hence, it is necessary to the study distribution and density of scheduled castes population in the study area.

3.2 DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 3.1 represents that proportion of Scheduled Caste population in relation to total population in the study region from the year 1981 to 2001. The distribution of Scheduled Caste population is uneven, because variety of physical, cultural and economic factor effected on the distribution of population. But it is impossible to note interaction between each individual physical, cultural and economic factor upon population distribution. Therefore we have been mentioned only the broad generalization.

Table No. 3.1 and Fig. No. 3.1 shows that decennial variation and fluctuations during 1981 to 2001. According to year 1981 proportion of Scheduled Caste population was 6.21 percent in the total population. After 1981 the proportion of Scheduled Caste population is increasing. It was recorded 8.76 percent in the year 2001, where as the rural Scheduled Caste population decreasing from 1981 to 2001. It was noted 84.53 percent in 1981 and 82.08 percent in 2001. The urban Scheduled Caste population in the year 1981 recorded 17.40 percent and increasing to 2.25 points. It was noticed 17.92 percent in 2001.

According to the total population in the year 1981 rural population recorded 86.85 percent and 13.15 percent urban population. There were no much changes after 1981 in rural and urban population. In the year 2001, it was observed that 85.83 percent rural population and 13.86 percent urban population. The study region registered as an agricultural rural region. It is observed that from 1981 to 2001 no more developed urban areas.

Table No. 3.1

SATARA DISTRICT: PROPORTION POPULATION

(In Percent)

Category	T R U	Year			
		1971	1981	1991	2001
TOTAL POPULATION	T	100	100	100	100
	R	86.85	86.96	87.12	85.83
	U	13.15	13.04	12.88	13.86
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	T	05.39	6.21	09.50	08.76
	R	84.53	82.60	84.92	82.08
	U	15.47	17.40	15.30	17.92

T= Total, R= Rural, U= Urban

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971 - 2001)

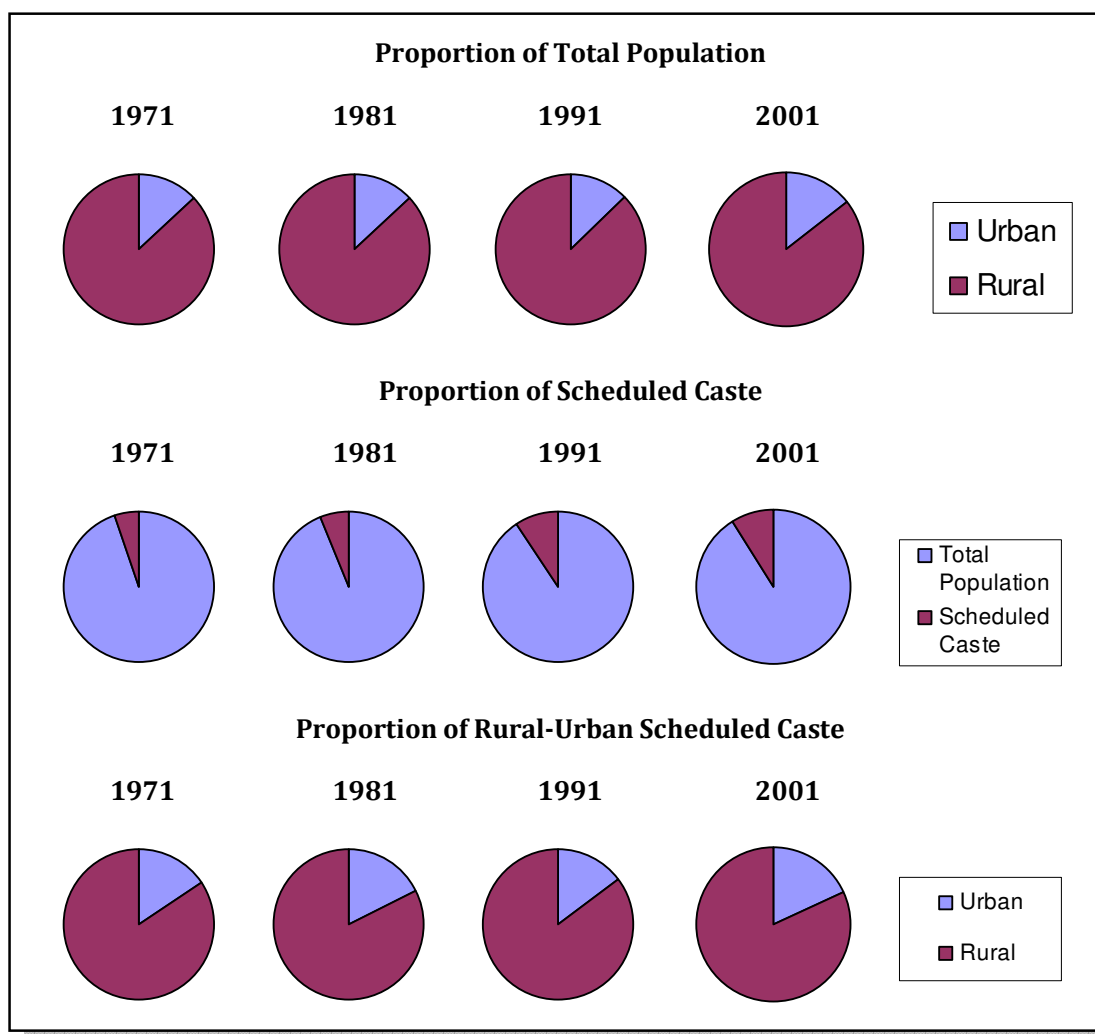


Fig. No. 3.1

According to census 2001 there are 8 urban centers. Except Satara and Karad, other urban centers are so much small towns.

3.2.1 TAHSILWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981- 2001)

Table No. 3.2 shows distribution of Scheduled Caste population in the various tahsils of the study region which is uneven because population distribution is closely related to many physical, cultural and economic factors. And there is difficult to explain the effect of each individual factor.

Fig. No. 3.2 represents that the tahsils wise variation of Scheduled Castes population in relation to the total population during the decade 1981 to 2001 in respect of the study region. According to distribution of Scheduled Caste population the tahsils of the study region have been grouped into five major groups to understanding on the population pattern within study region.

A) VERY HIGH PERCENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 16.01 percent)

Table No. 3.2 and Fig. No. 3.2 shows that Karad tahsil having very high percent of Scheduled Caste population during the year 1981. It was noted 20.75 percent. This tahsil remained their position up to 2001. Phaltan and Satara tahsil moved up from high percent to very high percent category after 1991, and remained their position up to 2001. In the year 2001 Karad, Phaltan and Satara tahsil covered very high percent of Scheduled Caste population and noted 21.56 %, 17.56 % and 16.74 percent of Scheduled Caste population respectively.

As compare to the total population of the study region (Table No. 3.3 and Fig. No. 3.2) very high percent of population covered by Karad tahsil in the1981 and remained their position in this group up to 2001. Satara tahsil moved up from high percent group to very high percent group after 1991.

The tahsil like Karad, Phaltan and Satara is well developed with transportation and commutation facilities. The Pune-Bangalore highway No. 4 and Mumbai to Bangalore railway run by including the Karad and Satara tahsil. Phaltan tahsil is located on the Pune-Pandarpur state highway and also Nagar to Sangali state highway. These three tahsils lie in moderate rainfall region and have shown recent development in lift and canal irrigation. In Satara, Karad and Phaltan (proposed) MIDC run by government of Maharashtra. These three tahsil emerged as the major urban centers of commercial and industrial activities. Due to development of industry, trade and commercial facilities and administrative services supply more employment opportunities and increased demand of agricultural labors. In agricultural practices led to undertake technological applications due to irrigation facilities. There are also concentrate sugar and gur factory and dairy farming industries. Therefore this zone characterized as agro-based industries zone. This has led to migration of Scheduled Caste population. In turn these tahsil resulting into increasing in Scheduled Caste population and also proportion of total population.

B) HIGH PERCENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (12.01-16 Percent)

Table No. 3.2 represented that high percent of Scheduled Caste population occurred in Satara tahsil during the year 1981. It was observed 14.22 percent. Satara tahsil remained their position from 1981 to 1991. After 1991 Satara tahsil moved up to very high percent category. Like wise Phaltan tahsil after 1971 moved up to very high percent category and remained their position up to 2001. In the year 2001 there was no single tahsil recorded in high percent category.

In the study region Satara is major urban center. The Satara tahsil lies in moderate rainfall region. There is high range of variation in climatic and also topographical condition. But development of canal and lift irrigation facilities, there are also concentrate sugar

Table No. 3.2

**TAHSILWISE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION
(In Percent)**

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year			
		1971	1981	1991	2001
1	Mahableshwar	01.36	02.01	01.55	01.21
2	Jaoli	02.03	02.03	01.65	01.67
3	Wai	04.24	04.52	04.55	04.76
4	Patan	08.66	07.75	07.71	07.27
5	Satara	14.68	14.22	14.67	16.74
6	Khandala	03.56	03.53	03.59	03.48
7	Khatav	11.32	10.85	09.29	08.81
8	Man	10.29	10.09	10.03	09.25
9	Phaltan	15.06	16.33	16.05	17.56
10	Koregaon	08.45	07.92	08.85	07.63
11	Karad	20.38	20.75	22.02	21.56

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)*

Table No. 3.3

**TAHSILWISE PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)**

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year			
		1971	1981	1991	2001
1	Mahableshwar	01.75	01.79	01.82	01.94
2	Jaoli	05.33	05.16	04.81	04.44
3	Wai	07.23	07.02	06.83	06.74
4	Patan	12.03	11.44	11.19	10.61
5	Satara	13.89	14.35	15.05	16.09
6	Khandala	04.16	04.06	04.12	04.27
7	Khatav	10.28	09.94	09.55	09.29
8	Man	06.99	07.13	07.53	07.10
9	Phaltan	10.80	10.99	11.16	11.17
10	Koregaon	09.52	09.35	09.18	09.01
11	Karad	18.02	18.77	18.76	19.34

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)*

TAHSILWISE PROPORTION OF POPULATION

industries and dairy farming industries. This agro based industries supplied more employment leading sugarcane cultivation, in turn resulting in increasing the demand of labours.

There are also concentrate sugar industries and dairy farming industries. This agro based industries supplied more employment opportunities in agricultural labour. In the view of transportation and communication facilities Satara is well connected to Pune and Mumbai. Agro based industries, small scale industries, trade other commercial activities and administrative services supply more employment opportunities. This is resulting in migration of Scheduled Caste and total population

As compare to the total population as like Scheduled Caste population Satara tahsil having high percent of population from 1971 to 2001. During 1971 only the Patan tahsil covers this category. After 1981 Patan tahsil decreased in percent of total population. It was recorded 11.44 percent. Satara tahsil moved up to very high percent category among the total population after 1991.

C) MODERATE PERCENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (8.01 - 12 Percent)

The region of moderate Scheduled Caste population had ranking between 8 to 12 percent. It was observed from Table No. 3.2 and Fig. No. 3.2 that tahsils Man and Khatav covers this category. It was 10.09 and 10.85 percent respectively in the year 1981. Koregaon tahsil increased the percent of Scheduled Caste population in 1991, and decreased in 2001. It is noted 8.85 and 7.63 percent respectively. Man and Khatav tahsil remained their position in this category from 1971 up to 2001.

Table No. 3.3 and Fig. No. 3.2 shows that the proportion of total population. Koregaon, Khatav, Patan and Phaltan tahsil recorded moderate percent from 1981 to 2001. It was observed in 1981, 9.18, 9.55, 11.14 and 11.16 percent respectively. These tahsils observed decreased in percent of total population. It was noted that, Koregaon 9.01, Khatav 9.29, Patan 10.16 and Phaltan 11.17 percent.

In these tahsils having seasonal variation in rainfall distribution, low degree of irrigation resulted low productivity and also absences of commercial cropping pattern. In this category Koregaon and Patan tahsil is small urban centers engaged in primary activities. This tahsil have caring low capacity due to regional imbalances in economic condition and lack of resources. Man and Khatav tahsil having very low rainfall. There is drought prone area and lies in the rain shadow area. The rain fed cultivation has provided seasonal employment opportunities, resulting into out migration of Scheduled Caste population occurred. There is no industry due to lack of resources as well limited economic growth. The population seeking job opportunities out side the region, resulted out migration is in mainly Koregaon, Man and Khatav tahsil.

D) LOW PERCENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (4.01 - 8 percent)

The low percent of Scheduled Caste population covers by Khandala, Wai, Koregaon and Patan tahsil. It was recorded 4.06 %, 4.52 %, 7.92 % and 7.75 percent respectively. Koregaon tahsil moved up from low percent category to moderate percent category after 1981 and again come down to low percent category. It was noted Khandala 4.27 %, Wai 4.76 %, Patan 7.27 % and Koregaon 7.63 percent.

Table No. 3.3 represents that the proportion of low percent of total population region. This region covered by Man, Wai, Jaoli and Khandala tahsil. It was observed low percent of total population. In this category Wai, Jaoli and Patan tahsil having heavy rainfall, where as Khandala lies dry area. This category covered undulating topography with high land zone. Due to adverse geographical conditions have low economic development and there is less employment opportunity because of absence any industrial development and lack of resources. There fore the proportion of Scheduled Caste population is low and also total population as compare to other tahsil of the study region is low.

E) VERY LOW PERCENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE

POPULATION (Below 4 percent)

It is observed in the Table No. 3.2 and Fig. No.3.2 that Mahableshwar, and Jaoli tahsil covered very low percent of Scheduled Caste population during 1981. It was recorded that 2.01 percent and 2.03 percent respectively in the year 1981. After 1981 Mahableshwar and Jaoli recorded decreasing in Scheduled Caste population it was noted 1.21 and 1.67 percent respectively.

According to the proportion of total population low percent noticed in only in Mahableshwar tahsil and remained their position up to 2001. It was 1.79 percent in 1981 and 1.94 percent in 2001.

Mahableshwar and Jaoli tahsil having adverse geographical conditions have limited economic growth. These tahsils covered undulating topography with high land zone. In this category having thick forest, hill topped with full of grasses. This zone covered laterite soil and less development of agricultural activity. This tahsil marked low economic development as well as no employment opportunities because of absence of any industrial development and lack of resources. Lack of irrigation facilities and undulating topography, resulted no scope for agricultural development. The regional imbalances and poor employment opportunities have resulted to out migration of Scheduled Caste population and also total population.

3.3 POPULATION DENSITY

The analysis of population density holds immense significance for population geographers, as its successful understanding and analysis of entire demographic character of an area.

Density of population is a simple concept of relating population size to the land area with a view to assessing crudely the pressure of population upon the resources of area. Thus, it is a measure of the incidence of population concentration and is generally expressed in terms of persons per sq. kilometer, or per sq. mile of land area rather

than of gross area. The numerator in this calculation is area. (Chandana 2006)

The term 'density of population' indicates the man land ratio. This is calculated by dividing the numbers of persons of a country or region by the total land area. Density depends on many natural and human factors, such as soil, rainfall, climate, economic resources, and the stage of economic growth and so on. Since these factors differ in many places, density will also differ. Density measures the degree of population concentration in a particular area. (Ghosh 1985)

The regional contrasts in the density and distribution of population have governed by a variety of factors. Such contrasts show by many attempts. Many attempts have been made to compute the relationship between population and area. Many geographers have made frequent use of the arithmetic, agricultural and physiological densities. All those focused on the man land ratio.

3.3.1 TRENDS IN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 3.4 and Fig No. 3.3 shows that decadal density pattern of Scheduled Caste population in relation to total population. According to Table No. 3.4 Scheduled Caste population recorded 12 persons per sq. km. in the year 1981. It was observed that 9 persons per sq. km. in rural area, where as 62 persons per sq. km in urban area in the study region. In the next decade i. e. 1991 Scheduled Caste population density is found 22 persons per sq. km. it is observed that 19 persons and 170 persons per sq. km. in urban area of the study region.

The density of Scheduled Caste population increased after 1981, and recorded 23 persons per sq. km. in 2001. On the other hand side 21 persons per sq. km. in rural and 104 persons per sq. km. in urban area of the study region. It is noted that density of Scheduled Caste population is lower than the total population. The density of Scheduled Caste population and total population have recorded

Table No. 3.4

SATARA DISTRICT: DENSITY OF POPULATION

Category	T R U	Persons Per Sq. Km.				Fluctuations in Density		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
TOTAL POPULATION	T	165	194	233	268	29	39	35
	R	145	175	208	240	30	33	32
	U	709	751	1502	915	42	751	-587
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	T	09	12	22	23	3	10	1
	R	07	09	19	21	2	10	2
	U	48	62	170	104	14	108	-66

T = Total, R = Rural, U = Urban

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

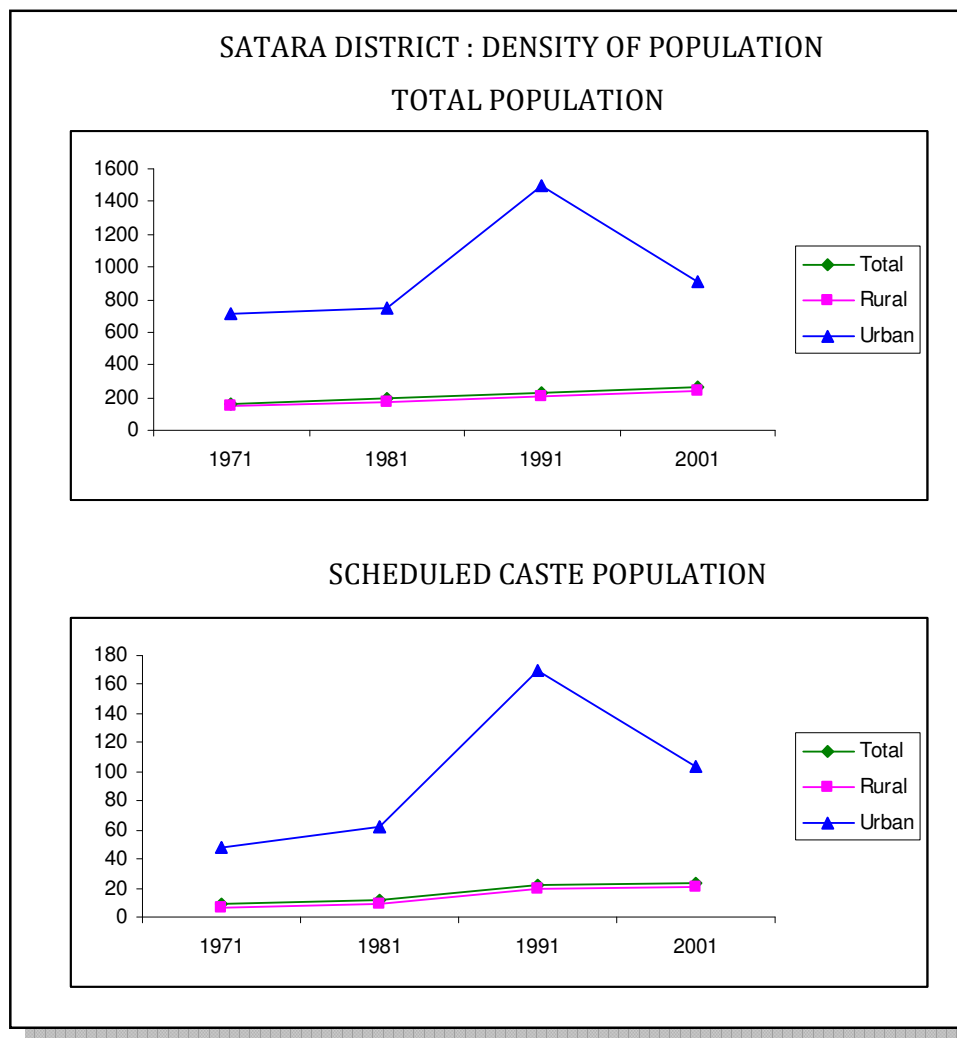


Fig. No. 3.3

increasing trend, but the trend of increasing in density of total population is higher than the density of Scheduled Caste population.

In the year 1981 density of total population were recorded 194 persons per sq. km. with 175 persons in rural and 751 persons per sq. km. in urban area of the study region. Where as 268 persons per sq. km. recorded in 2001, with 240 persons in rural and 915 persons per sq. km. in urban area in the study region.

It was found that according to Scheduled Caste population after 1991 density reported decreasing trend, and increasing in rural density but very low trend. According to total population after 1991 density recorded increasing trend but decreasing in urban density. It was noted 1502 persons per sq. km. in 1991, with decreasing trend recorded 915 persons per sq. km. in 2001 among the total population.

3.3.2 ARIMATHIC DENSITY

Arithmetic density is nothing but the man land ratio. If people are dispersed widely and evenly over an area, the estimated figure for density becomes highly significant. Arithmetic density is too crude a method for measuring the concentration of life. (Ghosh 1985)

3.3.3 TAHSILWISE ARIMATHIC DENSITY OF

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 3.5 and Fig. No. 3.4 represents that the tahsil wise arithmetic density pattern of Scheduled Caste population in the study region, during the year 1981 to2001. Table No. 3.6 and Fig. No. 3.4 indicates the decadal variation in the study region of Scheduled Caste and total population. According to arithmetic density, in view of Scheduled Caste population, the study region divided into five density region. Like as very high population density region, high population density region, moderate population density region, low population density region, very low population density region.

A) VERY HIGH DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 41 persons per sq. km.)

Table No. 3.5 indicated that very high density of Scheduled Caste population recorded in Karad tahsil. It was 53 persons per sq. km. in 1981. Tahsil Satara moved up from high density category to very high density category after 1991. In 2001 Karad and Satara tahsil recorded very high density of Scheduled Caste population, noted 55 and 47 persons per sq. km. respectively. These tahsils observed increasing trend in arithmetic density.

According to total population very high density was recorded in Satara (421) and Karad (475) persons per sq. km. in the year 1991, as well as 516 and 561 persons per sq. km. in 2001 respectively. These two tahsil noticed very highest population density of total population, with increasing trend.

The Karad and Satara tahsils covers the area of Krishna, Koyana River basin and its tributary, where there well developed irrigation facilities attributed commercial agriculture. Commercial activities and industrial development provides employment opportunities to the population. There fore very high density of Scheduled Caste and total population occurred.

B) HIGH DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (31- 40 persons per sq. Km.)

During the year 1981 there was no recorded density of Scheduled Caste population between 31- 40 (high density) persons per sq. km. in the study region. After 1981 Phaltan (31) and Satara (39) persons per sq. km. recorded, with increasing trend of Scheduled Caste population density by 14 and 18 persons per sq.km, in the year 1991 respectively. In the year 2001 Phaltan noted 36 persons per sq. km. and Satara moved up from high density category to very high density category.

According to the total population density recorded in Satara (320) and Karad (358) persons per sq. km. in 1981. Satara and Karad

Table No. 3.5

TAHSILWISE DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Persons per Sq. Km.				Fluctuations in Density		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	06	11	16	13	5	5	-3
2	Jaoli	02	03	04	05	1	1	1
3	Wai	06	09	17	19	3	8	2
4	Patan	06	07	14	14	1	7	0
5	Satara	16	21	39	47	5	18	8
6	Khandala	06	09	16	16	3	7	0
7	Khatav	09	12	19	19	3	7	0
8	Man	07	09	16	16	2	7	0
9	Phaltan	12	17	31	36	5	14	5
10	Koregaon	09	11	22	20	2	11	2
11	Karad	20	27	53	55	7	26	2

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

Table No. 3.6

TAHSILWISE DENSITY OF TOTAL POPULATION

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Persons Per Sq. Km.				Fluctuations in Density		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	134	161	200	245	27	39	45
2	Jaoli	103	118	136	144	15	18	8
3	Wai	211	241	271	306	30	30	35
4	Patan	156	175	208	226	19	33	18
5	Satara	262	320	421	516	58	101	95
6	Khandala	137	157	193	229	20	36	36
7	Khatav	135	154	207	231	19	53	24
8	Man	84	101	127	138	17	26	11
9	Phaltan	158	190	228	261	32	38	33
10	Koregaon	174	202	244	275	28	42	31
11	Karad	291	358	475	561	67	117	86

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

TAHSILWISE ARITHMETIC DENSITY

moved up from high density category to very high density category after 1991. Tahsil Wai recorded very high density of population, with noted 306 persons per sq. km. in 2001. (Table No. 3.6 and Fig. No. 3.4)

Due to urbanization, provides employment opportunities and development of agricultural as well as agro based industries attributed to increasing in Scheduled Caste and total population density in the study region.

C) MODERATE DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CAST POPULATION (21-30 persons per sq. km.)

It is observed from table 3.5 and Fig No. 3.4 that moderate density of Scheduled Caste population during the year 1981 was confined to Karad and Satara tahsil. It was recorded 27 and 21 persons per sq. km. respectively. After 1991 Koregaon (22 persons per sq. km) tahsil acquired this category in 1891. But the tahsil Koregaon (20 persons per sq. km.) decreasing density trend of Scheduled Caste population in 2001.

According to the total population density, moderate density confined in Wai (241) and Koregaon (202) persons per sq. km. in 1981. After 1981 Patan (208), Khatav (207), Phaltan (228 persons per sq. km.) acquired this category and remained their position up to 2001. During 2001 Mahableshwar (245) and Khandala (229 persons per sq. km.) moved up into this category.

Satara, Karad and Wai tahsil covers the fertile central plain of Krishna Koyana and its tributary, where there irrigation facilities provided employment opportunities as agricultural workers. Agro-based industries and sugarcane cultivation led to establishment of sugar factory supply employment.

D) LOW DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CAST POPULATION (11-20 persons per sq. km.)

Table no. 3.5 shows that low density of Scheduled Caste population was recorded in Mahableshwar, Khatav, Phaltan and

Koregaon tahsil during the year 1981. It was 11, 12, 17, and 11 persons per sq. km. respectively. It includes tahsils in high land zone in the west and tahsils in the drought prone area in the east. Such conditions were not many changes up to 2001, where as Wai tahsil increasing population density in 1991. It was noted 17 persons per sq. km. in the 1991, and 19 persons per sq. km, in 2001. Koregaon tahsil decreased Scheduled Caste population density after 1991. It was recorded 20 persons per sq. km. in 2001.

As compare to the total population of the region Mahableshwar, Khatav, Phaltan, Koregaon, Jaoli, Patan, Khandala and Man tahsil having a low population density (101-200 persons per sq. km.) in the year 1981. Khatav, Patan and Phaltan tahsil moved up to moderate density category in 1991. Only the tahsils Jaoli (144 persons per sq. km.) and Man (138 persons per sq. km.) remaining their position in this category in 2001.

It is observed that these area having less development of agricultural and irrigation facilities, as well as lack of employment opportunities in eastern part, and also more hilly area in western part of the study region.

In 2001 Mahableshwar decreased density of Scheduled Caste population trend. Scarcity of food and water, lack of employment , less economic development have led to decline the density of Scheduled Caste population. Wai and Patan tahsil have low density of Scheduled Caste population. The adverse topography, lack of resources, absence of industry resulting unemployment, which encourages people to migrate for seeking jobs out side the region. In the north eastern Khandala and Khatav, Man in the eastern tahsils having drought prone area causes lack of irrigation, limited agricultural development and economic growth. There are small sizes of towns and large size of rural settlements reveals low density of Scheduled Caste and total population.

E) VERY LOW DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE

POPULATION (Below 10 persons per sq. km.)

Table No. 3.5 shows that in the year 1981 Jaoli (3), Wai (9), Patan (7), Khandala (9), Man (9 persons per sq. km.) have recorded very low population density of Scheduled Caste population. This tahsil have high land zone, drought prone area adverse climatic and topographical condition.

During the year 1991 only Jaoli tahsil remained their position in this category. But Patan, Khandala and Man tahsil moved up their position from very low density category to low density category. In 2001 only Jaoli tahsil remained their position in this category among the Scheduled Caste.

According to the total population in the year 1971, only Man tahsil recorded very low density of total population. It was noted 84 persons per sq. km. after 1971 Man tahsil moved up to low population density category. This has due to poor economic growth, undulating topography, coarse shallow soil, less development of agricultural and irrigation facilities, less employment opportunities responsible for the low density of Scheduled Caste and total population.

3.3.4 URBAN DENSITY

Urban density is an expression of the ratio between total urban population and total urban area. Urban density is an important component in measuring the quality of urban life. Urban density gives an idea about functional arrangement, development activities in the city and over all planning. All these are helpful for better economic life.

Urbanization is regarded as an index of the level of socio-economic development of a country. It is in this context that the study of urban density assumes importance in population geography. (Ghosh 1985)

3.3.5 TAHSIL WISE URBAN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 3.7 and Fig No. 3.5 represents that urban density of Scheduled Caste population in the study region, over the period of 1981 to 2001. It was observed that urban density of Scheduled Caste population differ from tahsil to tahsil. Due to employment opportunities, development in socio-economic condition and degree of urbanizations results in higher density than the rural or general population density. According to urban density of Scheduled Caste population study region have been grouped into five urban density categories.

A) VERY HIGH URBAN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 2001 persons per sq. km.)

It was observed that in the year 1991 Karad (2245 persons per sq. km.) noted very highest density of Scheduled Caste population, and decreasing after 1991. It was recorded 892 persons per sq. km. in 2001.

Table No. 3.7 shows that Satara tahsil noted very highest urban density of Scheduled Caste population. It was 2335 persons per sq. in 2001. Satara tahsil moved up to very high urban density region after 1991. It was noted 2335 persons per sq. km. in 2001.

According to the total population Wai (6794), Satara (10213), Karad (21403) persons per sq. km. recorded very highest urban density of total population of the study region in the year 1981. It was observed increasing trend of urban density. Tahsil Phaltan (6197 persons per sq. km.) moved up in this category from high urban density category after 1981. During 2001 Wai, Satara, and Karad observed very high urban density of total population.

In the study region Satara and Karad tahsils have developed commercial activities which serve to the surrounding area. These urban centers has created industrial development, improved employment opportunities resulted concentration of Scheduled Caste

Table No. 3.7

TAHSILWISE URBAN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Persons Per Sq. Km.				Fluctuations in Urban Density		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	19	10	63	13	-9	53	-50
2	Jaoli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Wai	290	458	569	350	168	111	-219
4	Patan	22	-	177	231	-	-	54
5	Satara	637	969	1366	2335	332	397	969
6	Khandala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Khatav	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Man	171	18	29	30	-153	11	1
9	Phaltan	154	336	1050	550	182	714	-500
10	Koregaon	20	32	61	40	12	29	-21
11	Karad	90	1230	2245	892	1140	1015	-1573

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

Table No. 3.8

TAHSILWISE URBAN DENSITY OF TOTAL POPULATION

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Persons Per Sq. Km.				Fluctuations in Urban Density		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	190	264	785	967	74	521	182
2	Jaoli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Wai	5844	6794	6428	7601	950	-366	1173
4	Patan	545	-	1764	2014	-	-	250
5	Satara	8101	1213	12377	22055	2112	2164	9678
6	Khandala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Khatav	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Man	154	167	216	232	13	49	16
9	Phaltan	2525	3188	6197	3479	663	3009	-2718
10	Koregaon	401	453	604	228	52	151	-376
11	Karad	1983	21403	22195	23474	19420	792	1279

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

TAHSILWISE URBAN DENSITY

and total population. Satara and Karad are the tahsils headquarters, developed education facilities, commercial and trade centers, agro-based industries serve good service to the nearest area.

B) HIGH URBAN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE

POPULATION (Above 1201-1600 persons per sq. km.)

Table No. 3.7 shows that high density of Scheduled Caste population. It was noted in Karad 2245 persons per sq.km. in the year 1981. This tahsil observed increasing trend in urban density of Scheduled Caste population from 1981 to 2001. According to census 1991 Satara tahsil was recorded high urban density of Scheduled Caste population. It was noted 1366 persons per sq. km.

In relation to the total population high density is observed in the tahsil Phaltan from 1981 to 2001. It was found increasing trend in urban density.

It is found that urban density of Scheduled Caste population was high in the study area where found industrial development and commercial agricultural pattern in the study area. All these area already have high density of total population. These urban area resulted high density of Scheduled Caste population, due to more employment opportunities in industrial sector, commercial and trade activities. Commercial agricultural agro-based industries, education facilities to serve to nearest area, resulted high urban density of population occurred.

C) MODERATE URBAN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE

POPULATION (Above 801-1200 persons per sq. km)

According to moderate urban density of Scheduled Caste population, it was noted in Satara 969 persons per sq. km. in 1981. Phaltan tahsil reported 1050 persons per sq. km. in 1991. Karad tahsil observed 892 persons per sq. km. in 2001. It is found that Phaltan and Karad tahsils noticed decreasing trend in urban density

of Scheduled Caste population. Phaltan noted 550 persons per sq. km. in 2001.

As compare to the total population in the study region Phaltan and Patan recorded moderate population density. It was observed 3188 persons per sq. km. in Phaltan in 1981, and 2014 persons per sq. km. in Patan tahsil in 2001. After 1991 Phaltan tahsil moved down to moderate population density category as well as Patan tahsil moved up from low density category to moderate density category. (Table No. 3.8 and Fig. No. 3.5)

D) LOW URBAN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE

POPULATION (Above 401-800 persons per sq. km)

The region of low density of Scheduled Caste population had ranging from 401 to 800 persons per sq. km. Tahsil Phaltan and Wai indicated under this category. (Table No. 3.7 and Fig. No. 3.5). Wai recorded 458 persons per sq. km. in 1981, and 569 persons per sq. km. in 1991. After 1991 Wai decreasing in 219 persons per sq. km. and observed 350 persons per sq. km. Phaltan tahsil noted 550 persons per sq. km. in 2001. After 1991 Phaltan moved down from moderate density category to low density category, as well as Wai moved down from low density category to very low density category among the Scheduled Caste.

As compare to the total population, (Table No. 3.8 and Fig. No.3.5) during 1991 low density observed in Patan tahsil. It was 1764 persons per sq. km. This tahsil recorded low density of population, due to resource scarcity and less development of commercial and industrial activities. Topographical and climatic condition affected on density of population.

E) VERY LOW URBAN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE

POPULATION (Below 400 persons per sq. km)

Very low urban density of Scheduled Caste population noted in the tahsils Mahableshwar, Man, Koregaon, Wai, and Phaltan. (Table No. 3.7 and Fig. 3.5) Mahableshwar noted very lowest urban density

of Scheduled Caste population in the year 1981. It was 10 persons per sq. km. In 1991 Mahableshwar increased in density, and observed 63 persons per sq. km. But during the year 2001 Scheduled Caste density decreasing and noted 13 persons per sq. km. tahsil Man is another tahsil, where Scheduled Caste urban density recorded 18 persons per sq. km. in 1981. This tahsil found increasing trend in Scheduled Caste population urban density. It was noticed 30 persons per sq. km. in 2001. Koregaon tahsil covers 32 persons in 1981 and 40 persons per sq. km. in 2001.

According to the total population Mahableshwar, Man, Koregaon and Patan tahsils observed very low population density, due to adverse geographical condition. It was observed 232 and 228 persons per sq. km. in Man and Koregaon tahsils respectively in 2001, where as 264 persons per sq. km. noted in Mahableshwar in the year 2001.

Man, Phaltan, and Koregaon tahsils lies in rain shadow area, where as Mahableshwar and Patan tahsil consisting of high land zone, undulating topography and heavy rainfall. Due these adverse topographical and climatic conditions have limited economic growth and less development of other economic activities. Hence these tahsils observed very low urban density of population.

3.3.6 RURAL DENSITY

Rural density of population is the ratio between the total rural land and total rural population. Rural density differs in many places because density depends on many natural and economic factors. If the rural density of population is very high and if the land area not sufficiently productive, resulted over population. Rural density gives an idea about human resources and helpful for planning of this particular region.

The actual numbers, the relative proportion, and the rural density of the Scheduled Caste population are of great importance in the understanding of the socio-economic character of areas. (Mukerji 1971)

3.3.7 TAHSIL WISE RURAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 3.9 and Fig. No. 3.6 shows that rural density pattern of Scheduled Caste population in the study region. There is a great variation in density pattern. The study region grouped into five categories for the better analysis. i. e. very high, high, moderate, low and very low density.

A) VERY HIGH RURAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 33 persons per s. km.)

According to Scheduled Caste population, Karad tahsil noticed very highest rural density in the year 1991 and 2001. It was recorded 47 persons and 44 persons per sq. km. respectively. But the trends of rural density are decreasing from 1991 to 2001. Karad tahsil decreased with 3 persons per sq. km. in 2001. (Table No. 3.9 and Fig. No. 3.6)

As compare to the total population Karad tahsil is already noted very high rural density in the year 1991 and 2001. It was noticed 417 persons and 488 persons per sq. km respectively. (Table No. 3.10 and Fig. No. 3.6)

These tahsils facilitated river irrigation from Krishna, Koyana and its tributaries, resulted flourished agricultural economy considerably. Development of agriculture raised the demand for workers and in migration attributed to increasing in rural density of Scheduled Caste and total population.

B) HIGH RURAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 25-32 persons per s. km.)

The rural density of Scheduled Caste population between 25 to 32 persons per sq. km. means high density recorded in Satara and Phaltan tahsils. In the year 1991 Satara recorded 27 persons per sq. km. Phaltan tahsil observed 25 persons per sq. km. in 1991, 30

Table No. 3.9**TAHSILWISE RURAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Persons Per Sq. Km.				Fluctuations in Rural Density		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	04	14	10	05	10	-4	-5
2	Jaoli	02	03	04	05	1	1	1
3	Wai	05	07	13	14	2	6	1
4	Patan	06	07	13	12	1	6	-1
5	Satara	09	11	27	24	2	16	-3
6	Khandala	06	08	16	15	2	8	-1
7	Khatav	08	10	19	16	2	9	-3
8	Man	06	08	15	13	2	7	-2
9	Phaltan	11	15	25	30	4	10	5
10	Koregaon	08	09	19	19	1	10	0
11	Karad	16	22	47	44	6	25	-3

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

Table No. 3.10**TAHSILWISE RURAL DENSITY OF TOTAL POPULATION**

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Persons Per Sq. Km.				Fluctuations in Rural Density		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	213	280	119	126	67	-161	7
2	Jaoli	103	118	136	143	15	18	7
3	Wai	176	201	230	256	25	29	26
4	Patan	149	175	201	204	26	26	3
5	Satara	191	231	315	309	40	84	-6
6	Khandala	137	157	193	206	20	39	13
7	Khatav	135	154	207	190	19	53	-17
8	Man	75	97	122	118	22	25	-4
9	Phaltan	137	163	192	226	26	29	34
10	Koregaon	161	178	213	257	17	35	44
11	Karad	249	308	417	448	59	109	31

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

TAHSILWISE RURAL DENSITY MAP

persons per sq. km. in 2001. It was highest rural density of Scheduled Caste population. (Fig. No. 3.6)

According to the total population of the study region high rural density of total population is noticed in Satara tahsil. It was 315 persons per sq. km. in 1991. The rural density decreasing in 2001, with recorded 309 persons per sq. km. in Satara.

Phaltan and Satara tahsils are administrative centers, where commercial activity and trade, sugarcane industries, attributed employment opportunities. Irrigation facilities flourished agricultural economy, in turn encouraging employment opportunities. Satara tahsil having industrial sector, developed agriculture and sugarcane industries attributed high density. All these reasons resulted high rural density of Scheduled Caste and total population in the study region.

As compare to the total population moderate rural density of population covers by Mahableshwar, Wai, and Satara in 1981 and Wai, Patan, Khatav, and Koregaon in 1991, tahsils like Wai, Patan, Khandala, Phaltan, and Koregaon in 2001. Table No. 3.10 clearly shows that moderate rural density observed in Wai (256), Patan (204), Khandala (206), Phaltan (226) and Koregaon (257) persons per sq. km. during in 2001. It is found that Satara, Man and Khatav noted decreasing trend in rural density of total population, where as Mahableshwar, Wai, Patan, Satara, Khandala, Khatav, Man and Karad registered Man and Karad registered decreasing trend in rural density of Scheduled Caste population in 2001.

C) LOW RURAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 9-16 persons per s. km.)

Table No. 3.9 indicates that low rural density of Scheduled Caste population (9-16 persons per sq. km.) in the study region. According to census 1981 Koregaon (9), Phaltan (15), Khatav (10), Satara (11) and Mahableshwar (14) persons per sq. km. recorded low rural density of Scheduled Caste population. Khatav and Koregaon observed increasing trend in rural density in 1991. In the year 2001

Man (13), Khatav (16), Khandala (15), Patan (12), Mahableshwar (5) persons per sq. km. recorded decreasing trend of rural density of Scheduled Caste population.

According to the total population of the study region low rural density of population noticed in Mahableshwar (126), Khatav (190), Man (118) and Jaoli (143) persons per sq. km. in 2001. There were no much changes in rural density from 1981 to 2001. (Table No. 3.10 and Fig. No. 3.6)

Tahsils including this category are having adverse topographical conditions. Mahableshwar and Patan tahsils hilly area, heavy rainfall, poor soil and less developed transportation facilities. This conditions resulting into low rural density of Scheduled Caste as well as total population. Man and Khatav tahsils having absence of rainfall, created less agricultural development. Poor soil, less developed irrigation facilities, lack of resources resulted limited economic growth resulted less scope to industrial development. In this category found small and scattered villages and absence of towns. Therefore, these tahsils recorded low rural density of population.

D) VERY LOW RURAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 8 persons per s. km.)

Fig. No. 3.6 shows that low rural density pattern of Scheduled Caste population. Very lowest rural density recorded in Jaoli 3 persons per sq. km, in 1981, where as 5 persons per sq. km in 2001. Man is another tahsil which noted 8 persons per sq. km in 1981, as well as Mahableshwar recorded 5 persons per sq. km. in 2001. The trend of rural density of Scheduled Caste population observed decreasing from 1981 to 2001.

As compare to the total population Man tahsil already lies in the category of low rural density of total population. It is observed that out of 11 tahsils Khatav tahsil noted decreasing trend of rural density pattern in the study region. It was noticed 207 persons per sq. k in 1991, where as 190 persons per sq. km. in 2001, with decreasing 17

persons per sq. km. Man tahsil moved up from very low rural density category to low rural density category after 1991.

Jaoli and Mahableshwar tahsils are having heavy rainfall, poor transportation facilities. In these tahsils less developed facilities attributed low growth in agriculture and less economic development, resulted less employment opportunities occurred. The tahsil Man lies in drought prone area and having poor unfertile soil, less irrigation facilities and shortage of drinking water. There is no scope for industrial development. There fore less employment opportunities attributed out migration and found very low rural density of Scheduled Caste as well as total population.

3.3.8 PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY

Densities are also calculated for cultivable areas, and are known in France as physiological densities. They are preferable to crude densities for a country, but they must be used judiciously, as land which is not cultivable is not necessarily unproductive. (Clarke 1977)

More meaning densities are has been obtained by relating size of population to the amount of agricultural land. Physiological density is a ratio between total population and total cultivated land area and is expressed in terms o persons per sq. km. of cultivated land. By excluding the uncultivated land, an attempted has been made to arrive at a better man-land ratio. (Chandana 2006)

Physiological density substitutes arable land for total area in the man-land ratio. It omits the unproductive land from consideration. Physiological density takes into account from consideration. (Ghosh 1985)

3.3.9 TAHSIL WISE PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 3.11 and Fig. No. 3.7 represents that the pattern of physiological density of Scheduled Caste population in the study region, registered decreasing trend. The study region has been grouped into three categories according to physiological density of

Scheduled Caste population from 1981 to 2001. i. e. high, moderate and low physiological density.

A) HIGH PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 0.4 persons per sq. km.)

Table No. 3.11 represents that high physiological density (above 0.4 persons per sq. km.) was recorded in Satara (0.6), Wai (0.4), Phaltan (0.4) and Koregaon 0.4 persons per sq. km. in 1981. Wai tahsil observed decreasing trend and moved down to moderate category after 1981. Phaltan (0.5), Karad (0.5) and Satara (0.6) persons per sq. km. noted increasing trend, with remained their position up to 2001, among the Scheduled Caste.

It is observed that high physiological density of Scheduled Caste population in the area, where commercial agricultural taken place. Sugarcane and wheat cropped area supply more employment opportunities. And these areas already have high arithmetic density.

As compare to the total population Wai (420), Mahableshwar (553), Satara (222) and Karad (516) persons per sq. km recorded in 1981. These tahsils remained their position up to 2001. Tahsil Patan (584), Phaltan (412) and Koregaon (408 persons per sq. km.) moved up from moderate physiological density category in 2001. (Table No. 3.12 and Fig No. 3.7)

B) MODERATE PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (0.2-0.4 persons per sq. km.)

According to census 1981 Patan (0.3) and Khandala (0.3) persons per sq. km. noted moderate physiological density of Scheduled Caste population. Wai (0.3 persons per sq. km.) includes in this category during 1991, where as Man (0.3) and Jaoli (0.3 persons per sq. km.) moved up from low physiological density category in 2001.

Table No. 3.11

TAHSILWISE PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Persons Per Sq. Km.				Fluctuations in Physiological Density		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.2
2	Jaoli	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0	0.1	-0.2
3	Wai	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0	0.1	-0.1
4	Patan	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0	0.1	0
5	Satara	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0	0
6	Khandala	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0.1
7	Khatav	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	0	-0.1
8	Man	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0	0.1
9	Phaltan	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	-0.1
10	Koregaon	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1
11	Karad	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	-0.1

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

Table No. 3.12

TAHSIL WISE PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY OF TOTAL POPULATION

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Persons Per Sq. Km.				Fluctuations in Physiological Density		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	371	553	664	2490	182	111	1826
2	Jaoli	168	201	223	289	33	22	66
3	Wai	290	420	403	560	130	-17	66
4	Patan	212	283	331	584	71	48	253
5	Satara	353	522	651	780	169	129	129
6	Khandala	168	213	317	287	45	104	-30
7	Khatav	158	215	312	273	57	97	-39
8	Man	127	197	285	269	70	88	-16
9	Phaltan	203	265	325	412	62	60	87
10	Koregaon	229	301	364	408	72	63	44
11	Karad	388	516	503	706	128	-13	203

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

TAHSILWISE PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY

In relation to the total population Jaoli (201), Patan (283), Khandala (213), Khatav (215), Phaltan (265) and Koregaon (301) persons per sq. km. recorded moderate physiological density of the total population in 1981. These tahsils remained their position up to 1991. After 1991 only Khandala and Man lies in this category. (Table No. 3.12 and Fig. No. 3.7)

The tahsils including moderate physiological density category having less employment opportunities due to less development of industry, scarcity of rainfall and poor agriculture in Man, Khatav and Phaltan tahsils. Wai and Jaoli tahsils observed high land zone, undulating topography, heavy rainfall, poor soil resulted poor agriculture taken place. Less availability of employment resulted in moderate physiological density.

C) LOW PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY OF SCHEDULED

CASTE POPULATION (Below 0.2 persons per sq. km.)

Fig No. 3.7 represents that during 1981 Jaoli (0.2), Khatav (0.2), Man (0.2) and Koregaon (0.2 persons per sq. km.) recorded low physiological density of Scheduled Caste population. These tahsils remained their position in this category from 1981 to 2001. Mahableshwar (o.2 persons per sq. km.) tahsil moved down to this category in 2001.

According to the total population of the study region Man tahsil belongs to the low physiological density category in 1981. After 1981 this tahsil moved up to moderate density category. Man tahsil having unproductive soil, dry farming and lack of industry as well resources, resulted low density of population.

3.4 SUMMARY

The study of Scheduled Caste focused to explain pattern of distribution and density of Scheduled Caste population in Satara district from 1981 to 2001. In the study region Scheduled Caste population distributed unevenly. Out of 11 tahsils, some tahsils have densely concentration and in others have very sparse. The

distribution of Scheduled Caste population is mostly related by economic and topographical conditions of the different part of the study region.

The study region have base of agricultural economy. The economic structures of the study region brought significant change by diffusion of agricultural innovations and development of irrigation facilities. The land less agricultural worker can be attributed where demand of agricultural labors is increased, due to change in economic condition. These impacts reflected in the population structure of the study region.

The study region constitutes 6.21 percent of Scheduled Caste population in 1981. It was increasing with 3.29 points in 1991. The proportion of Scheduled Caste population decreasing 0.74 points, with recorded 8.76 percent in 2001. Out of total Scheduled Caste population 82.08 percent in rural area and 17.40 in urban area observed in 1981. As it is 82.08 percent in rural area and 17.92 percent in urban area in 2001. It means Scheduled Caste population decreasing in rural area and increasing in urban area after 1991.

According to the total population 98.96 percent was found in rural area and 13.04 percent in urban area in 1981. In 2001 noted about total population decreasing proportion of rural population. It is found those 85.83 percent in rural area and 13.86 percent in urban area.

Tahsils wise proportion of Scheduled Caste population indicates that very high proportion observed in Phaltan, Karad and Satara tahsils. The highest proportion of Scheduled Caste population was in Karad tahsil (21.56 percent) in 2001. As well lowest proportion recorded in Mahableshwar tahsil (1.2 percent) in 2001. In the study period tahsil of highest and lowest proportion of Scheduled Caste population was same.

According to the proportion of total population in the study region very high proportion was observed in Karad tahsil from 1981 to 2001. It was found 1.79 percent in 1981 and 18.77 percent in 2001. Satara tahsil moved up to this category in 2001, with recorded

16.09 percent. As it is very lowest proportion of total population noted in Mahableshwar from 1981 to 2001. It was found 1.79 percent in 1981 and 1.94 percent in 2001.

It is observed that densities of Scheduled Caste and total population have been fluctuating with in study period. The density of Scheduled Caste population recorded lower than the density of total population. According to 1981 census density of Scheduled Caste population recorded 12 persons per sq. km. in the study region, where as 194 persons per sq. km. noted by density total population. In the year 1991 density of Scheduled Caste were 22 persons per sq. km. where as 233 persons per sq. km of total population. It means Scheduled Caste density increasing with 10 persons per sq. km. and density of total population increasing with 39 persons per sq. km. in the decade 1981 to 1991.

After 1991 density of Scheduled Caste recorded with increasing trend, with 23 persons per sq. km. it was increasing with 1 person per sq. km. but total population increasing with 25 persons per sq. km and recorded 268 persons per sq. km. in 2001

In the decade 1981 to 1991 density of Scheduled Caste increased with 10 persons per sq. km. and the decade 1991 to 2001 increased with only 1 person per sq. km. As compare to total population in the decade 1981 to 1991 density increased with 39 persons per sq. km. and the decade 1991 to 2001 with 25 persons per sq. km. There is observed spatial variation in density pattern of Scheduled Caste, as well as total population and registered increasing trend during the study period.

According to tahsil wise arithmetic density of Scheduled Caste population, it was observed that spatio temporal changes in density pattern of Scheduled Caste population. Entire study region recorded increasing trend of density from 1971 to 1991. After 1991 Koregaon and Mahableshwar tahsil noted decreasing trend in density of Scheduled Caste population. In the decade 1991 to 2001, Koregaon decreased with 2 persons per sq. km. and Mahableshwar decreased with 3 persons per sq. km.

The lowest density of Scheduled Caste population in 2001 found 5 persons per sq. km in Jaoli, and having very lowest increasing trend. According to census 2001, tahsil Karad recorded highest density of Scheduled Caste. (55 persons per sq. km.), have very low increasing trend. Only tahsil Phaltan and Satara has having increasing trend in density of Scheduled Caste population than the other tahsil of the study region.

The highest density of total population noticed in Karad tahsil (561 persons per sq km.) in 2001, but highest increasing trend recorded in Satara tahsil in 2001. The lowest density of total population observed in Man from 1981 to 2001, with recorded 138 persons per sq. km. in 2001.

Tahsil wise urban density of Scheduled Caste population observed Mahableshwar tahsil having very lowest density with noticed 13 persons per sq. km. in 2001. It is represents decreasing trend from 1991. Except Satara and Patan tahsil remaining 9 tahsils recorded decreasing trend in urban density of Scheduled Caste population. Only Satara observed highest urban density of Scheduled Caste population in 2001, with 969 persons per sq. km.

According to the total population very lowest urban density noted in Man, with recorded 167 persons per sq. km in 1981, as well as tahsil Koregaon recorded very lowest urban density. (228 persons per sq. km. in 2001). In Koregaon and Phaltan observed decreasing trend after 1991. The highest urban density of total population found in Karad tahsil (23475 persons per sq. km.) in 2001. But highest increasing trend observed in Satara, with 9678 persons per sq. km. as well as lowest increasing trend observed in Man tahsil 16 persons per sq. km. in the decade 1991 to 2001.

Tahsil wise study of rural density of Scheduled Caste population noticed that decreasing trend in Mahableshwar, Patan, Wai, Khandala, Satara, Khatav, Man and Karad tahsils in the decade 1991 to 2001. Only the tahsil Phaltan recorded increasing trend in rural density. In the same decade, according to total population Satara, Khatav and Man tahsils observed decreasing trend in rural density.

The highest increasing trend in rural density of total population recorded in Koregaon tahsil. Karad, Wai and Phaltan tahsils also observed notable increasing trend in rural density of total population in the study region.

According to physiological density of Scheduled Caste population, it is found that negative trend during the study period. About total population increasing trend observed. The lowest physiological density noted in Man, with 269 persons per sq. km. in 2001, where as Karad tahsil noticed highest physiological density, with 706 persons per sq. km in 2001. As it is in the year 1981 Man tahsil noticed very lowest physiological density, (197 persons per sq. km.), as well as Satara tahsil recorded very highest (522 persons per sq. km) physiological density in 1981, among the total population.

The central plain zone including Karad, Satara, Wai and Phaltan tahsils have high density of Scheduled Caste and also total population. These tahsils have irrigation facilities, modern agricultural practices, industrial advancement especially sugarcane industry, dairy farming industry and MIDC area resulted economic growth carrying high capacity, attributed more population densities.

The hilly area including Mahableshwar, Jaoli, and Patan tahsils have undulating topography, heavy rainfall, poor soil and poor agriculture, dense forest and poor economic activities causes' low density of population.

The eastern part including Man, Khatav, Koregaon and Khandala tahsils have adverse geographical condition, unfertile soil, and drought prone area, scarcity of water, lack of irrigation, uncertain commutation facilities, and less developed trade facilities, variability in rainfall condition resulted low economic growth. All these adverse condition attributed low density of population in the study region.

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CHAPTER NO. 4

**GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION**

- 4.1 INTRODUCTION**
- 4.2 TREND IN GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 4.2.1 TAHSIL WISE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 4.2.2 TAHSIL WISE MALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 4.2.3 TAHSIL WISE FEMALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 4.2.4 TAHSIL WISE RURAL GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 4.2.5 TAHSIL WISE URBAN GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
- 4.3 SUMMARY**

CHAPTER- 4

GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Population growth is a subject matter of general interest to anthropologist, economists, geographers, demographers and sociologists. Population growth refers to the human population growth in a particular area during specific time. Today population explosions refer to the twentieth century world wide trend of enormous and rapid population growth, resulting from a birth rate higher than the death rate.

The history of population growth is indicative of the constant struggle between Homo sapiens and nature and the success of man in adjusting, controlling and modifying his environment. At each stage of human development along with man's increasing ability to adjust to and control the environment, profound demographic changes have taken place. It is therefore, necessary to study the course of population growth in the content of the course of the development of man. (Bhende and Kanitkar 2004)

Population growth has a special significance for population geographers because growth of population is index of regions economic development as well as cultural back ground of the region.

The study of population growth is becoming increasingly important. This is primarily because the probing of population explosion all over the world has taxed the administrators, planners, economists and so on. It has been source of concern among geographers, demographers, sociologists, anthropologists and politicians on the one hand and social, educational, economic and political institutions on the other. (Hans Raj 1978)

It is obvious that demographic variables birth rate, death rate and migration are responsible for population growth. Birth and in-migration increases population growth where as death and out-migration decrease population growth.

An increasing population gives rise to basic problems pertaining to food, cloth and shelter. The growth of population is a hindrance to the path of progress. It creates the problem of unemployment and leads to a rise in expenditure increases population growth also affect adversely the cost of production in an area. Population is the view point of reference from which all other elements are observed. (Trewartha 1953)

The problem of rapid population growth is one of the most serious confronting mankind and it has gradually assumed frightening proportions. Some thinkers even regarded the problem of explosively population growth as one of major obstacles to the progress.

The rate of natural increase of the population also indicates that very great deal from region to region. The decline in the death rate are to variables the combinations of which have had varied consequences, above all for rhythm of growth of population. (Bearjeu and Garnier 1978)

Growth of population of any area has to be seen in the context of its vital rates. These rates are the function of three basic determinants fertility, mortality and mobility. Population growth determines density, distribution and composition of population. Therefore population growth is the most fundamental demographic process, which is directly associated with other demographic attributes.

The fore going discussion clearly indicates that the socio-economic development in any region is related to both the birth rate and death rate, and these in turn influence the rate of growth of population. Therefore, the study of population growth is immense significance to planning for the future development of national life.

4.2 TRENDS IN GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 4.1 shows that the last three decades (1971-2001) growth of population. The 1971 is just by taking into consideration as

abase year to study of the population growth. The present study is based on the census data. To calculate actual growth rate in the study region, required data of birth rate, death rate and migration of Scheduled Caste population, which has its own limitations. This kind of information is often defective or missing. There is no formal means exists for registering births and deaths, and where there are such registration systems serious defects are noted in their operations. The quantity and quality of reports on migration movement are even more limited.

It is difficult to identify the factors responsible for inter regional variations in growth rates are not available data on births, deaths and migrations in the socio-economic and political situations prevailing in the different regions. (Sawant and Athawale 1994)

The growth of population in the study region, considered for the present study since 1971. From the decade 1971-2001 population growth rate found gradual fluctuation in the study region.

Table No. 4.1 and Fig. No. 4.1 shows that the average growth rate of Scheduled Caste population, as compare to total population in the study region. In the period 1971-1981 growth rate of total population was recorded 24.88 percent, where as 15.21 percent Scheduled Caste population. In the next decade (1981-1991) Scheduled Caste population increased by 1.87 percent and 4.38 percent in 1991-2001. In 1971 Scheduled Caste population was 92832 persons and 246110 persons in 2001. The Scheduled Caste population during 1971-2001 in the study area increased more than double with in 30 years. In the decade 1981-91 Scheduled Caste population increased by 84.01 percent, where as decreased up to 5.62 percent in 1991-2001 decade.

According to the total population in the year 1971 recorded 1511376 persons, where as 2808994 persons in 2001. Through there was 1297618 persons was net increase in total population. In the decade 1971-81 population was increasing with 34.88 percent. After 1991 it was decreased 20.24 and 14.58 percent during 1981-91 and 1991-2001 respectively.

Table No. 4.1
SATARA DISTRICT: POPULATION GROWTH RATE (DECCENIAL)
(In Percent)

Category	T R U	Year		
		1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
TOTAL POPULATION	T	34.88	20.24	14.58
	R	38.06	20.45	12.89
	U	19.65	18.82	23.20
SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION	T	15.21	84.01	05.62
	R	36.40	88.66	02.36
	U	55.12	61.89	23.61

T= Total, R= Rural, U= Urban

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

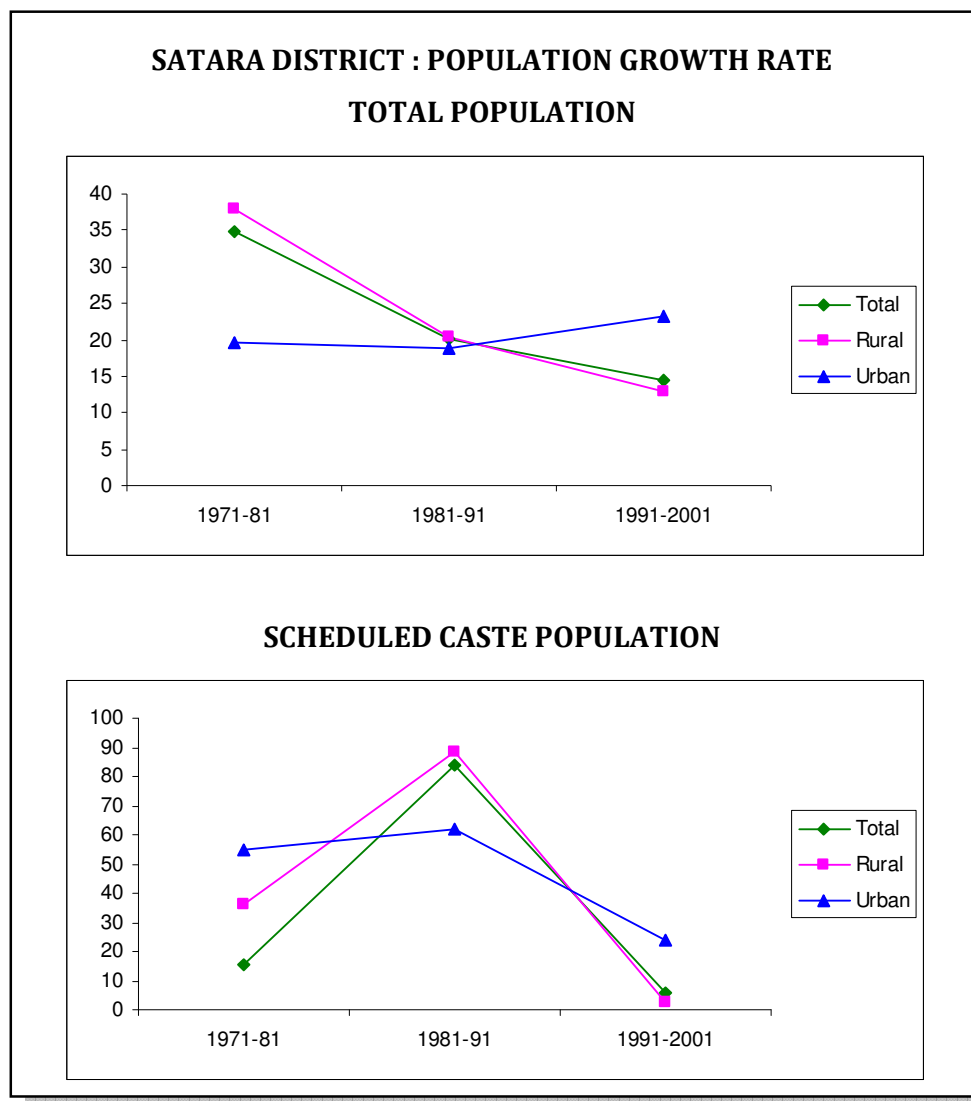


Fig. No. 4.1

There are many factors which can be attributed to the changes in population. The effective implementation of family planning programs, transfer of villages in other tahsils, rearrangement of district and tahsil boundaries, new classification of towns as well as impact of famine in 1972, in turn changes in population growth. The increasing in literacy level attributed improvement in standard of living, reported decline in growth rate.

Table No. 4.1 indicated that rural-urban differentials in the growth rates in the study region. It is observed that growth rate of rural Scheduled Caste population is higher than the urban population. The growth of rural Scheduled Caste population increased more than double in 1981-91 decade (88.66 percent). It is found that rapid decline in the growth of Scheduled Caste population in the decade 1991-2001. It was recorded 2.36 percent. Besides this growth of urban Scheduled Caste population was rise in 1981-91 decade. i. e. 61.89 percent, but reported rapid decline up to 2001. It was noted 23.61 percents. The growth rate of urban Scheduled Caste population as compare to rural population recorded lower from 1971 to 2001. The rapid decline of rural Scheduled Caste population after 1991, because of less employment opportunities, lack of necessary facilities as well as increasing literacy level attributed out migration from rural area.

According to the total population the growth rate of urban population remarked higher than rural population. It was also found that the growth rate of rural population decreasing from 1971 to 2001. Growth rate of rural population noted 38.06 percent in the decade 1991-2001. This is because rearrangement of town's boundaries and improvement in urban facilities created out migration of population in rural areas. Modern medical facilities, education, employment opportunities attributed out migration to urban areas.

4.2.1 TAHSIL WISE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 4.2 shows that growth rate of Scheduled Caste population during the last 30 years. Fig. No. 4.2 also indicates that spatio temporal changes in the growth rate of Scheduled Caste population in the study region from 1971-2001. It was found that Scheduled Caste population fluctuates over decades and differs from tahsil to tahsil. The tahsils have been grouped into five categories, based on the changes in the growth rate. i. e. very high, high, moderate, low and very low growth rate of population.

A) VERY HIGH GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 81.01 percent)

Table No. 4.2 indicates that tahsils wise growth rate of Scheduled Caste population in the study region from last three decades (1971-200), which has been fluctuating over the study time. Socio-economic condition attributed diminutions in the spatial patterns of growth of Scheduled Caste population.

It is found that from Table No. 4.2 and Fig. No. 4.2 very high growth rate of Scheduled Caste population in the study region is noted in the decade 1981-91. It was recorded in Phaltan (80.87 %), Khandala (87.82 %), Satara (89.79 %), Karad (95.35 %) and Koregaon (105.64 %) tahsils. Koregaon tahsils (105.64 %) noted very highest growth rate of Scheduled Caste population during 1981-91.

During the decade 1991-2001 growth of Scheduled Caste population of the study region declined due to implementation of family planning programs, increasing in literacy rate, as well as out migration to seeking job. The tahsils recorded very high growth rate of Scheduled Caste population having developed trade and commercial activities. The Karad, Satara, and Phaltan are the major urban centers in the study region supply more employment opportunities. The sugar cane factory and other agro based industries attributed in migration. These tahsils have irrigation

facilities from the river Krishna, Koyana, and Nira, resulted commercial agricultural taken place. Tahsil Khandala well connected to Pune and Satara by N. H. No. 4 highway. The tahsil Khandala have industrialization in Shirwal and Koregaon have Jarandshwar sugar factory, resulted job opportunities. In the urban area medical facility, education attracted immigrants in the high ratio as compare to other tahsils with in study region.

According to growth rate of total population in the study region during the decade 1971-81, tahsil Karad recorded very high growth rate. It was 24.03 percent and remained their position into this category. During 1981-91 tahsils Satara and Man moved up into this category. The growth rate was recorded in Man (27.03 %), Satara (26.05 %) and Karad (25.19 %). Tahsil Man having poor agricultural, lack of resources, absences of big towns and very poor transportation and communication, resulted into very high birth rate. Therefore in the decade 1981-91 Man tahsil noticed very high growth rate. After 1991 the growth of population decline in the rapid rate. In the same decade tahsil Man also noted high growth rate of Scheduled Caste population.

B) HIGH GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (61.01-80 percent)

Table No. 4.2 shows that tahsil like Wai, Patan and Man have recorded high growth rate (61-80 percent) of Scheduled Caste population during 1981-91. After 1991 these tahsils decreasing in growth rate, due to out migration as well as decline in the birth rate. The tahsils Wai and Patan having irrigation facilities and higher agricultural development attracted scheduled caste population to employment as agricultural worker in this tahsils. Tahsils Man falls into backward in development facilities resulted high birth rate. Therefore Man tahsil have resulted in high growth rate.

Table No. 4.3 shows that the high growth rate (18-24 percent) of total population. In the decade 1971-81 tahsils Phaltan (20.03 %), Man (20.25 %), Satara (21.93 %) and Mahableshwar (20.81 %) noted

Table No. 4.2
TAHSILWISE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	47.45	42.27	-17.77
2	Jaoli	36.15	49.53	07.20
3	Wai	44.76	79.44	10.56
4	Patan	21.66	77.36	-0.48
5	Satara	33.77	89.79	20.57
6	Khandala	35.18	87.82	02.39
7	Khatav	30.36	57.52	0.23
8	Man	33.70	78.95	-02.58
9	Phaltan	47.45	80.87	15.57
10	Koregaon	27.47	105.64	-08.85
11	Karad	38.46	95.35	03.41

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

Table No. 4.3
TAHSILWISE GROWTH RATE TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	20.81	22.03	22.53
2	Jaoli	14.51	12.00	05.60
3	Wai	14.48	16.97	13.01
4	Patan	11.21	17.58	05.68
5	Satara	21.93	26.05	22.50
6	Khandala	14.93	22.44	18.50
7	Khatav	14.19	15.73	11.43
8	Man	20.25	27.03	08.16
9	Phaltan	20.03	22.06	14.69
10	Koregaon	15.90	18.04	12.50
11	Karad	24.03	25.19	18.14

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

TAHSILWISE GROWTH RATE

high growth in the study region. Tahsil Koregaon included in this category after 1981 with 18.04 percent and Khandala, with 22.44 percent. During 1991-2001 Mahableshwar (22.53 %), Satara (22.50 %), Khandala (18.50 %) and Karad (18.14 %) remained their position in this category. (Table No. 4.3 and Fig. No. 4.2)

During 1991-2001 Man tahsil moved down to low growth rate category with 8.16 % percent growth rate of Scheduled Caste population. Out migration and decline of birth rate resulted decreasing in growth rate.

C) MODERATE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (41.01-60 percent)

The moderate growth rate of Scheduled Caste population shows by Table No. 4.2. This category covered Mahableshwar (47.55 %), Wai (44.76 %) and Phaltan (47.4 %) tahsils during 1971-81 decade. Tahsils Wai and Phaltan moved up from this category after 1981. During the decade 1981-91 Mahableshwar (42.27 %), Jaoli (49.53 %) and Khatav (57.52 %) noted as a moderate growth rate. The tahsils Mahableshwar and Wai covered high land zone in the study region. These tahsils having undulating topography, hill ranges with steep slopes and thick forests. These tahsils have scattered small villages. Tahsils Khatav and Jaoli having absences of towns. The poor agriculture, less developed transportation, lack of industries affected on the growth rate.

The effective implementation of family planning programs and medical facilities resulted decline in growth rate of Scheduled Caste population. The decline in birth rate and out migration for employment opportunities are major causes of moderate growth rate.

According to the total population moderate growth during 1971-81 covers by Koregaon, Khatav, Khandala, Wai and Jaoli tahsils. After 1981 Patan moved up with 17.58 percent in this category. Wai tahsil remained their position from 1971-81 up to 1991-2001, but decline in growth rate. Tahsils Phaltan and Koregaon decline in the growth

rate after 1991. During 1991-2001 tahsils Wai, Phaltan and Koregaon tahsils have recorded 13.01 %, 14.69 % and 12.50 % growth rate respectively.

D) LOW GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (21.01-40 percent)

During the 1971-81 the tahsils like Karad, Patan, Jaoli, Satara, Khandala, Khatav, Man and Koregaon covered low growth rate (21.01-40 percent) in the study region. In this decade growth rate declined due to severe drought condition of 1972. The tahsils noted as like Karad (38.46 %), Patan (21.66 %), and Jaoli (36.16 %), Satara (33.77 %), Khandala (35.10 %), Khatav (30.86 %), Man (33.70 %), and Koregaon (27.47 %) growth rate of Scheduled Caste population, which are above the district average. Low birth rate and out migration for seeking jobs due to drought condition of 1972 are major causes of low growth rate of Scheduled Caste population.

According to the total population of the study region low growth rate shown by Patan tahsil during 1971-81. It was recorded 11.21 percent. After 1981 Patan tahsil move up to moderate growth category. In the next decade (1981-91) tahsil Jaoli covered low growth rate category with 12.00 percent. Patan and Jaoli tahsils having undulating topography heavy rainfall, steep slope with thick forest, reported unemployment opportunities. Therefore, these tahsils recorded low growth rate of population.

E) VERY LOW GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 20 percent)

Table No. 4.2 indicates that very low growth rate of Scheduled Caste population noticed in all 11 tahsils in the decade 1991-2001. In this category very low growth rate observed in Satara (20.57 %), while lowest negative growth rate in Mahabaleshwar (-17.77 %). The tahsils like Patan, Man and Koregaon also having negative growth rate. It was found -0.48%, -2.58 % and - 8.85 percent respectively.

The tahsils are Karad, Khatav and Khandala having the growth rate of Scheduled Caste population below district average (5.62 %). The growth above district average noted in the Satara, Wai, Phaltan and Jaoli tahsils. After 1991 the study region observed rapid decline in growth of Scheduled Caste population.

The increasing in literacy rate, awareness of family planning programs and out migration for seeking jobs opportunities has resulted very low growth rate.

Table No. 4.3 shows that very low growth rate of total population observed in the tahsils Jaoli and Patan in the decade 1991-2001. It was noted 5.60% and 5.68 % respectively. These tahsils having adverse geographical condition, especially heavy rainfall, undulating terrain, under developed infrastructural facilities. This has pushing people out migration for seeking jobs opportunities. (Table No. 4.3 and Fig. No. 4.2)

4.2.2 TAHSILWISE MALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 4.4 indicates that tahsils wise growth rate of male Scheduled Caste population in the study region. The table also shows that the decadal growth rate of Scheduled Caste population has been more than that of the total population during the study period. In the study region the growth of Scheduled Caste population fluctuates within space and time. The growth rate of male Scheduled Caste population may be classified in five broad categories. i. e. very high, high, moderate, low and very low growth rate.

A) VERY HIGH MALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 81.01 percent)

Table No. 4.4 shows that, during the decade 1971-81 very high growth rate of male Scheduled Caste population was observed in Mahableshwar tahsil. It was recorded 97.73 percent. In the next decade (1981-91) the highest growth rate (105.66 %) of male

Scheduled Caste population observed in the tahsil Koregaon, and the tahsils like Karad (92.66 %), Phaltan (82.40 %), Khandala (88.25 %) and Satara (91.88 %) noted very high growth rate of male Scheduled Caste population.

Tahsils Satara, Karad and Phaltan are major urban centers in the study region. Tahsil Mahableshwar is well developed tourist center in the western Maharashtra. The development in irrigation facilities and industrial sector in Koregaon (Satara Road) and Khandala (Shirwal) created male selective in migration. Irrigated commercial farming attributed demand of agricultural workers. This has providing high degree availability of male employment. Therefore, created male selective in migration and their families live in rural area of the study region.

As regards, to the total population of the study region, (Table No. 4.5 and Fig. No. 4.3) very high growth rate of population covers Mahableshwar (25.18 %), Satara (29.02 %), Khandala (26.29 %), and Man (26.29 %) tahsils during 1971. These are urban centers in the study region. During the decade 1981-91 the highest growth rate of male population noted in Mahableshwar (25.18 %) tahsil. Male selective in migration and increasing in birth rate are the causes of high growth rate.

B) HIGH MALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (18.01- 24 percent)

The high growth rate of male Scheduled Caste population indicates by Table No. 4.4 and Fig. No. 4.3. This category covered by tahsils Khatav (59.56 %), Man (79.77 %), Patan (80.02 %) and Wai (78.85 %) during 1981-91 decade. These tahsils noted increasing trend in growth rate from 1971 to 1991. After 1991 decline in growth rate rapidly due to, out migration to seeking job opportunities and literacy level decline in birth rate.

Table No. 4.5 shows that the high growth rate of population is observed in tahsils Mahableshwar, Satara, Karad, Phaltan and Man, during 1971-81. In the next decade (1981-91) Koregaon (20.01 %)

Table No. 4.4
TAHSILWISE MALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	97.73	43.31	-18.49
2	Jaoli	21.57	59.37	07.59
3	Wai	42.03	78.85	11.81
4	Patan	21.02	80.02	0.39
5	Satara	29.11	91.88	21.66
6	Khandala	33.05	88.25	05.54
7	Khatav	28.96	59.56	01.39
8	Man	34.22	79.77	-03.46
9	Phaltan	47.61	82.40	14.74
10	Koregaon	27.96	106.66	-07.00
11	Karad	41.38	92.60	03.99

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971- 2001)

Table No. 4.5
TAHSILWISE MALE GROWTH RATE TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	21.93	25.18	23.78
2	Jaoli	12.45	14.92	09.40
3	Wai	13.75	18.04	16.11
4	Patan	05.13	18.82	10.66
5	Satara	19.59	29.02	21.82
6	Khandala	13.77	26.29	20.86
7	Khatav	12.37	17.00	13.46
8	Man	18.32	29.73	05.97
9	Phaltan	18.83	23.31	14.60
10	Koregaon	13.54	20.01	15.34
11	Karad	23.61	18.45	19.76

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971- 2001)

TAHSILWISE MALE GROWTH RATE

and Wai (18.04 %) moved up into this category with recorded increase in population growth among the Scheduled Caste.

During the decade 1991-2001 very high growth rate of male population found in the tahsils Mahableshwar (23.78 %), Satara (21.82 %), Khandala (20.86 %) and Karad (19.76 %). Tahsils Karad, Satara, Wai, and Koregaon lie in the Krishna and Koyana river valley, where as Tahsil Phaltan in Nira river valley. These tahsils having an intensive sugar cane cultivation and agro- based industries, attracting males as agricultural labours as well as industrial workers. Thasil Khandala emerged as census town in the year 2001. There fore male growth rate of population was high. During 1991-2001 Mahableshwar noted highest growth rate (23.78 %) and tahsils Satara, Khandala and Karad remained their position in this category.

C) MODERATE MALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (41.01-60 percent)

Table No. 4.4 revolves that moderate growth rate of (41-60 %) male Scheduled Caste population. This category covered Karad (41.38 %), Phaltan (47.61 %) and Wai (42.03 %) tahsils during the decade 1971-81. These tahsils during the next decade (1981-91) moved up, Wai tahsil in high growth rate category, where as Karad and Phaltan tahsils in very high growth rate category.

During the decade 1981-91 Mahableshwar (43.31 %) and Jaoli (59.37 %) tahsils observed moderate growth rate category. These tahsils having adverse geographical condition, with heavy rainfall, steep slope, undulating topography resulted low development in agricultural. Therefore, the moderate growth covers in Phaltan (47.61 %) and Wai (42.03 %) tahsils during the decade 1971-81. These tahsils during the next decade (1981-91) moved up Wai tahsils in high growth rate category, where as Karad and Phaltan tahsils in very high growth rate category among the Scheduled Caste.

Table no. 4.5 shows that the moderate growth rate of total population covered tahsils Koregaon (13.54 %), Khatav (12.37 %), Khandala (13.77 %), Wai (18.04 %) and Jaoli (12.45 %). In the next

decade (1981-91) Jaoli (14.92 %) and Khatav (17.00 %) tahsils recorded increasing in growth rate with remained their position up to 1991.

During the 1991-2001 tahsil Koregaon (15.34 %) Phaltan (14.60 %), Khatav (13.46 %) decline in growth rate and Wai (16.11 %) recorded moderate rate these tahsils registered decline in male growth rate due to male selective of out migration as well as decline in birth rate. Tahsil Jaoli moved down to low growth rate category after 1991 with noted 9.40 percent growth rate among the total population.

D) LOW MALE GROTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (21.01-40 Percent)

Table No.4.4 Fig.4.3 shows that low growth rate of male Scheduled Caste population. It is observed in seven tahsils of the study region during 1971-81. It was found that tahsils like Koregaon (27.96 %), Man (24.22 %), Khatav (28.96 %), Khandala (33.05 %), Satara (29.11 %), Patan (21.02 %) and Jaoli (21.57 %). These tahsils having growth rate above the district average (15.21 %) during 1971-81. In these tahsil male workers migrated to Mumbai for seeking job especially in the tahsils Man, Khatav, Khandala, Patan, Koregaon and Jaoli. Therefore decline in male growth rate in these tahsils.

During 1991-2001 tahsil Satara moved down from very high growth rate category to low growth rate category. Male selective migration as well as decline in birth rate reported decline in male population among the Scheduled Caste population.

According to the total population tahsil Man (8.27 %), Patan (10.66 %) and Jaoli (9.40 %) observed low male growth rate of male population during 1991-2001. These tahsil covered drought prone area, absence of towns, small scattered village, less development of agriculture practices, resulted male selective out migration to Mumbai for seeking employment. Tahsils Jaoli and Patan having

adverse geographical condition and less development reported out migration, as well as decline in birth rate.

E) VERY LOW MALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 20 Percent)

Table No.4.4 shows that very low growth rate of male Scheduled Caste population noted all over the study region, with recorded 21.66 % growth rate of male Scheduled Caste population. Tahsils Mahableshwar (-18.49 %), Man (-3.46 %) and Koregaon (-7.00 %) covers negative growth rate of Scheduled Caste population, during 1991-2001. The very lowest growth rate of male Scheduled Caste noted in tahsil Patan. It was found 0.39 % in the same decade. The tahsils Jaoli, Wai, Patan and Khandala, Khatav, Phaltan and Karad also covered low growth rate category.

The effective implementation of family planning programs, resulted decline in birth rate. The male selective out migration reported decline in growth rate. These tahsils moved down from very high and high growth rate category after 1991. Koregaon tahsil characterized in growth rate very highest (105.66 %) during 1981-91, where as negative growth rate (-7.00 %) in the next decade. (1991-2001)

According to the total population Table No.4.5 and Fig.No.4.3 shows that tahsil Patan (5.13 %) noted very low growth rate of male population during 1971-81. After 1981 Patan moved up to low growth rate category. During 1991-2001 tahsil Man moved down from very high growth rate category to very low growth rate category (1991-2001). These tahsils having adverse geographical and climatic condition, resulted male selective migration.

4.2.3 TAHSILWISE FEMALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No.4.6 shows that tahsilwise growth rate of female Scheduled Caste population in the study region during the study

period (1981-2001). This study reveals that female population growth during the first decades was high as compared to last decades (1991-2001). The female population growth shows wide variation from the positive growth to the negative growth .the study region may be classified into five board categories i.e. Very High, high, moderate, low, very low growth rate category.

A) VERY HIGH FEMALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 81.01 percent)

It is evident from Table No.4.6 that, during 1971-81 very high growth rate of female Scheduled Caste population registered in Mahableshwar tahsil. It was noted 104.78 %. In the next decade (1981-91) very high growth rate category covered by Koregaon, Karad, Man, Khandala, Satara, Patan and Wai tahsils. But all these tahsils during next decade (1991-2001) noticed very low growth rate of female Scheduled Caste population. Tahsil Koregaon noted very highest (104.62 %) female growth rate during 1981-91, where as negative growth rate (-10.63 %) in 1991.2001.

According to the total population Table No. 4.7 shows that very high female population growth rate observed in Satara (24.02 %) as a very high growth rate, During the 1971-81 in the next decade (1991-2001) tahsil Man recorded very high growth rate of female population. it was observed 24.44 %. After 1991 Satara and Man tahsil moved down to moderate growth category and low growth rate category respectively.

These tahsil having low literacy among the Scheduled Caste, resulted high birth rate, as well as male selective out migration increasing trend in growth rate. The high proportion of female population shows that availability of jobs opportunity in agriculture worker as well as cottage industries.

Table No. 4.6
TAHSILWISE FEMALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	104.78	41.17	-17.00
2	Jaoli	51.81	41.07	06.81
3	Wai	47.45	82.18	09.32
4	Patan	22.25	82.30	-01.29
5	Satara	38.76	87.98	19.46
6	Khandala	37.35	87.38	-00.73
7	Khatav	31.71	55.57	-00.89
8	Man	33.17	82.10	-01.67
9	Phaltan	47.27	79.28	16.44
10	Koregaon	27.01	104.62	-10.63
11	Karad	35.54	98.21	02.82

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)*

Table No. 4.7
TAHSILWISE FEMALE GROWTH RATE TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	19.52	18.70	21.20
2	Jaoli	16.96	09.74	02.46
3	Wai	15.15	15.02	10.09
4	Patan	15.95	15.12	06.02
5	Satara	24.02	23.16	17.00
6	Khandala	15.77	18.81	16.15
7	Khatav	15.90	13.20	09.14
8	Man	22.18	24.44	08.10
9	Phaltan	21.29	20.77	14.78
10	Koregaon	12.02	15.48	09.88
11	Karad	22.45	21.30	16.69

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)*

TAHSILWISE FEMALE GROWTH RATE

B) HIGH FEMALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (61.01-80 Percent)

The High growth rate of female Scheduled Caste indicates by Table No.4.6 and Fig. 4.4. The tahsil Phaltan and Khatav noticed very high growth rate of female population. It was recorded 79.28 % and 55.57 % respectively. During the next decade 1991-2001 these two tahsils moved down to the very low growth rate category.

It is evident from table no 4.7 very high growth rate category covered tahsils like Mahableshwar, Man, and Karad. It was recorded between 18-24 %. Tahsil Mahableshwar, Phaltan, and Karad remained their position up to 1991. Tahsil Khandala moved up from moderate growth rate category to this category, where as Satara moved form very high growth rate category to this category.

During the next decade 1991-2001 Mahableshwar observed high growth rate with 21.20 % among the total female population, due to fertile soil and irrigation facilities attributed cash crops. The high degree medical facilities decline in female mortality rate, which has major causes of high female growth rate. After 1991 observed decline in female birth rate, resulted high growth rate of female population.

C) MODERATE FEMALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (41.01-60 Percent)

Table No.4.6 and Fig. No. 4.4 shows that moderate female population growth rate of Scheduled Caste in the study region. This category covered Phaltan (47.27 %), Wai (47.45 %) and Jaoli (51.81 %) tahsils during 1971-81. In the next decade Phaltan tahsil moved up to high growth rate category. During 1981-91 Mahableshwar (41.17 %) and Jaoli (41.47 %) recorded moderate female population growth rate of Scheduled Caste. It is due to lack of medical facilities created high death rate, high female infant growth rate and out migration , reported decline in female growth rate comparison to other tahsils of the study region.

According to the total population of the study region moderate growth rate of female population observed in Khatav, Khandala, Patan, Wai, Jaoli tahsils during 1971-81. Tahsils Wai, Patan and Khatav remained their position in this category up to next decade (1981-91). Tahsil Koregaon moved up from low growth rate category to this category during 1981-91. During the decade (1991-2001) tahsil Satara (17.00 %), Khandala (16.15 %), Phaltan (14.78 %) and Karad (16.69 %) recorded moderate growth rate of female population.

D) LOW FEMALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (21.01-40 Percent)

The low growth rate of female Scheduled Caste population shows by Table No. 4.6 and Fig. No. 4.4. During the decade (1971-81) Karad (35.54 %), Koregaon (27.01 %), Man (33.17 %), Khatav (31.71 %), Khandala (37.35 %), Satara (38.76 %) and Patan (22.25 %) observed low female growth rate of Scheduled Caste female population.

All these tahsils moved up in to moderate, high, and very high growth rate category after 1981. It was also found that after 1991 all these tahsils moved down to very low growth rate category (1991-2001). The low growth rate of population shows by Table No. 4.7. During the 1971-81 tahsils Koregaon recorded 12.02 percent growth rate, where as Jaoli tahsil noted 9.34 percent growth rate during 1981-91 among the Scheduled Caste population.

During the 1991-2001 tahsil Wai (10.09 %), Khatav (9.14 %), Man (8.10 %) and Koregaon (9.88 %) recorded low growth rate of female population. It was due to poor medical facilities caused high death rate of female population, as well as miss use of gender detection test. The female out migration resulted decline in growth rate of female population.

E) VERY LOW FEMALE GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 20 Percent)

Table No. 4.6 shows that very low growth rate of Scheduled Caste population in the study region. This category covered all eleven tahsils of the study region, during the decade 1991-2001. Tahsils Mahabaleshwar (-17.00 %), Khandala (-0.73%), Khatav (-0.89 %), Man (-1.67 %), Koregaon (-10.63 %) and Patan (-1.29 %) covers negative growth rate of female population. Tahsil Mahabaleshwar recorded very highest (104.78 %) growth rate during 1971-81, where as in the next decade (1991-2001) noted negative (-17.00 %) growth rate. There were great fluctuations in female growth rate of scheduled caste population. Tahsils like Jaoli, Wai, Satara, Karad and Phaltan having positive trend of growth rate but decline after 1991.

According to the females of total population (Table No. 4.7 and Fig. No. 4.4), very low growth rate observed in Jaoli and Patan tahsils, during 1991-2001. It was noted 2.46 % and 6.02 % respectively. These tahsils having hilly area, undeveloped transportation facilities, resulted poor medical facilities. This situation caused high female death, out migration rate as well as miss use of gender detection test, reported decline in female growth rate.

4.2.4 TAHASILWISE RURAL GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

A study of rural population in view to growth rate is more important. The rural population has higher proportion of female and higher proportion in both males and females in the older and younger age groups.

Table No. 4.8 indicates that rural Scheduled Caste population growth rate fluctuates over the decades and differs from tahsil to tahsil. The trend of growth rate reported increasing in earlier decade (1981-91) and decreasing in next decade (1991-2001). The study region may be divided into five categories for better analysis.

A) VERY HIGH RURAL GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 81.01 Percent)

Table No. 4.8 and Fig. 4.5 represents that very high growth rate of Scheduled Caste population covered by Mahableshwar (104.14 %) tahsil, during 1971-81. In the next decade (1991-2001) very high growth rate observed in Satara (135.17 %), Koregaon (117.53 %), Wai (103.38 %), Mahableshwar (100.00 %), Karad (96.46 %), Khandala (87.81 %) and Man (88.01 %) tahsils.

Tahsils like Wai, Satara, Mahableshwar and Koregaon noted more than double growth rate of rural Scheduled Caste population. These tahsils having developed agricultural and commercial cropping pattern (sugar cane and wheat). The agro based industries like sugar and dairy farming attracted demand of agricultural workers. Tahsil Mahableshwar is developed tourist centers, which supply employment. Modern medical facilities decline of death rate as well as in migration of agricultural workers, resulted high growth rate of population.

According to the total population category of very high growth rate acquired by Karad (25.87 %) tahsil, during 1971-81. It was shown by Table No. 4.9 and Fig. No. 4.5. In the next decade (1981-91) Mahableshwar, Satara, and Man moved up from high growth rate category to very high growth rate category. Koregaon tahsil acquired this category during 1991-2001, which could be attributed to the establishment of Jarandeshwar sugar factory, supply employment opportunities.

B) HIGH RURAL GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (61.01-80 Percent)

It can be seen from Table No. 4.8 that the category of high growth rate of rural Scheduled Caste population acquired by Phaltan and Patan tahsil, during 1981-91. It was observed that 74.60 % and 72.97% respectively. The construction of dam on the river Koyana

Table No. 4.8
TAHSILWISE RURAL GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	104.14	100.00	-38.90
2	Jaoli	36.15	49.53	07.20
3	Wai	40.07	103.38	06.94
4	Patan	29.91	72.97	-02.41
5	Satara	22.23	135.17	-06.82
6	Khandala	40.44	87.81	-04.76
7	Khatav	30.36	57.52	00.23
8	Man	37.01	88.01	-03.96
9	Phaltan	05.38	74.60	17.76
10	Koregaon	09.14	117.53	06.49
11	Karad	38.88	96.46	03.09

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971- 2001)

Table No. 4.9
TAHSILWISE RURAL GROWTH RATE TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	17.61	24.50	22.08
2	Jaoli	14.51	12.06	05.65
3	Wai	13.93	19.13	12.00
4	Patan	19.62	13.22	08.24
5	Satara	20.60	30.77	-01.05
6	Khandala	14.79	22.44	05.80
7	Khatav	14.20	15.53	11.23
8	Man	20.70	27.57	07.59
9	Phaltan	18.95	20.47	14.72
10	Koregaon	06.74	18.04	30.65
11	Karad	25.87	22.80	19.98

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971- 2001)

TAHSILWISE RURAL GROWTH RATE

attracted workers from outside the region. The sugar factory in the Phaltan and Sakharwadi supply jobs opportunities, resulted high growth rate in Phaltan tahsil.

Table No. 4.9 represents that high growth rate of total rural population tahsils like Phaltan (18.95 %), Man (20.70 %), Satara (20.60 %), Patan (19.62 %) and Mahabaleshwar (17.61 %) characterized by high growth rate during 1971-81. In the next decade (1981-91) observed high growth rate in Koregaon, Karad, Phaltan, Khandala and Wai tahsils, where as during the 1991-2001 Mahabaleshwar (22.08 %) and Karad (19.98 %) tahsils acquired this category. These tahsils noted irrigation facilities, developed agricultural, commercial cropping pattern, agro-based industries (sugar and dairy farming) attracted agricultural workers. There fore increasing growth rate of rural population.

C) MODERATE RURAL GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (41.01-60 Percent)

The moderate growth rate of rural Scheduled Caste population indicates that by Table No. 4.8 and Fig. No. 4.5. This category acquired by Wai (40.07 %) and Khandala (40.44 %) during the 1971-81. In the next decade these tahsils moved up to very high growth rate category. During the 1981-91 Jaoli (49.53 %) and Khatav (57.52 %) observed moderate growth of rural Scheduled Caste population.

Tahsil Jaoli is having heavy rainfall, undulating topography, lack of industries and poor agricultural as well as tahsil Khatav having drought prone area, less developed agricultural and other infrastructural facilities. This has also resulted out migration for seeking jobs elsewhere.

According to the total population of the study region moderate growth rate found in tahsils Khatav, Jaoli, Wai and Khandala, during 1971-81. Tahsils Khatav and Jaoli remained their position in this category up to next decade (1981-91). Tahsil Patan moved down from high growth rate category into this category during 1981-91.

The analysis indicates that Khandala, Khatav and Phaltan tahsils faced drought conditions leading to poor agricultural development. The Wai, Patan and Jaoli are tahsils having adverse topographical and climatic conditions. i. e. heavy rainfall and poor soil as well as economic backwardness attributed people to out migration for seeking employment. The effective implementation of family planning programs are the facts decline in growth rate.

D) LOW RURAL GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (21.01-40 Percent)

Low growth rate of Scheduled Caste population in rural area of the study region indicates by Table No. 4.8 and Fig. No. 4.5. This category covered by tahsils Karad (38.88 %), Man (37.01 %), Khatav (30.36 %), Satara (22.23 %), Patan (29.91 %) and Jaoli (36.15 %), during 1971-81. In the next decade this tahsils moved up into other category. The drought condition in 1972, high birth rate, low proportion of Scheduled Caste population as well as out migration, reported low growth rate in these tahsils.

Table No. 4.9 represents that the low growth rate of rural population category acquired by tahsil Koregaon (6.74 %) during 1871-81. Tahsils Wai (12.00 %), Man (7.59 %), Khatav (11.23 %) and Patan (8.24 %) moved up in this category during 1991-2001. These tahsils are having adverse geographical condition. i. e. in the Wai and Patan tahsils having heavy rainfall and undulating topography caused out migration. Tahsils Man and Khatav are suffering drought condition and shortage of drinking water. The decline in birth rate due to modern medical facilities is another fact of low growth rate. The effective implementation of family planning program's and increasing literacy rate resulted social awareness in these tahsils.

E) VERY LOW RURAL GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 21 Percent)

The very low growth rate of rural Scheduled Caste population indicates by Table No. 4. 8. This category included tahsils Koregaon (9.14 %) and Phaltan (8.84 %) during 1971-81. The next decade (1981-91) found absence of tahsils in this category.

During 1991-2001 all over the study region fall in the very low growth rate category. Tahsils Mahableshwar (-38.90 %), Patan (-2.41 %) and Man (-3.96 %) noticed negative growth rate of rural Scheduled Caste population. Tahsils like Khatav, Jaoli, Wai, Koregaon, Karad and Phaltan noted rapid decline in birth rate. The sharp decline in birth rate, education and health education, implementation of family planning programs and out migration for seeking jobs are major factors caused decline in the birth rate.

According to the total population during 1991-2001, Jaoli (5.65 %), Khandala (5.80 %) and Satara (-1.05 %) recorded very low growth rate in the rural area.

Tahsil Khandala and Jaoli faced adverse geographical and climatic condition, where as Satara tahsil noted rapid urbanization, due to education facilities, modern medical facilities decline in birth rate in rural area as well as in migration of the study region.

4.7 TAHASILWISE URBAN GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Urban area leads to leads to concentration of socio-economic power and new type of problems associated with modernization. This also gives rise to new kinds of spatial interaction. Therefore, spatio temporal changes and pattern of growth is more important for the planners as well researchers. In the study region there are great fluctuation occurred in urban population.

Table No. 4.10 shows that growth rate of Scheduled Caste population in various tahsils of the study region. It was also observe that growth rate differs over the study period in the tahsils of the

study region. The study region may be grouped in five broad categories for better interpretation as like very high, high, moderate, low, very low.

A) VERY HIGH URBAN GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 81.01 Percent)

Table No. 4.10 shows that very high growth rate of Scheduled Caste population in the study region. The tahsils like Phaltan, Man (Mhaswad), Koregaon, Satara, Karad, Mahableshwar and Wai having urban area, as well as these are major urban centers.

Fig. No. 4.6 indicates that during 1971-81, Mahableshwar, Phaltan, and Koregaon tahsils having high growth rate of Scheduled Caste population. The highest urban growth rate (145.87 %) observed in Koregaon tahsil. The tahsils covered central plain zone, which is developed in agricultural activity. The trade and commercial activity attributed employment opportunities. Tahsil Phaltan had having two sugar industries and Koregaon having Jarandershwar sugar factory. Tahsil Mahableshwar is tourist centre, where there developed tourist market as well as hotel and motel industry. The availability of employment opportunities responsible for in migration as well as high birth rate, reported very high growth rate of urban Scheduled Caste population.

During the decade 1981-91 Phaltan tahsil remained their position in this category, but tahsils Koregaon and Mahableshwar moved down from this category, and fall under very low growth rate category, during 1991-2001.tahsil Karad moved up from moderate category to in this category. The tahsil Karad covered central plain part of the study region, having fertile soil, commercial agricultural (sugar and wheat), sugar and dairy farming industries, attracted population to employment opportunities. The increasing in birth rate is another cause of very high growth rate. In the decade 1991-2001 only Satara tahsil fall under this category, with recorded 82.35 % growth rate of urban Scheduled Caste population. Satara is most urbanized area, with having industrial sector, most fertile soil,

Table No. 4.10
TAHSILWISE URBAN GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	101.10	07.71	05.70
2	Jaoli	-	-	-
3	Wai	44.76	41.11	23.46
4	Patan	-	-	-
5	Satara	33.77	32.23	82.35
6	Khandala	-	-	-
7	Khatav	-	-	-
8	Man	14.55	47.92	09.55
9	Phaltan	118.65	110.97	06.87
10	Koregaon	145.87	71.54	-64.65
11	Karad	35.34	86.92	05.56

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

Table No. 4.11
TAHSILWISE URBAN GROWTH RATE TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percentage)

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Year		
		1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	24.38	19.42	14.49
2	Jaoli	-	-	-
3	Wai	-17.21	06.61	18.33
4	Patan	-	-	13.94
5	Satara	25.44	14.21	78.19
6	Khandala	-	-	-
7	Khatav	-	-	-
8	Man	16.43	22.26	13.68
9	Phaltan	26.46	31.03	14.49
10	Koregaon	79.66	18.08	-62.23
11	Karad	08.31	04.21	05.77

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

TAHSILWISE URBAN GROWTH RATE

irrigation facilities, developed trade and commerce, road and rail transportation facilities attracted immigration for seeking jobs and employment opportunities. Godali, Karange Turfe and Kodali were developed as census town in 2001, which have increased in urban population in Satara tahsil.

According to the total population, during 1971-81 tahsils Mahableshwar (24.38 %), Satara (25.44 %), Phaltan (26.46 %) and Koregaon (79.66 %) covered very high growth rate (above 24 %) urban population. In the next decade 1981-91 only Phaltan tahsil remained their position in this category. It was recorded 31.03 % growth rate. (Table No. 4.11)

During the decade 1991-2001 Satara tahsil covers very high growth rate. These tahsils are most urbanized centers and in migration as well as increasing in birth rate are major factor for increasing growth rate.

B) HIGH URBAN GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (61.01- 80 Percent)

The high growth rate of urban Scheduled Caste population was found in the Koregaon tahsil, during 1981-91. It was recorded 71.54 %. Irrigation development have played role in commercial practices in rural area. The urban rural migration had influence on urban growth rate. To serve drought condition affected out migration in this tahsil. Tahsil Koregaon moved down in this category from very high growth rate category. It was responsible for the decline urban scheduled caste population in this tahsil. (Table No. 4.10 and Fig. No. 4.6)

The high growth rate of urban population covered tahsils Mahableshwar (19.42 %) and Man (22.26 %) during 1981-91. Tahsil Mahableshwar decreasing in urban growth rate as compare to other tahsils of the study region. Tahsil Man moved up from moderate growth rate category to in this category.

During 1991-2001 tahsil Wai (18.33 %) moved up from low growth rate category into this category. These tahsils distributed all

over the study region. These sub urban areas supply secondary and tertiary occupation and employment opportunities. Low birth rate and in migration affected on the growth rate of urban population. During the period of 1972 t he impact of drought condition affected out migration of population in the study region. It was responsible for decline in urban population growth rate in Mahableshwar tahsil. Tahsils Man and Wai has experienced growth rate in urban population due to rural urban migration and increased birth rate. (Table No. 4.11 and Fig. No. 4.6)

C) MODERATE URBAN GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (41.01-60 Percent)

As presented in Table No. 4.10 and Fig. No. 4.6, during 1971-81, moderate growth rate of urban Scheduled Caste population was observed in Karad (35.34 %), Satara (33.77 %) and Wai (44.76 %) tahsils. Wai tahsil remained their position up to 1981-91, where as Karad and Satara moved up very high growth rate category. Tahsil Man moved up to very low growth rate category to moderate growth rate of category among the Scheduled Caste population.

The status of Karad and Satara tahsils improved high growth rate category, due to increased urban birth rate of Scheduled Caste population. In migration in these tahsils to seeking jobs opportunities is another important factor caused to increasing growth rate. Wai tahsil remained their position in this category but noted decreasing trend in growth rate of Scheduled Caste population. During 1981-91 tahsil Man rapidly increased in urban Scheduled Caste population growth rate.

The infrastructure facilities, employment opportunities, education, medical facility, drinking water and so on, attracted in migration in urban area as well as increasing in birth rate, reported moderate growth rate in Man tahsil.

As compare to the total population, moderate growth rate of urban population, during 1971-81 observed in Wai (17.21 %) and Man (16.43 %) tahsils. In the next decade (1981-91) Wai moved up

to high growth rate category, where as Man moved down to low growth rate category. Tahsil Koregaon and Satara fall under this category during 1981-91. These tahsils moved down very high growth rate category to in this category.

During 1991-2001 decade tahsils Phaltan, Man, Patan and Mahableshwar having moderate growth rate category of total urban population. It was noted that 4.49 %, 13.68 %, 13.94 % and 14.49 % respectively. Tahsil Man, Patan and Mahableshwar are having less urbanization, as well as absence of industry. There fore moderate urban population growth rate found in these tahsils.

D) LOW URBAN GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (21.01-40 Percent)

The low growth rate of urban Scheduled Caste population shows by Table No. 4.10 and Fig. No. 4.6. This category covered by tahsil Satara (32.23 %) during 1971-81. Tahsil Satara moved down, during 1981-81 from moderate category to in this category. Regional disparities and out migration are major causes to the decline of growth rate.

After 1991 Satara tahsil moved up to very high growth rate category. Tahsil Wai came down in to this category. The tahsil Wai having out migration as well as decline in the birth rate. This has checked low urban growth rate of Scheduled Caste population.

Table No. 4.11 and Fig. No. 4.6 indicates that low urban population growth rate of total population in the study region. Tahsils Karad and Wai are urban centers having low growth rate of population. Tahsil Karad (8.31 %) having low growth rate during 1971-81, where as Tahsil Wai (6.61 %) having low growth rate during 1991-2001 as compare to other tahsils of the study region in the study period.

E) VERY LOW GROWTH RATE OF URBAN SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 20 Percent)

Tahsils Man, Mahableshwar, Phaltan, Koregaon and Karad covered very low growth rate of urban Scheduled Caste population. Tahsils Man and Mahableshwar remained their position in this category up to 2001. During 1991-2001 the very low urban growth rate of Scheduled Caste population observed in Mahableshwar tahsil. It was recorded 5.70 %. Tahsil Koregaon observed negative (-64.65 %) growth rate. It was due to out urban rural migration and sharply declined in birth rate. The tahsils Man and Koregaon are having rural character. So there was very low growth rate. Tahsil Karad and Phaltan also noted very low growth rate of urban Scheduled Caste population during 1991-2001. To seeking jobs as compare to present jobs out migration created, as well as decline in birth rate are causes of the decline in growth rate.

According to the total population of the study region, tahsils Karad and Koregaon acquired the category of very low growth rate. It was recorded 7.77 % in Karad, where as Koregaon observed negative growth rate. It was noted that -62.23 %, during 1991-2001. This has checked urban rural migration and decline in regional disparities in development are major causes, related to the decline in growth rate. (Table No. 4.11 and Fig. No. 4.6)

4.8 SUMMARY

The growth rate of Scheduled Caste population grouped in three decade i. e. 1971-81, 1981-91 and 1991-2001. During the last three decades (thirty years) the Scheduled Caste population of the study region grows in absolute numbers but growth observed rapidly increasing, during 1981-91, where as rapidly decline, during 1991-2001. It has been observed the growth rate of Scheduled Caste population differs from tahsil to tahsil and fluctuates over the decades. The study of Scheduled Caste population reported growth rate is higher than the total population of the study region .the growth rate of Scheduled Caste population affected by various

physio-socio-economic factors during the study period. There fore decennial growth of Scheduled Caste population in the study region shows wide variation during the study period. The distribution is observed to be closely associated with the quality of agriculture, industry and other economic activities which are conducive to large employment.

The implements of family planning programs i. e. mean age at marriage of males and females, expanding the network of infrastructural facilities, reduce to infant mortality, promote the education among the females, modern medical facilities are the major factor to changing in growth rate of population. The study region has agrarian economy. There fore development of agricultural irrigation and other economic activities has played important role in changing of population structure.

The lack of employment opportunities led to out migration of rural population. Besides these irrigation facilities developed agriculture and commercial cropping pattern and agro-based industries. (Sugar and diary farming) has generated employment opportunities in the study region.

The decennial growth rate of Scheduled Caste population during 1971-2001 has shown wide variation over the study region. The actual growth rate of Scheduled Caste population is higher than the total population, but trend of growth rate observed in decline. It was found that growth rate of Scheduled Caste population rapidly increasing, during 1981-91, where as rapidly decreasing, during the next decade. (1991-2001)

The study region constitute 15.21 percent growth rate during 1971-81, among the Scheduled Caste population. It was increasing with 68.8 percent in 1981-91 and decreasing with 78.39 percent, during 1991-2001, and recorded 5.62 percent during the decade 1991-2001.

The out of total growth rate of Scheduled Caste population 36.40 percent growth rate found in rural area, where as 55.12 percent in urban area , during 1971-81. In the next decade (1981-91) rural

growth rate increasing rapidly as compare to urban growth rate. The decade 1991-2001 rural and urban areas in the study region have shown wide disparity in their growth rate patterns. In this decade rate of Scheduled Caste population growth increase in rural areas has been of smaller magnitude and that in the urban areas has been contrastingly of higher magnitude. During the 1991-2001 period rural Scheduled Caste population decreased by 86.3 percent, the increase in the urban population was more than 38 percent.

The problems of rural unemployment and under employment were assuming serious proportions. Unless structural changes in the rural economy were brought about by way of decentralization of economic activity. The rural areas of the study region were heading towards out migration as well as decline in birth rate.

According to the growth rate of total population, 38.06 percent in rural area, where as 16.95 percent growth rate found in urban area. In the next decade (1981-91), decreasing in rural population and increasing in urban population. During the decade (1991-2001) growth rate of rural population recorded 2.36 percent, where as 23.61 percent of urban population.

Tahsil wise growth rate of Scheduled Caste population tahsil wise growth rate of schedule caste population fluctuates over the decades (1981-2001) and differs from tahsil to tahsil. The study region may be grouped into five broad categories, based on the changes in the growth rate. i. e. very high, high, moderate, low and very low growth rate of Scheduled Caste population. The very high growth rate of Scheduled Caste population reported in those tahsils, who are located in the central plain part of the study region. This part covered commercial cropping pattern, high degree urbanization with development of agro-based industries and manufacturing. The moderate growth rate found in the tahsils developed commercial agricultural and concentration of medical facilities. There may be chance to development in agricultural as well as agro-based industries. Low growth rate of Scheduled Caste population reported in adverse topographical condition, undulating terrain, heavy rainfall,

less development of agricultural as well as industries, besides these undulating topography, lower rainfall, lack of transportation and communication as well as other infrastructural facilities. Thus it was noted that out migration for seeking employment opportunities.

The male-female population growth rate of Scheduled Caste differs over the study period in the study region. During the study period growth rate of female Scheduled Caste population was higher than the male population. It was observed that during 1981-91 female Scheduled Caste growth rate increase, where as, during 1991-2001 declined and got high as compared to male population growth rate. It was due to severe drought, unemployment in various tahsils of the study region, which create male selective out migration to seeking another jobs and employment. The growth of sugar and dairy farming industries checks the male selective out migration. After 1991 growth rate of female Scheduled Caste population has declined sharply. The female birth was also controlled by sex detection test as well as other medical facilities. The growth rate of male-female Scheduled Caste population is higher than male-female of the total population.

The growth rate of rural-urban Scheduled Caste population fluctuated over the time and space. During 1971-81 rural growth rate was higher than urban growth rate of Scheduled Caste population. The said situation is also occurred during 1981-91. The rural growth rate has increase due to lower degree of urbanization, as well as employment opportunities in agricultural sector in rural area and the high cost of maintaining the status of urban life style caused to out migration to rural area. It is noticed that during 1991-2001 urban Scheduled Caste growth rate is higher than rural population. This was due to high degree of urbanization, classification of new towns and industrial development. The urban centers provided better education and health facilities as compare to rural area as well as population attracted to urban life for employment opportunities. It was checked out migration from rural to urban area.

Hence, it may be noticed that temporal changes of population pattern affected by demographic factors i. e. birth rate, death rate and migration. The physical factors like, physiography, climate, soil type and drainage pattern. Besides these various economic activities, transportation and communication, degree of urbanization, industrial development, social factors and regional imbalances are other important factors, reported to change in growth rate of Scheduled Caste and the total population of the study region.

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CHAPTER NO. 5

**LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION**

- 5.1 INTRODUCTION**
- 5.2 TRENDS IN LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 5.2.1 TAHSIL WISE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 5.2.2 TAHSIL WISE URBAN LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 5.2.3 TAHSIL WISE RURAL LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 5.2.4 TAHSIL WISE MALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 5.2.5 TAHSIL WISE FEMALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
 - 5.2.6 TAHSIL WISE DISPARITY IN MALE-FEMALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
- 5.3 SUMMARY**

CHAPTER NO. 5

LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Literacy is one of the important indicators of social development. Knowledge is linked with literacy and a formal education. And economic growth is related to degree of literacy. Thus literacy is one of the important needs of life as well as future development human being of the particular region.

According to Indian census, 'A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate'. (Census 2001)

The united nation's has defined literacy as the ability of a person to read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his every day. (Ruzicha 1972)

Education is one of the important needs of life. A low degree of literacy is an obstacle to economic growth. Investment in education is a measure of the future development of a country. Formal schooling is a good index of a population's educational attainment. The most of basic minimum measurement of educational status is the degree of literacy. But it is very difficult to measure the degree of literacy in accurate terms. (Ghosh 1985)

Literacy is related to religion and caste. In India proportion of literates is lower among the Muslims than that among Hindus. Similarly proportion of literates is lower among the people belongs to Scheduled Caste and Tribes. The main reason for lower proportion of literates among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes is that they were deprived of educational facilities for generations. (Sawant and Athawale 1994)

The above discussion indicates that literacy is need for getting suitable jobs in the market and influences as on occupations as well as fertility, mortality and mobility. Hence, the analysis focused the significance of literacy of various groups of society, especially Scheduled Caste population.

5.2 TRENDS IN LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 5.1 shows that trends of literacy in the study region, during the study period (1981-2001). The patterns of literacy are different in different tahsils of the study region. Fig No. 5.1 clearly indicates that the literacy rate of total population is comparatively higher than that of the Scheduled Caste through the study period. The trend of literacy in both Scheduled Caste and total population have noted increasing trend.

It has been noted that 48.14 percent literacy rate of total population, it further increased up to 67.95 percent during 2001. The Scheduled Caste has a literacy rate of 39.61 percent during 1981 and 62.18 percent during 2001. The literacy rate indicates that increasing trend with 22. 57 points among the Scheduled Caste, where as 19. 81 points noted among the total population.

As a result, literacy rate has increased due to the scheme of compulsory education. The national literacy mission launched in 1988 has created new scope of immediate awareness which supply energy to rapid growth of literacy. The national literacy mission helped in raising the level of literacy through the country, which is reflected in the study region.

Table No. 6.1 also reveals that rural-urban literacy and differentials among the Scheduled Caste as well as total population in the study region. There is wide disparity in rural-urban literacy rates. The urban literacy rates are higher than that rural literacy rates. The rural-urban literacy rates among the Scheduled Caste were low as compared to the rural and urban literacy rates of total population. It is due to degree of educational facilities is higher in urban areas. As it is literate male selective out migration in rural area. The high proportion of females in rural area engaged in traditional occupations, like as agricultural as well as house wife. In these type of work no need of formal education. Thus this has resulted into low literacy rate in rural population as compare to the urban population among the Scheduled Caste population and also total population. It

Table No. 5.1

SATARA DISTRICT: LITERACY PATTERN (DECCENIAL)

Category	T R U	Year			
		1971	1981	1991	2001
TOTAL POPULATION	T	43.79	48.14	66.67	67.95
	R	41.12	45.41	64.56	66.59
	U	58.87	66.41	69.37	78.00
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	T	33.11	39.61	57.77	62.18
	R	31.01	36.78	55.90	60.81
	U	48.07	53.02	68.04	73.09

T= Total, R= Rural, U=Urban

Source: Census of India, District Census handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

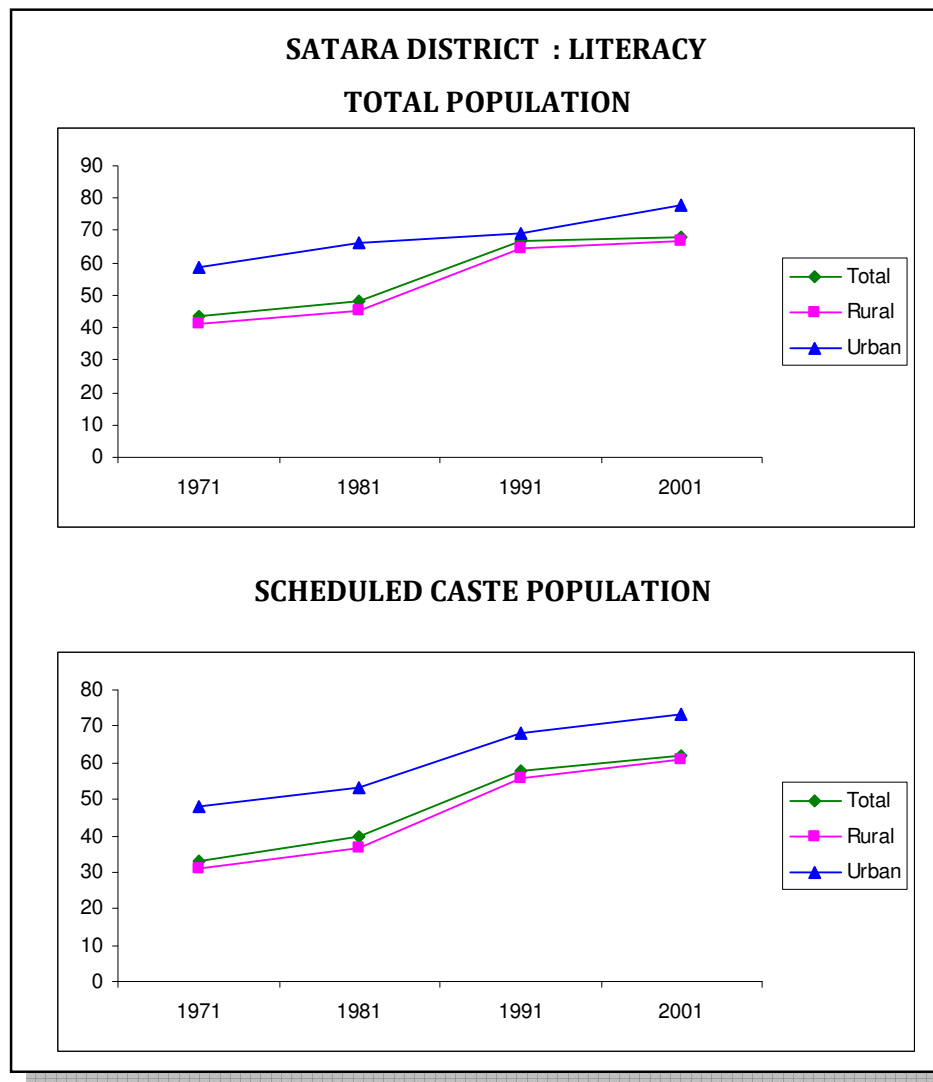


Fig. No. 5.1

has been observed that the rural-urban gap of literacy rates has been narrowing down, due to starting up of a large number of schools in rural area, which represents into the increasing awareness among the education in rural masses.

5.2.1 TAHSILWISE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

The literacy rates were determined by variety of social and economic factors. Often, it is not easy to prepare list of such factors determining on literacy rates. The degree of urbanization, type of economy, political background, education facilities, cost of education, degree of development of means of transportation and communication, status of woman in society, standard of living and religious groups are the factors which are influencing directly on the rate of literacy, where as physical factor like as, topography, climate and soil have indirectly influencing the rate of literacy.

The tahsilwise pattern of literacy of Scheduled Caste population is not easy to prepare list of all such factors determining literacy rate, due to complexity of the socio-economic set up. Thus based on literacy rates study region may be grouped into four categories very high, high, moderate and low literacy rate.

A) VERY HIGH LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 61.01 Percent)

Table No. 5.2 indicates that spatial pattern of literacy of Scheduled Caste as well as total population of the study region. During 1991 tahsil Mahableshwar reported (71.93 %) very high literacy among the Scheduled Caste population. Tahsils Jaoli (60.65 %), Wai (62.41 %), Satara (64.01 %) and Khandala (63.99 %) covers very high literacy rate. During 2001 again Mahableshwar tahsil (72.04 %) noted very high literacy of Scheduled Caste population. Out of 11 tahsils of the study region 9 tahsil noticed very high literacy rate of Scheduled Caste. These 9 tahsils are as like, Jaoli (65.02 %),

Table No. 5.2
TAHSILWISE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1981	1991	2001
1	Mahableshwar	55.79	71.93	72.04
2	Jaoli	41.64	60.65	65.02
3	Wai	46.35	62.41	66.65
4	Patan	33.23	52.47	59.48
5	Satara	46.96	64.01	65.17
6	Khandala	46.92	63.99	68.40
7	Khatav	39.89	59.89	64.20
8	Man	33.89	50.94	60.69
9	Phaltan	34.47	53.71	59.62
10	Koregaon	42.79	59.66	63.16
11	Karad	37.96	56.73	60.29

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)*

Table No. 5.3
TAHSILWISE LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1981	1991	2001
1	Mahableshwar	55.74	60.57	74.11
2	Jaoli	40.00	41.49	66.44
3	Wai	52.47	60.00	70.46
4	Patan	37.33	48.13	62.73
5	Satara	55.98	63.91	74.94
6	Khandala	49.89	68.23	69.54
7	Khatav	46.66	54.78	67.86
8	Man	36.04	54.58	58.93
9	Phaltan	46.12	63.99	65.67
10	Koregaon	53.86	59.75	71.50
11	Karad	51.73	58.46	69.56

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)*

TAHSILWISE LITERACY

Wai (66.55 %), Satara (65.17 %), Khandala (68.40 %), Khatav (64.20 %), Man (60.69 %), Koregaon (63.16 %) and Karad (60.57 %).

According to the total population of the study region tahsils Mahableshwar (60.57 %), Satara (63.91 %), Khandala (68.23 %) and Phaltan (63.99 %) recorded very high literacy rate during 1991. After 1991 entire region has moved up in a very literacy category during 2001 (Table No. 5.3).

The national literacy mission was launched in 1988 aiming at improving functional literacy. It has helped increasing the level of literacy and which is reflected in the entire study region. The highly urbanized tahsils have had satisfactory education facilities. The employment opportunities in non agricultural sector did not supply enough employment to the fast increasing population size. The non agricultural occupation required education. Thus, people divert towards education, resulted increasing literacy rate.

B) HIGH LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (51.01-60 Percent)

Fig No. 5.2 shows that high literacy rate of Scheduled Caste as well as total population. Table No. 5.2 clearly shows that tahsil Mahableshwar (55.79 %) covers this category, due to highly urbanization during 1981. In 1991 the category of high literacy rate covered by tahsils like Patan (52.47 %), Khatav (59.89 %), Man (50.94 %), Phaltan (53.71 %), and Koregaon (59.66 %).

During 2001 only tahsil Patan and Phaltan remained their position into this category with recorded 59.48 percent and 59.62 percent respectively. Other some tahsils moved up in very high literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste.

According to the total population during 1981 Mahableshwar, Wai, Karad, Satara and Koregaon tahsil recorded high literacy rate. In the next decade (1991) tahsil Man and Khatav moved up into this category. During 2001 only tahsil Man remained their position into this category with recorded 58.93 literacy rate (Fig. No. 5.2).

After 1991 the level of literacy observed increasing trend, due to industrial sector supply employment in secondary and tertiary activities. The need of higher educational qualification and technical and technical skills turn into attention of education. The economic status of people rising due to secondary and tertiary activities resulted into increasing literacy rate. The grater provision of educational facilities provided to villages by government as well as other educational sector. Therefore the proportion of literates is higher among the non industrial areas of the study region.

C) MODERATE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (41.01-50 Percent)

Table No. 5.2 represents that moderate literacy rate in the study region among of the Scheduled Caste population. During 1981 the tahsils Jaoli (41.64 %), Wai (46.35 %), Satara (46.96 %), Khandala (46.92 %) and Koregaon (42.79 %) reported moderate literacy rate of Scheduled Caste population. All these tahsils moved up into high literacy rate category after 1991. During 1991 and 2001 there was absence of tahsils into this category of moderate literacy rate.

On the other hand tahsil Khandala (49.89 %), Khatav (46.66 %) and Phaltan (46.12 %) noted moderate literacy rate of total population during 1981. Tahsils Jaoli and Patan with recorded 41.49 % and 48.13 % literacy rate have remained in moderate category during 1991. After 1991 the moderate category of literacy rate observed absence of tahsils (Fig. No. 5.2)

There is a regional variation in literacy rate, but observation indicates increasing in the level of literacy. The various schemes of education was launched by government and motivation of social workers, encouraged the people for education. The importance and need of education promoted literacy among the people of this region.

D) LOW LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 40 Percent)

Fig No. 5.2 indicates that low literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste and total population during the study period. During 1981 tahsils Patan (33.23 %), Man (33.89 %), Phaltan (34.47 %), Karad (37.96 %) and Khatav (39.89 %) covers low literacy rates among the Scheduled Caste population. All these tahsils moved up into moderate category after 1981.

According to the total population tahsils Jaoli (40.00 %), Patan (37.33 %) and Man (36.04 %) reported category of low literacy rate during 1981. There was absence of tahsils into this category among the total population after 1981.

During 1981, economic backwardness leading to out migration to seeking jobs. The poor economic development and low degree of urbanization resulted into literacy selective out migration of male population. The standard of living was low due to less income level from agricultural sector. Thus, the region have also lagging behind in agricultural sector, where inadequate educational facilities. Therefore, the proportion of literates is lower among the Scheduled Caste as well as total population of the study region.

5.2.2 TAHSILWISE URBAN LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

For the study region as a whole literacy rates for urban is substantially higher compared to rural literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste and also total population. There is observed wide disparity with respect to urban and rural literacy rates. It is observed that the tahsils having high degree of urbanization have literacy rates higher confirming the fact that urban centers and surrounding areas have better infrastructure as far as the educational facilities are concerned.

The study region noted urban literacy rates are higher than the rural literacy rates within study period. The proportion of literate

Scheduled Caste is less than the total literacy rates of the study region. The study region may be grouped on the basis of urban literacy rates of Scheduled Caste population, i. e. very high, high, moderate and low.

A) VERY HIGH URBAN LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 75.01 Percent)

Table No. 5.4 indicates that very high literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste population in the study region, covers by Mahableshwar and Wai tahsils. It was observed that 75.16 percent and 75.70 percent respectively during 2001.

During 1991, very high urban literacy rate among the total population covered by tahsil Satara. It was recorded 75.01 percent. In the next decade (2001) tahsils Mahableshwar (79.33 %), Wai (77.25 %), Satara (78.95 %) and Karad (75.64 %) noticed very high urban literacy rate (Table No. 5.5).

The tahsil Mahableshwar and Wai are highly urbanized. The tahsils having very high literacy among the Scheduled Caste associated with comparatively high level of urbanization and high proportion of scheduled caste population engaged into the secondary and tertiary activities. There has been considerable progress in Scheduled Caste as well as total population in the respect of literacy rates during the decade 1991-2001.

The Satara and Karad are the cities having high degree of urbanization with administrative and educational services and an industrial base. This has attributed literacy skill in various secondary and tertiary activities. Thus, people attracted towards the education, this is a major cause of high literacy rate.

B) HIGH URBAN LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (60.01-75 Percent)

Table No. 5.4 and Fig. No. 5.3 clearly shows that high literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste. This category covered by Mahableshwar

Table No. 5.4
TAHSILWISE URBAN LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1981	1991	2001
1	Mahableshwar	64.82	71.93	75.16
2	Jaoli	--	--	--
3	Wai	42.87	62.41	75.70
4	Patan	--	--	--
5	Satara	56.88	64.01	66.37
6	Khandala	--	--	--
7	Khatav	--	--	--
8	Man	38.62	50.94	57.68
9	Phaltan	53.73	63.71	65.59
10	Koregaon	48.76	59.66	66.43
11	Karad	44.81	56.73	63.4

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District*
(1981-2001)

Table No. 5.5
TAHSILWISE URBAN LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1981	1991	2001
1	Mahableshwar	68.07	72.43	79.33
2	Jaoli	--	--	--
3	Wai	69.66	74.71	77.25
4	Patan	--	--	--
5	Satara	72.59	75.06	78.95
6	Khandala	--	--	--
7	Khatav	--	--	--
8	Man	44.05	58.69	60.00
9	Phaltan	63.00	69.02	74.37
10	Koregaon	63.12	67.38	71.67
11	Karad	65.33	68.49	75.64

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District*
(1981-2001)

TAHSILWISE URBAN LITERACY

tahsil during 1981. It was reported 64.82 percent literacy rate. During 1991 high literacy rates of urban Scheduled Caste acquired by Mahableshwar (71.93 %), Wai (62.41 %), Satara (64.01 %) and Phaltan (63.77 %) tahsils.

According to the census 2001 the list of high literacy rate Scheduled Caste in urban areas acquired by tahsils Patan (72.08 %), Khandala (65.05 %), Koregaon (66.43 %) and Karad (63.49 %). And tahsils Mahableshwar, Wai, Satara and Phaltan remained their position into this category from 1991 up to 2001. They are recorded 71.93 %, 62.41 %, 64.01 % and 63.71 % respectively during 2001.

According to the total population of the study region, in view of urban literacy rates during 1981, it was observed that tahsil Mahableshwar, Wai, Satara, Phaltan, Koregaon and Karad having high literacy rate, and remained their position into this category up to 1991. During 2001 tahsils Phaltan (74.37 %) and Koregaon (71.67 %) noted high literacy among the total population.

After 1981 the high level of urbanization improved educational facilities as well as growth of agro based industry reflected in the above tahsils. The employment opportunities had creating literacy selective in migration. The population growth and less carrying capacity of agricultural sector in rural area, as well as employment opportunities in non-agricultural sector reflected to awareness about education. The non-agricultural sector supplied secondary and tertiary occupations for which education or literacy was necessary. The industrial sector required work force with minimum educational qualification or skill, which marked need of education. Besides these into the urban centers establishment of government school as well as other social worker provides educational facilities with boarding facilities in urban areas. As a result, after 1991 urban centers marked high position in respect of literacy level of Scheduled Caste and also total population.

C) MODERATE URBAN LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (45.01-60 Percent)

Table No. 5.4 shows that literacy rate between 45.01-60 percent (moderate literacy rate). This category covered by tahsils Satara (56.88 %), Phaltan (53.73 %) and Koregaon (48.76 %) during 1981. Tahsil Koregaon remained their position up to 1991 with noted 59.66 percent literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste. Tahsils Man (50.94 %) and Karad (56.73 %) moved up into this category from low literacy rate category during 1991. Man is one of the tahsil having moderate literacy rate during 2001. It was observed 57.68 percent literacy rate of Scheduled Caste.

According to the total population in view of urban literacy rate, it was reported (Table No. 5.5) tahsil Man covered moderate literacy rate. It was observed 58.69 percent and 60.00 percent literacy rate during 1991 and 2001 respectively.

The tahsil having moderate literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste during 1981, there was not awareness about education. Most of Scheduled Caste work force belongs to labour class, where there no need of education. The economic status reflects on the literacy level. The tahsil Man and Phaltan are the cities, having rural characteristics. The drought prone condition has attributed out migration of literate people to seeking jobs in other urban centers. This has reflected moderate literacy rate. After 1991 the process of urbanization with industrial demand literate and skilled labour force. The urban centers supply educational facilities with boarding facilities. These entire factors promoted the proportion of literate persons among the Scheduled Caste.

D) LOW URBAN LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 45 Percent)

Table No. 5.4 represents that the literacy rate below 45 percent (low literacy rate). This category acquired by tahsils Man (38.62 %), Wai (42.87 %) and Karad (44.81 %) during 1981. After 1981 all these

tahsils moved up into moderate and very high category of literacy rate of urban Scheduled Caste.

As compare to the total population tahsil Man (44.05) recorded low literacy rate during 1981. In the next decade (1991) Man tahsil moved up into moderate literacy rate category. (Table No. 5.4)

During 1981 tahsil into the low literacy rate category covers economically as well as socially backwardness. There was lack of essential educational facilities. These urban centers having rural character and people out migrated for education purpose. After 1991 these tahsils reported improvement into the literacy level. The process of urbanization and other literate oriented administrative services increased demand of literate worker. This has resulted increasing in literacy rate.

5.2.3 TAHSILWISE RURAL LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

As regards the rural literacy study region display a wide disparity in respect of rural-urban literacy rate. The rural agrarian economy has little scope in social and economic functional value in respect of the education. The rural literacy rates in the study region are significantly low in comparison to urban literacy rate. Similarly, there is a wide disparity in literacy between Scheduled Caste and total population, because of different level of socio-economic development. The rural literacy rate may be grouped into four categories based on the literacy rate. i. e. very high, high, moderate and low literacy rate.

A) VERY HIGH RURAL LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 60.01 Percent)

Table No. 5.6 indicates that tahsil wise literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste in the study period. During 1991 very high literacy rate category of rural Scheduled Caste covered by Mahableshtar (63.47 %), Jaoli (60.65 %) and Khandala (63.99 %) tahsils and

remained their position into this category up to 2001.

During 2001 tahsils Wai (64.26 %), Satara (64.13 %), Khatav (64.20 %) and Koregaon (62.86 %) acquired category of very high literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste. Tahsil Mahableshwar reported highest literacy rate (67.18 %) during 2001 as compare to the other tahsils into this category.

As regards the total population tahsils Khandala (68.53 %) and Phaltan (61.38 %) acquired very high literacy rate and remained their position up to 2001 (Table No. 5.4 and Fig. No. 5.3).

After 1991 literacy level of Scheduled Caste observed improvement status due to opening up of a large number of schools in rural areas by government and social worker. The easy availability of education is attracted young generation. The commercial cropping pattern and agro-based industries has attracted educated population. The needs of skilled worker have promoted awareness about getting education. Besides this increased degree of socio-economic awaking among the rural masses, with a view to absorbing surplus agricultural labour have also stimulated rural masses to seek education more willingly

B) HIGH RURAL LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (50.01-60 Percent)

Table No. 5.6 and Fig. No. 5.4 shows that high literacy rate of rural Scheduled Caste. This category covered by tahsils like, Wai (58.24 %), Patan (51.56 %), Satara (58.09 %), Khatav (59.89 %), Man (50.82 %), Phaltan (50.87 %), Koregaon (58.49) and Karad (56.58 %) during 1991. Tahsil Patan, Man, Phaltan and Karad remained their position into this category up to 2001.

According to the total population tahsil Koregaon with 51.52 percent noted high literacy rate in respect of rural population during 1981 (Fig No. 5.4). In 1991 tahsils like Wai (57.53 %), Satara (59.51 %), Khatav (54.78 %), Man (54.13 %) and Karad (56.87 %) acquired high literacy rate category among the total population. Man is one of the tahsil having high literacy rate with 58.78 % during 2001.

Table No. 5.6
TAHSILWISE RURAL LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1981	1991	2001
1	Mahableshwar	39.89	63.47	67.18
2	Jaoli	41.64	60.65	65.02
3	Wai	37.10	58.24	64.26
4	Patan	33.23	51.56	58.43
5	Satara	39.14	58.09	64.13
6	Khandala	46.92	63.99	68.65
7	Khatav	39.89	59.89	64.20
8	Man	33.21	50.82	58.85
9	Phaltan	30.47	50.87	58.26
10	Koregaon	40.70	58.49	62.86
11	Karad	37.05	56.58	59.90

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District*
(1981-2001)

Table No. 5.7
TAHSILWISE RURAL LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1981	1991	2001
1	Mahableshwar	44.13	47.82	68.85
2	Jaoli	40.71	41.49	66.44
3	Wai	48.89	57.53	69.16
4	Patan	37.33	47.27	62.10
5	Satara	49.37	59.51	72.00
6	Khandala	49.89	68.53	69.29
7	Khatav	46.66	54.78	67.86
8	Man	35.13	54.13	58.78
9	Phaltan	43.12	61.38	63.99
10	Koregaon	51.62	58.43	71.44
11	Karad	49.54	56.87	68.72

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District*
(1981-2001)

TAHSILWISE RURAL LITERACY

After 1981 the literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste has increasing due to the availability of educational facilities with in easy access with recent developments of means of transportation and communications. The policies about the education of the government affect the attitudes of the people towards education. Such policies like free and compulsory education, adult literacy scheme and different type's of scholarships have had their positive impact felt in the rural area of the study region. On the other hand employment opportunities in administrative services and reservation in education as well as services to the particular masses promoted literacy level.

C) MODERATE RURAL LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (40.01-50 Percent)

Table No. 5.6 indicates that during 1981 tahsil Jaoli (41.64 %), Khandala (46.92 %) and Koregaon (40.70 %) recorded moderate literacy rate of rural Scheduled Caste population. All these tahsils moved up with reported high growth in literacy level.

According to the total population tahsils Mahableshwar, Jaoli, Wai, Satara, Khandala, Khatav, Phaltan and Koregaon noted moderate literacy rate during 1981. In 1991 tahsils Mahableshwar, Jaoli and Patan remained their position into this category. It was noticed 47.82 %, 41.49 % and 47.27 % respectively (Table No. 5.5 and Fig No. 5.3) during 1981.

These tahsils recorded moderate literacy rate due to economic backwardness. There is a positive correlation between type of economy and education. The agricultural operations particular in the less developed tahsil, are such as these do not have any demand of education. Thus the less developed tahsils having positive correlation between the proportion of non-agricultural workers and the literacy rate. The literate people migrated to search jobs in urban areas, where as rural areas suffer adverse effect. During 1991, Scheduled Caste and total population display improvement in literacy rate.

D) LOW RURAL LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 40 Percent)

Table No. 5.6 reveals that low literacy rate among the rural Scheduled Caste population covered by tahsils Mahabaleshwar (39.89 %), Wai (37.10 %), Patan (33.23 %), Satara (39.14 %), Khatav (39.89 %), Man (33.21 %), Phaltan (30.47 %) and Karad (37.05 %) during 1981. All these tahsils moved up into high and very high literacy rate category during 1991 and 2001.

Table No. 5.7 indicates that low literacy rate of total rural population. This category covered by Patan and Man tahsils during 1981. It was observed 37.33 %, and 35.13 % respectively during 1981.

These tahsils had having rural agricultural economic base. Most of Scheduled Caste population in these tahsils engaged as agricultural labour class. The more rugged topography and adverse climatic condition reflected less development in infrastructural facilities. The socio-economic backwardness resulted into low literacy rate. The extremely poor families prefer their children to help in making an earning. Besides these literate people has migrate towards secondary and tertiary activities in urban areas.

It is also observed that there has been considerable progress in literacy rate in respect of the total population including Scheduled Caste during 1991 and 2001.

5.2.4 TAHSILWISE MALE LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

The study region display differences in the literacy rates between males and females. Male literacy rates are significantly higher than that female over the study period. The literacy level indicates that a wide male-female disparity and differ from tahsil to tahsils.

The high literacy rate among the male population attribute to the male participate in economically gainful activities. Literacy is acquired when; it has some functional value. (Chakraworthy 2006)

The attitude of people toward education is governed by the value system of society. Higher the socio-economic awakening more favorable is the attitude of the people towards education. (Chandana 2006)

As regards above discussion the female literacy level has little functional value. Table No. 5.6 shows that regional disparities in literacy level of Scheduled Caste. Based on the literacy rate study region may be grouped into following categories. i. e. very high, high, moderate and low literacy rate.

A) VERY HIGH MALE LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 70.01 Percent)

Table No.5.8. indicates that literacy pattern of male Scheduled Caste population. As regards male literacy rate of Scheduled Caste tahsil Mahableshwar (71.80 %) reported very high category during 1981.

During 2001 out of 11 tahsils of the study region 10 tahsils reported very high literacy rate among the scheduled caste population. These tahsils are like, Mahableshwar (78.61 %), Jaoli (74.69 %), Wai (76.26 %), Patan (70.81 %), Satara (73.29 %), Khandala (77.05 %), Khatav (73.76 %), Phaltan (70.11 %), Koregaon (72.83 %) and Karad (70.26 %).

According to the total population, during 1991 tahsils Mahableshwar, Wai, Satara, Khandala and Phaltan covered very high category of literacy rate. During 2001 all 11 tahsils reported very high literacy rate. Tahsil Mahableshwar recorded highest (78.61 %) literacy rate among the male of total population. (Table No. 5.9).

The high degree of urbanization, developed commercial and trade activities, growth of industries attributed literate people. Besides these administrative services had need of educational work force as well as improvement in economic status and easy availability of education facilities, resulted into increase in male literacy among the Scheduled Caste and also total population.

Table No. 5.8
TAHSILWISE MALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1981	1991	2001
1	Mahableshwar	69.59	71.80	78.61
2	Jaoli	57.52	61.58	74.69
3	Wai	61.69	63.68	76.26
4	Patan	50.11	59.08	70.81
5	Satara	60.72	64.80	73.29
6	Khandala	60.44	66.12	77.05
7	Khatav	55.16	63.46	73.76
8	Man	49.57	56.24	68.75
9	Phaltan	48.61	56.91	70.11
10	Koregaon	56.92	61.50	72.83
11	Karad	53.05	60.13	70.26

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District*
(1981-2001)

Table No. 5.9
TAHSILWISE MALE LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1981	1991	2001
1	Mahableshwar	69.60	73.58	81.87
2	Jaoli	57.34	65.06	77.05
3	Wai	65.02	70.20	77.99
4	Patan	53.45	63.37	73.77
5	Satara	67.97	73.11	80.90
6	Khandala	62.83	71.56	76.84
7	Khatav	59.45	65.50	76.39
8	Man	48.61	69.94	68.16
9	Phaltan	56.00	76.21	73.64
10	Koregaon	65.86	68.28	78.50
11	Karad	64.64	69.03	77.08

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District*
(1981-2001)

TAHSILWISE MALE LITERACY

B) HIGH MALE LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (61.01-70 Percent)

Fig. No.5.8 shows that high literacy rate during 1981 covers by tahsil Mahableshwar, Wai, Satara and Khandala. During 1991, Tahsils Wai, Satara, and Khandala remained their position into this category. Tahsils like, Jaoli, Khatav, Koregaon and Karad acquired this category during 1991. Man is one of the tahsil remained their position with 68.75 % among the male Scheduled Caste during 2001. Excluding Man other 10 tahsil moved up into very high literacy rate category during 2001.

Table No. 5.9 represents that, during 1981 tahsil Mahableshwar, Wai, Satara, Khandala, Koregaon and Karad reported high literacy rate of total male population and Karad remained their position into this category up to 1991. During 1991 tahsil Jaoli, Patan, Khatav and Man acquired this category with moved up from moderate and low literacy rate category. All 11 tahsils moved up into very high category of literacy rate.

During the study period observed improvement in male literacy level. The growth of agro based industries having job opportunities in non-agricultural sector. Some educational qualifications are required to take up these jobs. These need completed by opening up schools by social workers. The government also encouraged the establishment of several schools, which are responsible for spread of education. Literacy selective male in migration is another reason of increasing literacy level of male population among the Scheduled Caste and total population.

C) MODERATE MALE LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (51.01-60 Percent)

Fig. No. 5.8 represents that moderate literacy rate among the male Scheduled Caste recorded in Mahableshwar, Wai Satara and Khandala tahsils, during 1981 and Patan remained their position into this category up to 1991. Tahsil Man and Phaltan acquired this

category during 1991. It was observed 56.91 % and 56.24 % respectively. All these tahsils moved up into very high category during 2001.

Table No. 5.9 shows that moderate literacy of total male population. During 1981 tahsils Jaoli (57.34 %), Patan (53.45 %), Khatav (59.45 %) and Phaltan (56.00 %) observed moderate literacy rate. All these tahsil indicates improvement in literacy level during 2001.

The amount of less employment in agricultural sector, due to population growth and commercial agriculture attributed technological innovation. People are attracted towards the getting education. This has reflected moderate literacy rate. The tahsil located in adverse topographical condition, were witnessed improvement in literacy level, during 2001.

D) LOW MALE LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 50 Percent)

Table No. 5.8 indicate that low literacy rate among the male Scheduled Caste population. During 1981 this category covers by tahsil Man and Phaltan. It was observed 49.57 % and 48.61 % respectively. These tahsil displayed improvement in literacy level during 1991. Fig. No. 5.5 shows that Man is one of the tahsil reported low literacy rate (48.61 %) during 1981, among the total male population.

Tahsil Man and Phaltan located in drought prone area with undulating topography. The less urbanization resulted out migration of literate people. Therefore there are more illiterate people as compare to literate people. After 1991 these tahsil witnessed improvement in educational facilities and literacy level among the male Scheduled Caste and total population.

5.2.5 TAHSILWISE FEMALE LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 5.10 clearly indicates that female literacy rate is comparatively lower than that of male population of Scheduled Caste population. The low literacy rates among the females in the study region are the product of variety of socio-economic factors.

Female literacy is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic and infrastructural development. The females, in general, are not allowed much mobility; they remain confined to four walls of the house only. Also it is very rare that a girl is sent to a school in the adjacent village, if there is no school in the home village. (Krishan and Shyam 1973)

In general, females are comparatively less free and do not have the opportunities for formal education. The females there have granted low status, lower mobility, lower freedom, early marriage and large amount of domestic work. Such type of work does not require education. (Ghosh 1985)

The discussion reveals that female literacy always lower than that male in less developed region. Besides this lack of separate schools for females, paucity of female teacher and poverty are other responsible factors for low literacy level among the females of Scheduled Caste and total population. This has resulted education in rural areas does not get social approval.

A female literacy rate fluctuates over the study region and differs from tahsil to tahsils. The study region grouped into four categories, based on the literacy rates. i. e. very high, high, moderate and low literacy rate.

A) VERY HIGH FEMALE LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 60.01 Percent)

Table No. 5.10 indicates that very high literacy rate among the female Scheduled Caste covers by tahsil Mahableshtar during 2001. It was observed 65.13 percent literacy rate.

Besides these tahsil Mahableshwar, Wai, Satara, Khandala, Koregaon and Karad reported very high literacy rate among the females of total population. Tahsil Mahableshwar (65.23 %) recorded highest literacy rate as compare to other tahsils into this category. (Table No. 5.11)

The study region has witnessed a change in the context of female literacy level. The female literacy rates have increased rapidly after 1991, to opening up a large number of schools. Recent years, the need of female literacy in modern society, rise literacy level of female. Government policies are favorable for female education. The reservation, for female in education and employment, had increase status, granted to woman by society. This has resulted into increase in female literacy level during 2001 among the Scheduled Caste and also total population.

B) HIGH FEMALE LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (45.01-60 Percent)

Fig No. 5.10 represents that high literacy of female Scheduled Caste population observed in the tahsil of Mahableshwar (47.60 %) during 1991. The high degree of urbanization, tourist centre attracted high degree of commercial activity. Besides these there was need of literate female in secondary and tertiary activities as well as into the administrative services. Tahsil Mahableshwar moved up into category of very high literacy rate, during 2001.

Tahsils like, Jaoli, Wai, Patan, Satara, Khandala, Khatav, Man, Phaltan, Koregaon and Karad indicates improvement of female Scheduled Caste. These tahsils acquired high category of female literacy rate.

According to the total population tahsil Mahableshwar, Wai, Satara, Khandala, Phaltan, Koregaon and Karad have observed High literacy rate during 1991. During 2001 tahsils like, Patan, Jaoli, Khatav, Man and Phaltan display high literacy among the Female of total population during 2001. (Fig. No. 5.6)

Table No. 5.10
TAHSILWISE FEMALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1981	1991	2001
1	Mahableshwar	38.50	47.60	65.13
2	Jaoli	27.98	38.44	55.56
3	Wai	33.32	39.95	57.77
4	Patan	17.83	29.81	48.85
5	Satara	33.26	39.47	56.77
6	Khandala	33.52	41.77	59.25
7	Khatav	25.34	36.97	54.65
8	Man	17.68	27.61	48.43
9	Phaltan	19.82	30.59	48.72
10	Koregaon	29.16	38.08	53.36
11	Karad	22.23	34.53	50.08

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District*
(1981-2001)

Table No. 5.11
TAHSILWISE FEMALE LITERACY OF TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Year		
		1981	1991	2001
1	Mahableshwar	41.00	49.77	65.23
2	Jaoli	27.40	38.45	56.80
3	Wai	41.12	50.65	63.09
4	Patan	23.64	34.76	52.58
5	Satara	44.99	54.89	68.82
6	Khandala	37.70	55.66	61.93
7	Khatav	35.10	44.79	59.52
8	Man	23.01	39.32	49.64
9	Phaltan	33.33	51.18	57.31
10	Koregaon	42.94	50.82	64.52
11	Karad	38.49	47.81	61.71

Source: *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District*
(1981-2001)

TAHSILWISE FEMALE LITERACY

The study region witnessed progress in female literacy after 1991. The growth of agro based industries and administrative services creating employment opportunities for females. On the other hand spread of education facilities in rural areas had great opportunities to getting education for females. The priority of female education and reservation in services attributed significantly increase in female literacy. Thus, such condition increase status of female, resulted study region demonstrated increase in the level of female literacy.

C) MODERATE FEMALE LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (30.01-45 Percent)

Table No. 5.10 revealed that moderate female literacy among the Scheduled Caste population. This category were reported tahsils Mahableshwar, Wai, Satara and Khandala during 1981 and Wai, Satara and Khandala remained their position into this category up to 1991. Tahsils Jaoli, Khatav, Phaltan, Koregaon and Karad acquired this category during 1991. All these tahsils moved up with improvement in literacy rate of female Scheduled Caste.

Moderate female literacy rate among the total population during 1981, covers by tahsils Phaltan, Mahableshwar, Wai, Satara, Koregaon, Khandala, Khatav and Karad tahsil. Tahsils Jaoli (38.45 %), Patan (34.76 %) and Man (39.32 %) acquired this category during 1991. All these tahsils display improvement in literacy level with moved up into high literacy rate category.

The proportion of female participation in economic activity is low, due to females are working as traditionally agricultural labour, do not require literacy. The education of males gets a priority. As a result of this female literacy displayed moderate among the Scheduled Caste. After 1991 all said situation change due to availability of education, need of female literacy in various sector, increase work participation of females, especially in secondary and tertiary activities. Thus the study region witnessed improvement in female literacy level.

D) LOW FEMALE LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 30 Percent)

Table No. 5.10 shows that low literacy rate among the female Scheduled Caste. This category covers by tahsils Jaoli, Patan, Khatav, Man, Phaltan, Koregaon and Karad during 1981. Tahsil Patan (29.81 %) and Man (27.61 %) remained their position into this category up to 1991.

According to the total population, during 1991 tahsil Jaoli (27.40 %), Patan (23.63 %) and Man (23.01 %) covers low literacy rate among the females.

Tahsil Jaoli and Patan located in high land zone and Man in undulating drought prone zone. These tahsil has had socio-economically backward. The socio-economic circumstances has little scope of functional utility for the females and poverty suffers a set back towards female education. After 1991 these tahsils displayed increasing trend in literacy rate.

5.2.6 TAHASILWISE DISPARITY IN MALE-FEMALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Sex-wise study of male-female literacy among the Scheduled Caste displayed wide sex disparities. The female literacy level considerable lower than that male literacy level.

The Indian society is mainly characterized by male chauvinism; the females are not only degraded but also deprived of the right of study. (Romatara 1988)

Disparity in literacy between the Scheduled Caste and total population witnessed wide sex disparity. The Scheduled Caste is perceived to be socially and economically backward as compare to the total population.

The disparity in male-female literacy may be grouped into three categories. i. e. high, moderate and low disparity index.

A) HIGH DISPARITY IN MALE-FEMALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 0.501 Disparity index)

Table No. 5.12 clearly shows that high disparity in male-female literacy among the Scheduled Caste population. During 1981, tahsils like, Jaoli, Wai, Patan, Khatav, Phaltan, Koregaon and Karad having high disparity. During 1981, tahsil Patan observed highest (0.665) disparity index, due to high male literacy and low female literacy level. The Scheduled Caste literacy rate was 50.11 %, where as female literacy rate was 17.83 %, reflected in high disparity index in male-female literacy level. During 1991 tahsils Patan (0.531) and Man (0.527) reported high disparity index among the male-female literacy of Scheduled Caste.

As regards the total population, during 1981, high disparity index observed in tahsil Mahableshwar, Jaoli and Patan. In the next decade (1991) Mahableshwar and Jaoli indicates decline in disparity index. (Table No 5.13). During 1991, tahsil Man (0.555) acquired this category, due to much higher gap between male and female literacy rates.

B) MODERATE DISPARITY IN MALE-FEMALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (0.401-0.500 Disparity index)

Table No. 5.12 represents that disparity index between 0.401-0.500. This category covers by tahsils Mahableshwar, Satara and Khandala and remained their position up to 1991. The tahsils like Jaoli, Wai, Khatav, Phaltan, Koregaon and Karad acquired this category during 1991. Due to significant gap between male and female literacy rates among the Scheduled Caste.

During 2001 Patan (0.404 disparity index) is one of the tahsil remained their position into this category. According to the total population male- female disparity in literacy, tahsil Man, Phaltan and Karad acquired moderate category during 1981. In 1991 only Phaltan

DISPARITY INDEX TABLE NO. 5.12

DISPARITY INDEX TABLE NO. 5.13

DISPARITY INDEX FIG. NO.

In 1991 only Phaltan (0.484 disparity index) tahsil acquired this category, where as Tahsil Jaoli (0.407) and Patan (0.404) observed moderate disparity index during 2001. (Table No. 5.13)

C) LOW DISPARITY IN MALE-FEMALE LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 0.400 Disparity index)

Fig. No. 5.7 indicates that low disparity index category covers by tahsils like Mahableshwar (0.293), Jaoli (0.372), Wai (0.370), Satara (0.319), Khandala (0.363), Khatav (0.367), Man (0.367), Phaltan (0.392), Koregaon (0.369) and Karad (0.371). Low disparity index indicates that improvement in female literacy level among the Scheduled Caste population, during 2001.

Table No. 5.13 shows that low disparity index in male-female literacy of total population. During 2001, this category acquired by tahsils Mahableshwar, Wai, Satara, Khandala, Khatav, Man Phaltan, Koregaon and Karad Tahsils (0.283 to 0.381 disparity index)

During 1991 tahsil Mahableshwar was (-0.0350 disparity index) noted negative disparity index, due to high female literacy rate as compare to male literacy rate. It was observed 49.77 % literacy rate among the females of total population, where as 47.58 % literacy rate among the male of total population. (Table No. 5.13 and Fig. No. 5.7)

5.3 SUMMARY

Literacy is an important variable affecting demographic behavior concerning fertility, mortality, migration, participation as well as marriage. Therefore literacy level is important indicators of socio-economic infrastructural development.

The Scheduled Caste literacy displayed low (39.61 %) than that the literacy of total population (48.14 %), during 1981. This has due to socio-economic backwards of the Scheduled Caste population. It is observed that 62.18 % literacy among the Scheduled Caste, where as 67.95 % literacy recorded of total population, during 2001.

The study clearly indicates that there is wide gap between Scheduled Caste and total population in respect of literacy rate. Besides these literacy differentials also exist between rural-urban populations, during study period (1981-2001). The rural literacy rates were lower than that of the urban literacy rates, among the Scheduled Caste and also total population. Rural and urban Scheduled Caste population displayed wide disparity in respect of literacy rates as compared to the total population. The year 2001 has witnessed a change in the context between Scheduled Caste and total population in literacy level.

The study region witnessed very high literacy rate in 9 tahsils out of 11 tahsils, during 2001. Tahsil like Patan and Phaltan reported high literacy rate, due to undulating topography and drought prone area, reflected economic backwardness as well as literate people out migrated to seeking employment opportunities elsewhere among the Scheduled Caste population.

As regards total population, excluding Man (58.93 %) into the all tahsils have exhibited very high literacy rate (above 61.01 %). Tahsil Man located in drought prone area with economic backwardness has shown low literacy level as compared to other tahsils of the study region.

Tahsilwise urban literacy level between Scheduled Caste and total population displayed wide gap. Tahsil Man reported moderate literacy among the both Scheduled Caste and total population due to socio-economic backwardness. The urban literacy of Scheduled Caste noted lower than that of total population within study period. During 2001 study region displayed improvement in urban literacy in respect of Scheduled Caste as well as total population in the study region.

The rural literacy between Scheduled Caste and total population witnessed wide disparity, during 1981. During 2001 tahsils Patan, Man, Phaltan and Karad recorded lower literacy as compared to other tahsils among the Scheduled Caste, where as Man is one of the tahsils noted lower literacy of total population. After 1991 study region

demonstrated increase in the level of literacy among the Scheduled Caste and total population.

It is found that female literacy rates lower than that male population among the scheduled caste and also total population, due to majority of woman engaged in agricultural labour, where no need of education. Besides these other economic and social factor are responsible for low literacy among the females. The male and female literacy of Scheduled Caste reported low as compare to literacy of total population.

The study of literacy focused wide sex disparities among the Scheduled Caste. Scheduled Caste is perceived to be socially and economically backward. During 2001, sex disparity reported considerable change with low disparity in male-female literacy of Scheduled Caste.

As compare to the total population male-female disparity index in literacy, Scheduled Caste noticed high disparity index in male-female literacy.

The study of Scheduled Caste literacy indicates that regional variation in case of male and female literacy rates. It is also observed between rural and urban areas. The present study shows wide gap between Scheduled Caste and total population in case of male-female and rural- urban literacy level.

The Scheduled Caste population is most engaged as an agricultural labour and other traditional occupation, awareness about education, lack of educational facilities, and cost of education are major responsible factors for low literacy level. Above discussion clearly shows that socio-economic backwardness of Scheduled Caste.

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CHAPTER NO. 6

**SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION**

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.2 TRENDS IN SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

**6.2.1 TAHSILWISE SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION**

**6.2.2 TAHSILWISE URBAN SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION**

**6.2.3 TAHSILWISE RURAL SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION**

6.3 SUMMARY

CHAPTER NO. 6

SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The sex ratio of population may be expressed as the number of female per thousand males. It is basic demographic determinant of population change. Sex composition of population directly influences proportion of married persons in a population and birth rate and it indirectly influences supply of labor.

Among various elements of population composition, sex ratio holds a prime place for population geographers. The separate data for males and females are important for various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic characteristics, such as mortality, fertility, marital status, economic characteristics etc. The balance between two sexes affects the social and economic relationship within a community. (Chandana 2006)

Agnihotri (2000) emphasizes that sex ratio imbalances stem mainly from male-female differentials in survival rate, which in turn, are connected with various socio-economic, cultural and historical factors.

The existing sex ratio in any area is determined by three basic factors. These are sex ratio at the time of birth, differences in the mortality rates of the two sexes, at different ages and differences in the migratory ethos of the two sexes. (Cleark J. I. 1960)

The proportion of the two sexes is fundamental to the geographic analysis of an area because it is not only an important feature of the landscape but it also influences the other demographic elements significantly and as such provides an additional means for analyzing the regional landscape. (Trewartha 1953)

The sex ratio was an index of economy prevailing in an area and was useful tool for regional analysis. (Franklin 1956)

The above discussion indicates that sex composition is an index of the socio-economic conditions of an area. It is an important tool for

regional analysis, and it is a subject of great interest to the population geographer. It has not only important feature of any landscape but also profound effect on the demographic structure of the region.

Thus, the study of sex ratio is essential for understanding the employment and consumption patterns, and social need of a community.

6.2 TRENDS IN SEX RATIO OF SCHEULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

According to the Table No. 6.1, it has been observed that the study region fluctuating trend in the sex ratio of Scheduled Caste population from decade 1981-2001.

Fig. No. 6.1 provides sex ratio for 11 tahsils as obtained from the information of census 1981-2001. There is wide difference in the sex ratio over the study region. At one hand there is Scheduled Caste population with sex ratio of 1003 females per thousand males and other hand total population with sex ratio 1061 females per thousand males in 1981. The Scheduled Caste population observed lower sex ratio than that of total population with in the study period. Thus, the general trend of the sex ratio has been declining trend. It also focus that the life of female has not improved as compare to the males of scheduled caste as well as total population in the study region.

During the study period (1981-2001) sex composition of rural and urban Scheduled Caste population offers typical example. The differences in the sex ratio are to be associated with their differences in the 1) stage of socio-economic development, 2) standard of living, 3) status of granted to woman, 4) type of economy, and 5) degree of participation in work by females etc. (Chandana 2006)

Similarly, the Scheduled Caste population that still remains backward socially as well as economically, due to this fact rural sex ratio of Scheduled Caste population is higher than urban sex ratio. The sex ratio of Scheduled Caste population in 1981 observed 1003 females per thousand males and decreased by 10 females during 1981-91. It again declined during 1991-2001 by 13 females. The sex

Table No. 6.1

SATARA DISTRICT: SEX RATIO (DECCENIAL)

Category	T R U	Females Per 1000 Males				Fluctuations in Sex Ratio		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
TOTAL POPULATION	T	782	1061	1028	995	279	-33	-33
	R	765	1167	1045	1007	402	-122	-38
	U	885	916	926	928	31	10	02
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	T	992	1003	993	981	11	-10	-12
	R	1007	1014	1000	984	07	-04	-16
	U	911	949	954	968	38	05	14

T = Total, R = Rural, U = Urban

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

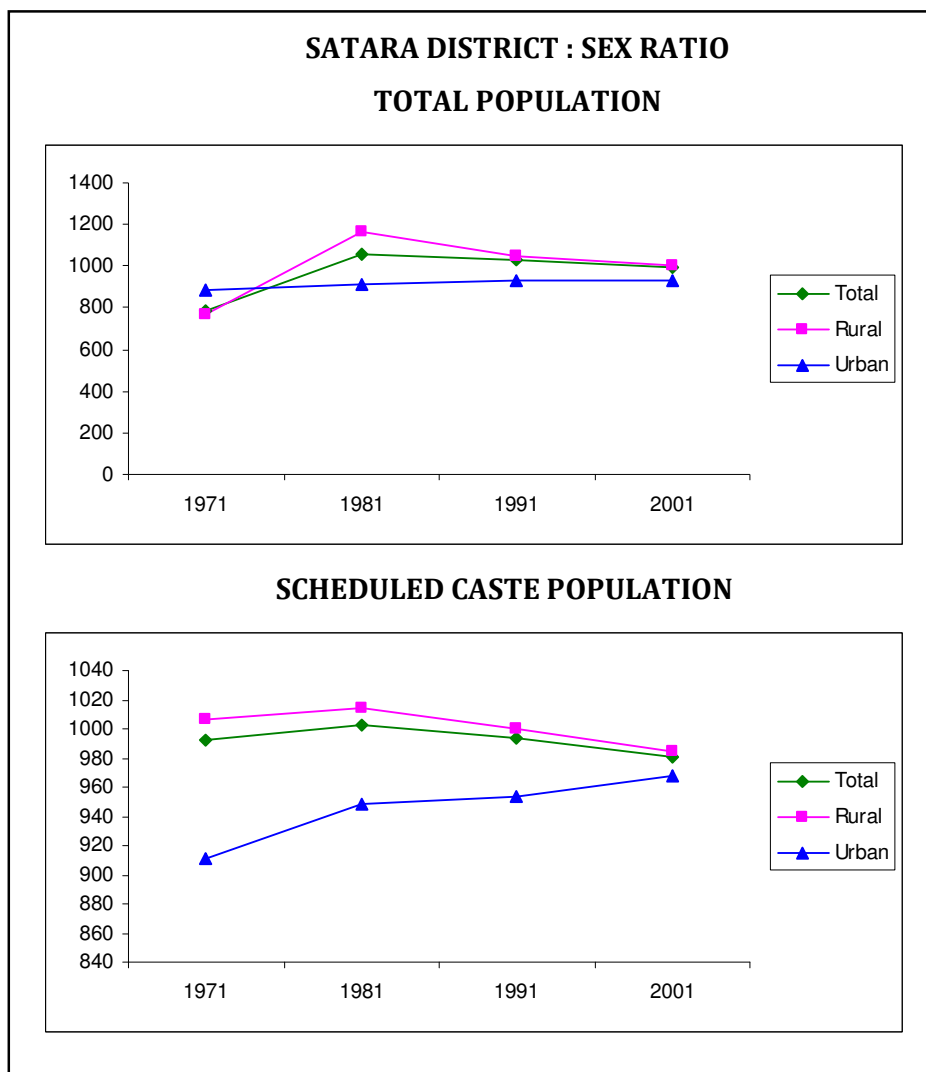


Fig. No. 6.1

ratio was observed 1061 females per thousand males among the total population of the study region. It declines with 33 females during 1981-91. It again declined by 33 females in 1991-2001.

The study region declined sex ratio from 1981-2001, due to male selective out migration for seeking jobs and employment out side the region. Besides these, the improvement in standard of living due to, commercial cropping pattern and agro-based industries increasing high income source. The miss use of sex determination test as well as sex selective abortion is another cause of declined in sex ratio.

The differential in sex composition of rural and urban Scheduled Caste population shows wide disparity. It was observed that sex ratio of rural Scheduled Caste population is higher than urban sex ratio. Table No. 6.1 and Fig. No. 6.1 shows that the Scheduled Caste population sex ratio has declined after 1981 to 2001. It was noted 1014 females per thousand males in rural area, where as 949 females per thousand males in urban area of the study region. During 1981-91 sex ratio declined by 14 females among the Scheduled Caste in rural area. During 2001 rural sex ratio of scheduled Caste noted 984 females in rural area. Besides these 968 females per thousand males was noticed in urban area. An analysis shows decline trend of sex ratio in rural area and increasing trend in urban area.

It has been observed that sex ratio was higher than rural as compare to the urban area among the total population. It was observed that 1167 females in 1981, with decreasing recorded 1007 females per thousand males in 2001. On the other hand 916 females per thousand males noted in urban area during 1981, where as 928 females per thousand males in 2001. The trend of sex ratio observed declining in rural area and increasing in urban area. Due to male selective rural-urban out migration assured security of his family members left behind, as well as farming operations in the rural area supply employment to females. It checked high sex ratio I rural area as compare to urban area.

In the study region urban sex ratio observed increasing trend, due to employment potential in urban area offers to change attitude

about females. The nursing facilities and medical care are available in urban area, reflected decreasing female mortality.

6.2.1 TAHSILWISE SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 6.2 indicates that tahsil wise pattern of sex ratio of Scheduled Caste during study period (1981-2001) in the study region. The areal disparity and differentials in sex ratio is affected by the process of urbanization, migration pattern and other socio-economic factors. The study region may be divided in three categories based on the tahsil wise sex ratio. i. e. high, moderate, and low sex ratio.

A) HIGH SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 1001 Females Per 1000 Males)

Table No. 6.2 revolved that sex ratio pattern during the 1981-2001. During 1981 the high sex ratio of Scheduled Caste population (above 1001 females per thousand males) covered by tahsils Jaoli (1163), Wai (1050), Patan (1097), Satara (1004), Khandala (1009), Khatav (1050) and Koregaon (1037). The highest sex ratio is recorded in Jaoli tahsil, which are 1163 females per thousand males. All these tahsils remained their position in this category up to 1991. Tahsil Jaoli and Patan recorded 1022 and 1065 females per thousand males during 2001. Tahsils Wai, Khandala, Khatav, Satara and Koregaon moved down to moderate sex ratio category after 1991.

According to the total population of the study region high sex ratio category (above 1001 females per thousand males) covered by tahsils Jaoli, Wai, Patan, Satara, Khandala, Koregaon and Man during 1981. Tahsils Khandala and Man moved down to moderate sex ratio category after 1981. The highest sex ratio noted 1231 females per thousand males in Jaoli tahsil during 1981. It is higher than that Scheduled Caste average sex ratio. (Table No. 6.3)

Table No. 6.2

TAHSILWISE SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Females Per 1000 Males				Fluctuations in Sex Ratio		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	915	948	934	950	33	-04	16
2	Jaoli	931	1163	1030	1022	232	-133	-08
3	Wai	1011	1050	1013	990	39	-37	-23
4	Patan	1086	1097	1083	1065	11	-14	-18
5	Satara	934	1004	985	985	70	-19	00
6	Khandala	978	1009	1005	944	31	-04	-61
7	Khatav	1028	1050	1024	1000	22	-26	-24
8	Man	973	967	958	976	-06	-09	18
9	Phaltan	967	965	948	962	-02	-17	14
10	Koregaon	1045	1037	1027	986	-08	-10	-41
11	Karad	1001	959	987	976	-42	28	-11

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

Table No. 6.3

TAHSILWISE SEX RATIO OF TOTAL POPULATION

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Females Per 1000 Males				Fluctuations in Sex Ratio		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	958	940	892	873	-18	-48	-19
2	Jaoli	1188	1231	1176	1101	43	-55	-75
3	Wai	1098	1112	1076	1021	14	-36	-55
4	Patan	1097	1176	1131	1089	79	-45	-42
5	Satara	1032	1068	1013	973	36	-55	-40
6	Khandala	1044	1061	999	960	17	-62	-39
7	Khatav	1073	1107	1074	1024	34	-43	-40
8	Man	1005	1039	996	995	34	-43	-01
9	Phaltan	952	972	950	953	20	-20	-03
10	Koregaon	1045	1098	1058	1000	47	-48	-50
11	Karad	977	967	985	960	-10	18	-25

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

TAHSILWISE SEX RATIO

During 1991 Khandala and Man moved down to moderate sex ratio category. In 2001 Jaoli (1101), Wai (1021), Patan (1089) and Khatav (1024) noted high sex ratio of total population in the study region. (Fig. No. 6.2). The highland zone having undulating terrain, low rainfall, low degree of urbanization, dry farming, and absence of agro-based industries are significant factor for male selective out migration, that reflected into high sex ratio in these tahsils during 1981 and 1991.

After 1991 sex ratio decreasing due to female birth has led to decrease I female number. The sex determination test and sex selective abortion had decreasing in females numbers. Besides these tahsils Jaoli and Patan recorded high sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste. It is due to modern medical facility provided at village level, which is resulted into decreasing female mortality rate. The male selective out migration is another cause of increasing sex ratio.

B) MODERATE SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (951-1000 Females Per 1000 Males)

The moderate sex ratio category covered by tahsils Phaltan (965), Man (958) and Karad (987) females per thousand males during 1981. During 1991 Phaltan moved down to low sex ratio category. Unemployment and seeking better employment as compare to present employment, male selective out migrations are major factor, resulted into more female than that male population. Tahsils Man and Phaltan remained their position up to 2001 into this category. Tahsils Wai, Khatav, and Koregaon moved down to moderate sex ratio category after 1991 among the Scheduled Caste.

Table No. 6.3 indicates that moderate sex ratio pattern of total population in the study region. During 1981 Tahsils Phaltan and Karad recorded moderate sex ratio. (972 and 967 females per 1000 males respectively). Tahsil Karad remained their position in to this category up to 2001. Tahsil Khandala and Man moved down from high sex ratio category to moderate sex ratio category. Tahsil Satara (973), Khandala (960), Phaltan (953), Koregaon (1000) and Karad

(960) falls into this Category in 2001. The male selective out migration take place into these tahsils due to economy of the area governed by rainfall and topographical condition, in turn into unemployment opportunities.

C) LOW SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 950 Females Per 1000 Males)

Table No. 6.2 shows that pattern of low sex ratio (below 950 females per thousand males) in the study region. During 1981 tahsil Mahableshwar noticed 948 females per thousand males. In the next decade (1981-91) Tahsil Phaltan moved down from moderate sex ratio category to low sex ratio category. Then again Tahsil Phaltan moved up to moderate sex ratio category and Khandala moved down to present category from moderate sex ratio category among the Scheduled Caste.

Tahsil Mahableshwar having undulating terrain, heavy rainfall, steep slope, all these adverse condition reflected less development in agricultural practices as well as absence of industries attributed less employment opportunities. There are also observed less developed transportation and medical facilities offers male selective out migration are major case of low sex ratio.

Tahsil Phaltan are having two sugar industries (Shriram and Sakharwadi sugar factory), as well as dairy farming industries. Besides these there are commercial cropping pattern (i.e. Sugar cane cultivation) reflected improvement in commercial activities as well as economy. This has attributed demands of workers. This has resulted in migration of male, decreasing in sex ratio. The tahsil Khandala having industrial units, which attracts sizeable number of male workers and due this fact decaling in sex ratio.

According to the Table No. 6.3 the low sex ratio category covered by Mahableshwar up to 2001. This has because adverse geographical condition. During 1991 tahsil Phaltan recorded low sex ratio. It was 950 females per thousand males. The above mentioned

analysis is important cause of low sex ratio among the total population.

6.2.2 TAHSILWISE URBAN SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 6.4 shows that the sex ratio of Scheduled Caste population varies from tahsil to tahsil and fluctuate over the decades. The urban Scheduled Caste population is characterized by low sex ratio below 1000 females per thousand males) during the study period (1981-2001). The sex selectivity in rural urban migration is the main cause of rural-urban gap in sex ratio.

The gradual rise in urban sex ratio in recent decades stems from fall in female mortality and decline in male selectivity in rural-urban migration. (Sangwan and Sangwan 2002).

Based on urban sex ratio the study region may be divided into three categories. i. e. high, moderate and low sex ratio.

A) HIGH URBAN SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 981 Females Per 1000 Males)

During 1981 the high sex ratio of Scheduled Caste population noted in Wai tahsil (981 females per 1000 males). Table No. 6.4. tahsil Wai having nearest tourist centers like Mahableshwar and Pachgani, where male selective out migration taken place, due to employment opportunities. These tahsil have rural character with commercial cropping pattern.

During 1991 tahsil Karad acquired high sex ratio category of Scheduled Caste population. This tahsil is located central plain part of river Krishna basin. Karad is administrative urban center having commercial and industrial growth, educational and medical facilities. Besides these commercial cropping pattern taken place. It is the fact that employment opportunities reflected in migration of sex selective. This has resulted high sex ratio.

Table No. 6.4

TAHSIL WISE URBAN SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Females Per 1000 Males				Fluctuations in Sex Ratio		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	871	929	831	918	58	-98	87
2	Jaoli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	Wai	910	981	909	929	71	-72	20
4	Patan	875	--	934	989	--	--	55
5	Satara	863	942	937	959	79	-05	22
6	Khandala	870	--	--	964	--	--	--
7	Khatav	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	Man	964	953	962	995	-11	09	33
9	Phaltan	973	936	948	1010	-37	12	62
10	Koregaon	968	968	977	932	00	09	-45
11	Karad	954	960	1007	977	-06	46	-29

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

Table No. 6.5

TAHSIL WISE URBAN SEX RATIO OF TOTAL POPULATION

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Females Per 1000 Males				Fluctuations in Sex Ratio		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	830	857	791	785	27	-66	-06
2	Jaoli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	Wai	958	977	968	957	19	-09	-11
4	Patan	765	--	938	937	--	--	-01
5	Satara	859	895	912	923	36	17	11
6	Khandala	1059	--	--	915	--	--	--
7	Khatav	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	Man	997	1012	978	984	15	-34	06
9	Phaltan	873	972	938	959	99	-34	27
10	Koregaon	955	985	953	964	30	-32	11
11	Karad	869	878	938	941	09	-40	03

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

TAHSILWISE URBAN SEX RATIO

During 2001 tahsils Man, Phaltan and Patan covered by high sex ratio category. Tahsil Phaltan noticed 1010 females per 1000 males in 2001. Tahsil Man remarked lack of development in industries and commercial activities. Besides these poor agricultural and shortage of drinking water in summer season have led to male selective out migration to developed areas. Tahsil Patan having adverse geographical condition, i. e. heavy rainfall, undulating topography and other factors, reflected male selective out migration. Tahsil Phaltan acquired this position during 2001.

Among the total population tahsil Man (1012 females per 1000 males) recorded highest sex ratio during 1981. Tahsils Wai and Koregaon fall into this category during 1981. Only tahsil Man remained their position into present category up to 2001, where as tahsils Wai and Koregaon moved down to moderate sex ratio category after 1981.

B) MODERATE URBAN SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (941-980 Females Per 1000 Males)

Table No. 6.4 and Fig No. 6.4 indicates that category of moderate sex ratio of Scheduled Caste population covered by tahsil Mahableshwar, Satara, Man, Koregaon and Karad. There is observed great fluctuations. In the next decade tahsil moved up into this category. Tahsil Phaltan and Koregaon remained their position during 1991. The urban centers had having educational and medical facilities, commercial and industrial growth, employment opportunities. For all these purpose population migrates to urban centers, with their families resulting near about equal sex ratio.

During 2001 tahsils Satara, Khandala and Karad covered moderate sex ratio category. The changing attitude about female, increasing employment opportunities for woman and decreasing mortality of females, increasing age of marriage are the major causes of increasing sex ratio.

As compare to the total population during 1981 Phaltan noted 972 females per thousand males. (Moderate category) in the next decade tahsils Wai, Patan, Phaltan, Koregaon and Karad Falls in this category and remained their position up to 2001. During the decade 1991-2001 irrigation facilities promoted agriculture and agro-based industries in rural area. It has reflected to increase in the sex ratio in urban areas. (Table No. 6.5)

C) LOW URBAN SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 940 Females Per 1000 Males)

Table no. 6.4 indicates that tahsil Phaltan recorded 936 females per thousand males (low sex ratio). In the next decade tahsils Mahableshwar, Wai Patan and Satara moved down from moderate category to low sex ratio category during 1991. After 1991 Koregaon declined in sex ratio, with falls in this category. Tahsils Wai and Mahableshwar remained their position from 1991-2001 in low sex ratio category among the Scheduled Caste population.

The rural population migrates to urban areas to seeking jobs. The high cost of living in urban life style as well as housing problem is the major factors attributed male selective out migration from rural area. The male migrant is assured of the safely and security of his family members left behind in rural area. This has resulted area of urban center affected in migration, have low sex ratio.

According to the total population tahsil Mahableshwar and Satara covered low sex ratio category, and remained their position into this category up to 2001. Tahsil Karad included into this category during 1981 and tahsil Khandala falls into this category during 2001. (Table No. 6.5 and Fig. No. 6.3)

6.2.3 TAHASILWISE RURAL SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

The rural sex ratio characterized by the differences of urban sex ratio rural sex ratio of population observed higher than urban sex

ratio. As regards the sex ratio of urban and rural population, it presents different pattern.

Due to the increasing pressure of population upon the limited agricultural resource of population upon the limited agricultural resource the rural males to move to urban areas in search of jobs. The high cost of living in urban areas coupled with the problem of housing inhabits such males from bringing their families along. (Chandana 2006)

The tahsil wise rural sex ratio of Scheduled Caste population may be grouped into three categories. i. e. high, moderate and low sex ratio.

A) HIGH RURAL SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Above 1051 Females Per 1000 Males)

Table No. 6.6 and Fig. No. 6.4 provides tahsil wise high rural sex ratio of Scheduled Caste population during 1981-2001. During 1981 among the study region 6 tahsils have recorded high rural sex ratio of Scheduled Caste population. They are Jaoli (1163), Wai (1080), Patan (1097), Satara (1056), Koregaon (1056) and Khatav (1056 females per thousand males). These tahsils noted higher than average sex ratio of Scheduled Caste population. These tahsils covers undulating terrain and poor agricultural, reflected unemployment. Besides these high growths of population created sex selective out migration (male population) from rural area to urban area. The male were migrating to seek jobs and employment leaving their families safety of his family members left behind. This has resulted more female number than males in these tahsils.

During 1991 and 2001 only the tahsil Patan remained their position into this category. Tahsil Wai, Jaoli, Satara Koregaon and Khatav moved down to moderate sex ratio category with decreasing in sex ratio. Tahsil Patan recorded 1093 females per thousand males in 1991, with decreasing noted 1073 females per thousand males in 2001. It decline 20 females per thousand males during 1991-2001.

Table No. 6.6

TAHSIL WISE RURAL SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Females Per 1000 Males				Fluctuations in Sex Ratio		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	1066	981	1036	1005	-85	55	-31
2	Jaoli	931	1163	1030	1022	232	-133	-08
3	Wai	952	1080	1044	1011	128	-36	-33
4	Patan	1086	1097	1093	1073	11	-04	-20
5	Satara	982	1056	1007	975	74	-49	-32
6	Khandala	981	1009	1005	944	28	-04	-61
7	Khatav	1027	1050	1023	1000	23	-27	-23
8	Man	977	969	958	974	-08	-11	16
9	Phaltan	966	970	941	952	04	-29	11
10	Koregaon	1057	1065	1041	992	08	-24	-49
11	Karad	1007	959	985	976	-48	26	-09

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

Table No. 6.7

TAHSIL WISE URBAN SEX RATIO OF TOTAL POPULATION

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Females Per 1000 Males				Fluctuations in Sex Ratio		
		Year				Year		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Mahableshwar	1039	1026	993	961	-14	-32	-32
2	Jaoli	1138	1231	1176	1101	43	-55	-75
3	Wai	1129	1142	1098	1034	13	-44	-64
4	Patan	1123	1176	1139	1095	53	-31	-44
5	Satara	1180	1139	1051	1006	-41	-88	-45
6	Khandala	1043	1061	999	960	18	-62	-39
7	Khatav	1073	1107	1064	1024	34	-43	-40
8	Man	1007	1042	978	984	35	-64	-06
9	Phaltan	873	915	938	959	42	23	21
10	Koregaon	1071	1127	1075	1003	56	-52	-72
11	Karad	1000	967	992	962	-31	25	-30

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1971-2001)

TAHSILWISE RURAL SEX RATIO

Tahsil Patan having high land zone with heavy rainfall, thick forest, traditional agriculture, which have resulted male selective out migration to seeking jobs. Thus, the female left behind in rural area, resulted high proportion of female numbers.

Among the total population high sex ratio category covered tahsils which are already covered in by high sex ratio of Scheduled Caste. During 1981 tahsils Jaoli, Wai, Patan Satara, Khandala, Khatav and Koregaon having high sex ratio (above 1051 females per thousand males). The tahsil Jaoli recorded highest 1231 females per thousand males during 1981. (Table No. 6.7).

During 1991 only tahsil Khandala was moved down to low sex ratio category. Tahsil Jaoli, Wai, Patan, Satara, Khatav and Koregaon remained their position into this category. During 2001 only Jaoli and Patan tahsil remained into this category, with recorded 1101 and 1095 females per thousand males respectively. The decreasing in employment opportunities led's to decline in rural sex ratio. This has resulted declining in sex ratio.

B) MODERATE RURAL SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1001- 1050 Females Per 1000 Males)

Table No. 6.6 shows that the moderate rural sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste population. During 1981 it was observed Khandala tahsil (1009 females per thousand males). Tahsil Khandala located in drought prone area. High man land ratio and male selective out migration played significant role to moderate sex ratio.

During 1991 tahsils Mahableshwar (1036), Jaoli (1030), Khandala (1005), Khatav (1023) and Koregaon (1041 moved down from high sex ratio to moderate sex ratio category. Tahsils Mahableshwar, Jaoli, Wai and Satara are located into the high land zone, where as tahsils Khatav, Khandala and Koregaon are located into the drought prone area. All these tahsils have undulating topography. Thus high pressure on land is major cause of underdeveloped economy, offers unemployment problem in these

tahsils. It is the fact that sex selective out migration taken place to seeking jobs to urban areas.

During 2001 tahsils Mahableshwar, Jaoli and Wai remained their position into this category, with recorded 1005, 1022 and 1011 females per thousand males. An analysis focused that the sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste population during 1981 to 2001 has declined sharply.

According to the total population of the study region Mahableshwar and Man tahsils noticed moderate sex ratio category. It was observed that 1026 and 1042 females per thousand males respectively. (Table No. 6.7). These two tahsils located, where adverse geographical condition occurred. Tahsil Mahableshwar covered high land zone, where as tahsil Man in drought prone area, resulted sex selective out migration. This fact created moderate sex ratio.

During 2001 tahsils wai (1034), Satara (1006), Khatav (1024) and Koregaon (1003) recorded moderate sex ratio category. These tahsils moved down from high sex ratio category to present category of sex ratio. It was observed that decline in sex ratio due to out migration of males as well as decreasing female mortality with nursing and medical care facilities at village level.

C) LOW RURAL SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 1000 Females Per 1000 Males)

Table No. 6.6 and Fig. No. 6.4 indicates that low rural sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste population in the study region. There is wide variation in rural sex ratio over the study region. During 1981 tahsils Mahableshwar (998), Man (969), Phaltan (970) and Karad (959) noted females per thousand males. In 2001 out of 11 tahsils, 7 tahsils covered present category with decline in sex ratio.

Tahsils Khandala, Khatav, Phaltan, Koregaon and Man located undulating topographical area with drought prone zone. Unemployment as well as seeking better jobs as compare to present

jobs, male selective out migration have taken place in these tahsils among the Scheduled Caste.

Tahsils Satara and Karad covered central part of the study region. These two tahsils have high degree of urbanization with high growth of manufacturing and industries as compare to other tahsils of the study region. Besides these commercial activities has attracted in migration. On the other hand miss use of sex determination test and sex selective abortion, resulted decline in sex ratio in these tahsils.

In the view of total population of the study region (Table No. 6.7) tahsils Phaltan and Karad covered low sex ratio category during 1981. I the next decade (1991) list of this category have increased. Tahsils Mahableshwar, Khandala, Man, Phaltan and Karad including with moved down from high and moderate sex ratio category. These tahsils faced adverse geographical, which made them to remain at their same position till 2001. These tahsils noted, Mahableshwar (961), Khandala (960), Man (984), Phaltan (959) and Karad (962) females per thousand males.

6.3 SUMMARY

Sex composition indicates quality of social life and proportion of married persons. The birth rate and supply of labour has affected by sex ratio. The various geographical factor influences on the pattern of sex ratio. In he study region high sex ratio observed from the tahsils located in western part of the study region. There are found adverse geographical conditions. The high pressure of population on agriculture, the jobs less work force migrate to those areas, which provided better employment opportunities. The scarcity of water, undulating topography and poor soil are the major factors responsible for the poor development of land resources. This has resulted high sex ratio in these tahsils, which are located in western part of the study region, due to out migration of males.

The Scheduled Caste population in the study region found with characterized by low sex ratio. The sex ratio is affected by the

economy of the region. Due to this fact, jobless male selective population move to urban areas. Thus, nature and volume of migration is an important component of population growth, which influences on the sex ratio.

There is a wide difference in the sex ratio over the study region. The average sex ratio of Scheduled Caste population recorded very lowest 981 females per thousand males, where as 995 females per thousand males among the total population. Besides these according to rural sex ratio 1014 females observed per thousand males and 1167 females per thousand males among the total population. The urban centers noted maximum 968 females and minimum 949 females per thousand males of Scheduled Caste population. According to the total population urban sex ratio observed 928 as highest and 916 females per thousand as lowest sex ratio.

The rural-urban sex ratio varies in the study region. The urban centers attracted work force in administrative as well as sugar factories, dairy farming and other manufacturing. But the high living cost, accommodating and housing problems reflected to left family in rural areas. On the other hand rural area supply employment to females and woman are assigned with the care takers occupation. This has resulted low sex ratio in urban area and high sex ratio in rural area of the study region.

The migration is usually sex selective, majority of male migrated to seeking employment and better jobs as compare to present jobs. The inequalities in regional development change economic pattern as well as economic opportunities. Hence, the backward economy and less opportunities for economic development push male population out of the region, this fact affects on the pattern of sex ratio of the study region.

The study region has fluctuating trends in sex ratio from tahsil to tahsils among the Scheduled Caste and total population. The tahsils in western part like as Jaoli and Patan having high sex ratio of Scheduled Caste, where as Mahableshwar and Khandala having low sex ratio of Scheduled Caste. Besides these tahsils Jaoli, Patan, Wai

and Khatav having high sex ratio have high sex ratio and Mahableshwar fall into the low sex ratio among the total population.

An analysis find out that study region fluctuating sex ratio with decline trend from 1981 to 2001, and it is varies from tahsil to tahsil.

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CHAPTER NO. 7

**OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED
CASTE POPULATION**

- 7.1 INTRODUCTION**
- 7.2 CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS**
- 7.3.1 TRENDS IN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED
CASTE POPULATION**
- 7.3.2 TAHSILWISE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED
CASTE POPULATION**
- 7.3.3 TAHSILWISE URBAN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
- 7.3.4 TAHSILWISE RURAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
- 7.3.5 TAHSILWISE MALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
- 7.3.6 TAHSILWISE FEMALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**
- 7.4 SUMMARY**

CHAPTER NO. 7

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The study of occupational structure occupies an important position in the field of population geography. The social and economic development of any region depends on the number of persons who are economically active and the quality and regularity of their work. The proportion of economically active population in various occupations indicates that economic profile of various groups of society.

The occupational structure of a society is the product of a number of intimately related factors. The nature and variety of physical resources base of course, lays down the basic foundation in the form of good land for agriculture, indented coast for fishing, thick vegetation cover for forestry, rich geological strata for mining, etc. (Chandana 1986).

The occupation depends upon the degree of economic development and sophistication of a country. (Ghosh 1985).

The occupational structure is essential to understand the Scheduled Caste and its distribution into various occupations as well as sex wise participation in different economic activities.

7.2 CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATION

The study of occupational structure provides background knowledge for formulating future development plans. The occupation means doing a certain type of work.

The term 'work' is used in special sense in the census. Work may be defined as a participation in economically productive activity. The participation is physical or mental in nature (Census of India 1991).

However, a person doing any type of economically productive activity is a worker. Thus work involved not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

According to Census of India 1981 the working population grouped into three major groups. 1) Main worker 2) Marginal worker 3) Non worker. Where as main workers are those who had worked for the major part of the year (at least 6 months or 183 days). The marginal workers are those who worked for some time during the one year, but not for the major part. The non workers are those who had not worked at all during the one year. Non workers include students, dependents, retired persons, persons engaged in household duties and beggars.

There is a large variety of occupations. Therefore Census authorities have classified main workers into following categories during 1981.

1. Cultivation.
2. Agricultural labours.
3. Household industry (Manufacturing, processing, service and repairs).
4. Other workers.

At the time of 1991 Census, there has been change in classification of workers. The main workers classified into nine industrial categories.

1. Cultivators.
2. Agricultural labours.
3. Livestock and forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation and allied activities.
4. Mining and quarrying.
5. Manufacturing, processing and repairs.
 - a) Household industry.
 - b) Other than household industry.
6. Construction
7. Trade and commerce.
8. Transport, storage and communication.

9. Other services.

During Census 2001, there has been again change in classification of workers. The main workers classified into four categories.

1. Cultivators.
2. Agricultural labours.
3. Household industries.
4. Other services.

It has become very difficult to make analysis of occupational characteristics of Scheduled Caste within study region, due to there is large variety of occupational categories classified by Census authorities in Census 1981, 1991 and 2001. The task of attempting comparisons of four categories of workers in 1981, 2001 and nine industrial categories of 1991 is not easy.

For the purpose of simplification, these industrial categories can be reduced to the following three major categories for proper analysis. (Ghosh 1985)

1. Primary activities. (Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying etc.)
2. Secondary activities. (Manufacturing, construction, power generation etc.)
3. Tertiary activities. (Commerce, storage, transport, miscellaneous services etc.)

Similarly, the study region grouped into primary, secondary and tertiary activities individually for the Census years (1981-2001). The present investigation for proper comparison the study region grouped into total, rural urban, male and female workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sector of economy.

7.3 TRENDS IN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 7.1 indicates that workers engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary activities during study period. It also shows that workers of total and rural-urban trends of Scheduled Caste as well as total population in the study region.

The Scheduled Caste working population engaged in three major economic activity i. e. primary, secondary and tertiary activities observed that 61.23 percent, 11.82 percent and 26.95 percent respectively during 1981, where as total population noted 71.29 percent, 2.73 percent and 25.98 percent respectively. There had been remarkable high proportion of Scheduled Caste population in primary activity. It is observed that more Scheduled Caste population engaged in primary activity as agricultural labours. This has due to most of people did not having his own land. Thus, people works on landholders land for wages in money. Besides these the study region having agricultural nature and the proportion of primary workers is higher among the Scheduled Caste as we as total population.

During 2001 Scheduled Caste population engaged in primary sector observed 62.55 percent, 3.60 percent in secondary and 33.83 percent in tertiary sector. While total population has recorded work participation 67.02 percent in primary, 2.38 in secondary and 30.60 in tertiary activities. The primary working population increased by 1.32 percent from 1981 to 2001, and the proportion of secondary working population declined by 8.22 percent and the work participation in tertiary activities increased by 6.88 percent among the Scheduled Caste.

The low proportion and decline of Scheduled Caste population in secondary activity indicates that lack of capital, low technically educated people as well as no reservation facility in private industrial sector. It is observed that proportion of Scheduled Caste in tertiary activity witnessed increasing trend, due to growth of tertiary sector as well as improvement in literacy level and opportunity of reservation.

According to the total population the proportion of primary activity decreases from 1981-2001 by 4.27 percent. (Table No. 7.1). While secondary activity decreased 0.35 percent and tertiary sector moved up by 4.62 percent.

Table No. 7.1 also shows that rural-urban classification of working population of Scheduled Caste as well as total population of

Table No. 7.1
SATARA DISTRICT: OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE
(In Percent)

Classification of worker	Year Eco. Activity	TOTAL POPULATION			SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		
		1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
Total Worker	P	71.29	72.87	67.02	61.23	68.62	62.55
	S	2.73	10.18	2.38	11.82	15.73	3.60
	T	25.98	16.95	30.60	26.95	5.65	33.83
Rural Worker	P	78.06	78.84	74.08	68.96	75.06	71.41
	S	2.55	8.69	2.25	11.86	14.12	3.26
	T	19.39	12.47	23.69	19.18	10.82	25.32
Urban Worker	P	16.04	20.25	10.94	11.89	18.87	8.32
	S	4.26	23.37	3.48	11.52	28.19	5.66
	T	79.70	56.38	85.58	76.60	52.94	86.02

P= Primary, S= Secondary, T= Tertiary

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)

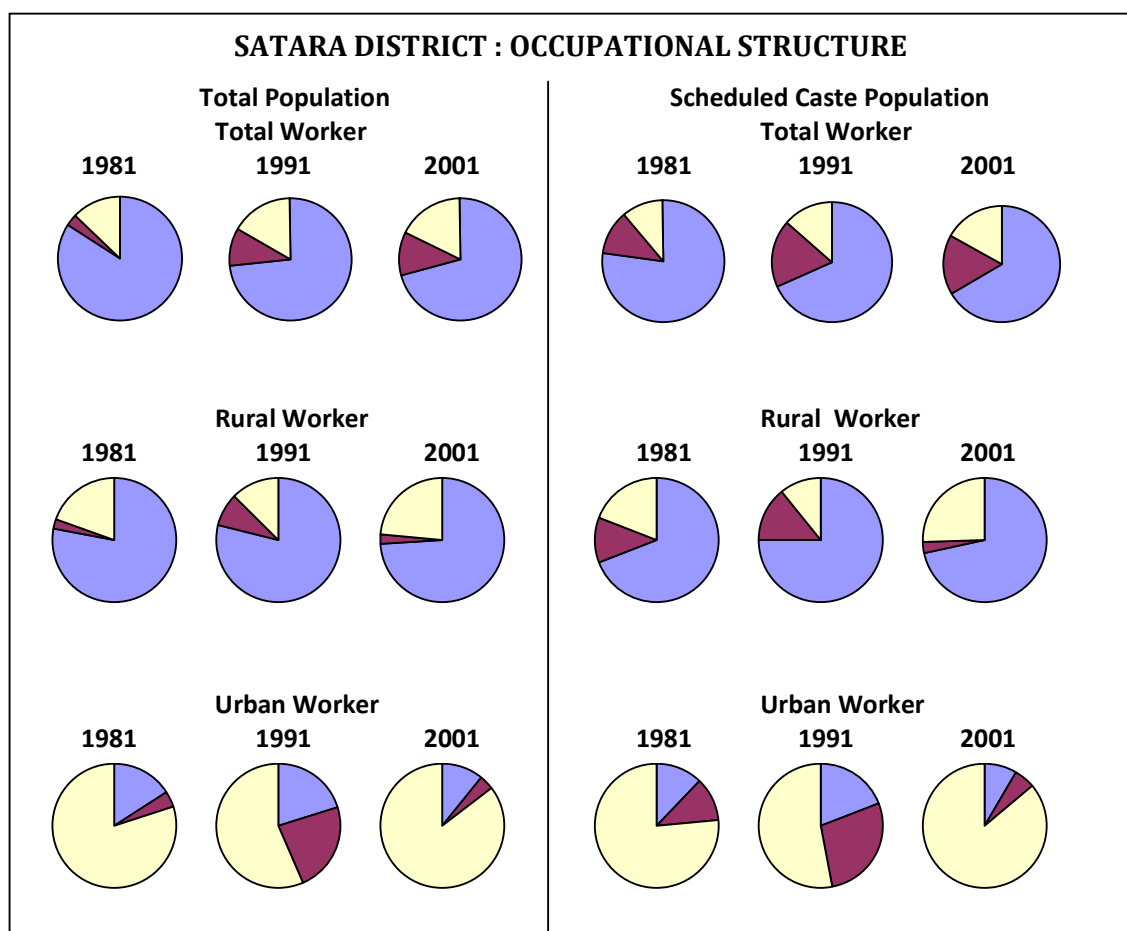


Fig. No. 7.1

the study region. The rural Scheduled Caste working population engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary activity was 68.96 percent, 11.86 percent and 19.18 percent respectively during 1981; where as total population noted that 78.06 percent, 2.55 percent and 19.39 percent work participation respectively during 1981.

During 2001 the rural Scheduled Caste working population accounts for 71.41 percent in primary, 3.26 in secondary and 25.32 in tertiary activity, while total population recorded 75.09 percent, 2.25 percent and 23.69 percent work participation respectively during 2001.

It is observed that the rate of working population in primary activity appeared that in both in Scheduled Caste and Total Population high in proportion. The secondary and tertiary work participation of Scheduled Caste indicates high proportion as compare with total population of the study region. The proportion of primary activity of Scheduled Caste increased after 1991.

The classification of urban working population of Scheduled Caste and total population reveals by Table No. 7.1. The Table shows that Scheduled Caste population engaged 11.89 percent in primary activity, 11.52 percent in secondary activity and 76.60 percent in tertiary activity during 1981.

According to same census year the total average working population was 16.04 percent, 4.26 percent and 79.70 percent in primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively.

During 2001 the study region recorded 8.32 percent in primary, 5.66 percent in secondary and 86.02 percent in tertiary activity in respect of urban Scheduled Caste population, where as 14.61 percent, 24.12 percent and 61.27 percent work participation respectively among the total population.

From 1981 to 2001 it appeared that primary working population increased, where as population engaged in secondary indicates decreasing trend. The proportion of Scheduled Caste engaged in tertiary activity found increasing trend, due to developing administrative and infrastructural facility in the study region. It is

found that population engaged in primary activity is low as compared to tertiary activity in urban area. The skilled working population is available due to high literacy level in urban area than the rural area. Besides this opportunity of reservation in administrative sector are responsible in respect of Scheduled Caste population.

7.3.1 TAHSILWISE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 7.2 shows that tahsilwise occupational structure of Scheduled Caste population. It was found that population engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary activities differed from tahsil to tahsils within study region and fluctuated over the study periods.

It is observed that high work participation of Scheduled Caste in primary activity observed in tahsils Phaltan (74.02 %), Patan (71.26 %), Man (65.47 %), Khatav (64.50 %), Karad (64.42 %) and Jaoli (59.84 %) during 1981. In respect of secondary activity tahsil like Khatav (18.74 %), Man (17.74 %), Jaoli (17.54 %), Wai (17.27 %) and Jaoli (59.84 %) covered this category. And tahsil like Mahableshwar (67.10 %), Satara (48.37 %), Khandala (31.17 %) and Wai (31.44 %) covered high tertiary activity during 1981 among the Scheduled Caste population.

During 2001 tahsil like Khatav (75.04 %), Man (72.40 %), Koregaon (73.00 %), Patan (69.16 %), Phaltan (69.05 %) and Jaoli (65.03 %) covered by high primary sector and Mahableshwar (6.18 %), Wai (6.18 %), Khandala (8.48 %) and Man (5.59 %) covered by high secondary activity. The high proportion of tertiary activity observed in tahsil like Mahableshwar (74.24 %), Satara (43.55 %) and Khandala (42.45 %). Tahsil Khatav (17.22 %) and Man (17.33 %) having low proportion of Scheduled Caste in tertiary activity.

Tahsil located in high land zone and undulating plateau zone having high proportion in primary activity, due to agricultural economy. Besides this lack of employment opportunities and low level of literacy is another responsible factor. The tahsils like Mahableshwar, Satara, Khandala and Wai having industrial develop-

Table No. 7.2
TAHSILWISE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Year Tahsils	1981			1991			2001		
		P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
1	Mahableshwar	24.68	8.22	67.10	42.10	18.78	39.12	19.58	6.18	74.24
2	Jaoli	59.84	17.54	22.62	72.21	14.57	13.22	65.03	4.97	30.00
3	Wai	51.29	17.27	31.44	64.27	19.29	16.44	54.16	6.55	39.29
4	Patan	71.26	9.65	19.09	77.05	9.82	13.13	69.16	3.14	27.70
5	Satara	42.38	9.25	48.37	69.00	10.01	20.90	54.13	2.32	43.55
6	Khandala	44.26	24.57	31.17	56.08	23.95	19.97	49.07	8.48	42.25
7	Khatav	64.50	18.70	16.76	74.03	14.63	11.34	75.04	4.26	20.70
8	Man	65.47	17.74	16.79	73.17	17.04	9.89	72.40	5.59	22.01
9	Phaltan	74.02	6.38	19.60	74.60	11.49	13.91	69.05	2.39	28.56
10	Koregaon	55.77	16.13	28.10	75.33	13.51	11.16	73.00	3.80	23.20
11	Karad	64.42	7.56	28.00	68.54	16.64	14.82	61.89	3.04	35.07

P= Primary, S=Secondary, T= Tertiary

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)

Table No. 7.3
TAHSILWISE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Year Tahsils	1981			1991			2001		
		P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
1	Mahableshwar	42.03	2.09	55.87	48.81	1.34	49.85	36.37	2.58	61.05
2	Jaoli	88.12	1.27	10.61	86.74	1.30	11.96	77.61	2.22	20.17
3	Wai	77.98	2.15	19.87	78.33	2.49	19.18	69.17	2.95	27.88
4	Patan	86.02	1.76	11.32	85.90	2.17	11.92	76.25	2.34	21.41
5	Satara	64.10	2.48	33.42	63.38	3.09	33.43	50.35	3.15	46.50
6	Khandala	82.23	1.32	16.45	81.30	2.39	16.31	70.25	2.89	26.86
7	Khatav	84.39	2.67	12.94	85.52	2.43	12.05	79.84	2.94	17.22
8	Man	89.25	1.23	9.52	86.12	2.09	11.79	80.13	2.54	17.33
9	Phaltan	78.02	1.96	20.02	76.21	2.23	21.56	69.38	2.94	27.68
10	Koregaon	76.94	1.99	21.07	81.68	2.02	16.30	77.45	2.44	20.12
11	Karad	69.65	2.06	28.29	69.85	3.16	26.99	68.36	2.52	29.12

P= Primary, S=Secondary, T= Tertiary

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)

TAHSILWISE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

ment have resulted high work participation in secondary and tertiary activity. The male selective migration was responsible factor influences on occupational structure.

According to the total population (Table No. 7.3) high primary working population observed in majority of tahsils during 1981. Tahsil like Mahableshwar, Satara, Wai and Karad has covered by high proportion of secondary activity. During 2001 the proportion of primary activity, there was observed gradual decline in work participation. The proportion in secondary and tertiary activity indicates increased work participation rate among the total population.

7.3.2 TAHSILWISE RURAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 7.4 indicates that tahsilwise rural occupational structure of Scheduled Caste population over the study period. There is marked rural-urban differences in working population. For improved productivity and economic growth the occupational structure and rural-urban distribution within study region are important factor to be taken into consideration.

During 1981 excluding Khandala all tahsils covered high primary activity among the rural Scheduled Caste population. After 1991 observed decline trend of Scheduled Caste population in primary activity and secondary activity. The work participation in tertiary activity shows that increasing trend among the rural Scheduled Caste.

During 2001, high work participation in primary activity observed in all tahsils excluding Mahableshwar (44.19 %). Tahsils Khandala (8.87 %) recorded high proportion in secondary activity, where as tahsil like Mahableshwar (51.58 %), Khandala (40.01 %), Satara (31.70 %) and Karad (30.03 %) reported high percentage of Scheduled Caste population engaged in tertiary activity. The size of working force is large in the countryside comparison to that among the urban Scheduled Caste.

Table No. 7.4
TAHSILWISE RURAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Year Tahsils	1981			1991			2001		
		P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
1	Mahableshwar	60.88	5.00	34.11	71.90	10.68	17.42	44.19	4.23	51.58
2	Jaoli	59.84	17.54	22.62	72.21	14.57	13.22	65.03	4.97	30.00
3	Wai	63.36	18.13	18.51	74.26	15.82	9.92	69.71	4.13	26.16
4	Patan	71.26	9.65	48.37	79.28	9.75	10.97	71.99	3.12	24.89
5	Satara	65.28	11.03	23.69	67.68	17.82	14.50	66.01	2.29	31.70
6	Khandala	44.26	24.52	31.17	56.08	23.95	19.97	51.12	8.87	40.01
7	Khatav	64.50	18.74	16.76	74.03	14.63	11.34	75.04	4.26	20.68
8	Man	67.71	16.06	16.23	74.94	16.12	8.94	76.36	3.48	20.16
9	Phaltan	82.54	5.27	12.19	84.54	9.31	6.15	79.55	2.20	18.25
10	Koregaon	62.93	17.20	19.87	74.20	11.61	14.19	74.20	3.47	22.33
11	Karad	69.54	7.56	22.90	73.37	15.38	11.25	67.06	2.91	30.03

P= Primary, S=Secondary, T= Tertiary

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)

Table No. 7.5
TAHSILWISE RURAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Year Tahsils	1981			1991			2001		
		P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
1	Mahableshwar									
2	Jaoli	88.12	1.27	10.61	86.74	1.29	11.97	77.61	2.22	20.17
3	Wai	84.49	1.62	12.44	84.59	1.86	13.55	75.81	2.66	21.53
4	Patan	86.93	1.72	11.35	86.66	2.04	11.30	77.60	2.29	20.11
5	Satara	78.86	2.12	19.02	76.23	2.49	21.28	69.56	3.05	27.39
6	Khandala	83.30	1.89	14.81	81.30	1.99	16.71	78.16	2.77	19.57
7	Khatav	84.39	2.67	12.94	76.16	2.49	21.35	79.84	2.94	17.22
8	Man	85.65	1.17	13.18	84.13	1.98	13.89	79.95	2.17	17.88
9	Phaltan	83.15	2.70	14.15	80.72	2.17	17.11	76.90	2.49	20.61
10	Koregaon	82.99	1.86	15.15	86.64	1.41	11.95	78.19	2.29	19.52
11	Karad	76.41	1.98	21.61	75.35	3.04	21.61	72.91	2.43	24.66

P= Primary, S=Secondary, T= Tertiary

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)

TAHSILWISE RURAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

Hence, the comparison reveals that there is a regional variation in the proportion of primary, secondary and tertiary activity. The proportion of workers varied from tahsil to tahsils.

Child and female participation in economic activities in rural area are relatively high in comparison to that in the urban areas (Cleark 1972).

As it is observed that, rural Scheduled Caste working population highly engaged in primary activity. The proportion of secondary activity come down, and tertiary activity shows increasing trend after 1991.

According to the total population over the study periods the work participation in secondary and tertiary activity indicates increasing trend. (Table No. 7.5) in all tahsils. The improvement in literacy level, infrastructural facilities and agro based industries has significant change in occupational structure of total population as well as Scheduled Caste in the study region.

7.3.3 TAHASILWISE URBAN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

Table No. 7.6 indicates that urban occupational structure of Scheduled Caste population in the study region. The social life and economy of the urban areas is very much different from that of the rural areas. The urban areas characterized by variety of secondary and tertiary activities. All these factors influenced on occupational structure of urban areas. Table No. 7.6 makes it clear that the low proportion of primary worker among the urban Scheduled Caste population.

During 1981 tahsils like Man (43.20 %) and Koregaon (32.51 %) covered by high work participation in primary sector. These tahsils are having rural characteristics. The secondary activity displayed high ratio in Man (34.43 %), Phaltan (14.60 %) and Wai (14.09 %). According to tertiary activity reported high proportion engaged in primary activity excluding Man (22.32 %).

Table No. 7.6
TAHSILWISE URBAN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Year Tahsils	1981			1991			2001		
		P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
1	Mahableshwar	00	10.42	89.58	0.33	30.05	69.62	0.22	7.70	92.08
2	Jaoli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	Wai	7.05	14.09	78.86	14.91	36.40	48.69	12.33	14.73	72.94
4	Patan	--	--	--	30.24	11.34	58.42	12.13	4.05	83.82
5	Satara	1.99	6.13	91.88	4.50	26.28	69.22	2.11	2.33	95.56
6	Khandala	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	Khatav	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	Man	43.20	34.43	22.37	53.00	27.54	19.46	40.85	22.45	36.70
9	Phaltan	11.25	14.60	75.15	10.47	30.56	58.97	4.23	3.51	92.26
10	Koregaon	32.51	12.65	54.84	44.11	26.04	29.85	56.51	8.37	35.12
11	Karad	11.64	7.61	80.75	17.80	29.95	52.25	3.41	3.78	92.81

P= Primary, S=Secondary, T= Tertiary

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)

Table No. 7.7
TAHSILWISE URBAN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION
In Percent)

Sr. No.	Year Tahsils	1981			1991			2001		
		P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
1	Mahableshwar	3.37	3.72	92.91	2.27	1.87	95.86	38.34	2.25	59.41
2	Jaoli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	Wai	27.61	3.33	69.06	26.09	7.78	66.13	20.29	5.05	74.66
4	Patan	--	--	--	27.11	7.35	65.45	14.54	4.92	80.54
5	Satara	7.29	3.89	88.80	3.95	5.53	90.52	3.69	3.39	92.92
6	Khandala	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	Khatav	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	Man	30.06	3.24	66.70	27.10	3.90	69.00	22.13	4.01	73.86
9	Phaltan	27.51	3.29	69.20	26.01	7.10	66.89	21.02	6.09	72.89
10	Koregaon	44.33	2.66	53.01	56.00	5.19	38.81	63.75	5.15	31.10
11	Karad	13.11	2.68	84.21	10.42	4.41	85.17	7.35	4.41	88.24

P= Primary, S=Secondary, T= Tertiary

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)

TAHSILWISE URBAN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

According to census 2001 all tahsils display high proportion in tertiary sector. Man is one of the tahsil recorded 40.85 percent urban Scheduled Caste working population engaged in primary activity, where as 36.76 percent in tertiary activity. The primary and secondary working population of Scheduled Caste has declining trend through the study region. This has due to increasing literacy level, educational facilities and reservation play dominant role in respect of Scheduled Caste population.

According to the total urban working population over the study period secondary and tertiary activity indicates increasing trend. The development of small and large scale industries reported high percentages of population engaged in secondary sector; on the other hand secondary sector creates variety of tertiary activities.

7.3.4 TAHASILWISE MALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

The male and female working population of Scheduled Caste in the study region displayed wide disparity in the incidence of participation in the work. It is found that male working population is higher than female working population.

Table No. 7.8 shows that tahsilwise male occupational structure of Scheduled Caste population in the study region over the study periods. The proportion of male workers differs from tahsil to tahsils.

During 1981 tahsils like Phaltan (66.64 %), Patan (62.84 %), Khatav (57.06 %) and Man (57.90 %) have recorded high proportion of male working population engaged in primary activity among the Scheduled Caste population. Tahsil Phaltan marked highest and Mahableshwar noted lowest male working population into this category among the Scheduled Caste population. According to secondary activity tahsil Khandala (25.85 %) witnessed highest, where as Phaltan (7.50 %) noticed lowest proportion of male working population. Tahsil like Mahableshwar (66.98 %) recorded highest and Khatav (22.88 %) noted lowest male work participation among the Scheduled Caste population.

Table No. 7.8
TAHSILWISE MALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Year Tahsils	1981			1991			2001		
		P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
1	Mahableshwar	23.38	9.64	66.98	29.75	25.11	44.84	13.02	7.75	79.22
2	Jaoli	47.43	20.00	32.27	58.58	20.31	21.11	53.58	5.86	41.09
3	Wai	38.66	17.08	44.26	50.72	25.78	23.50	45.09	7017	47.74
4	Patan	62.84	10.85	26.31	69.01	12.53	18.46	33.02	2.89	64.09
5	Satara	32.32	8.79	58.89	42.46	24.53	33.01	43.05	2.13	54.82
6	Khandala	33.82	25.85	40.33	44.57	28.29	27.14	38.17	8.46	53.37
7	Khatav	59.06	18.06	22.88	66.14	18.10	15.76	66.94	4.19	28.87
8	Man	57.90	18.82	23.28	61.48	23.40	15.12	64.18	6.60	29.22
9	Phaltan	66.84	7.50	25.66	58.68	18.32	23.00	59.65	2.44	37.91
10	Koregaon	40.09	15.28	55.37	79.25	10.40	9.85	65.18	3.99	30.83
11	Karad	55.60	8.15	36.25	40.78	17.50	41.72	52.17	3.05	55.22

P= Primary, S=Secondary, T= Tertiary

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)

Table No. 7.9
TAHSILWISE MALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Year Tahsils	1981			1991			2001		
		P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
1	Mahableshwar	30.90	2.72	66.38	34.29	2.05	63.66	25.71	2.24	72.05
2	Jaoli	73.12	1.74	25.14	72.96	2.32	24.72	65.64	2.36	32.00
3	Wai	64.59	2.52	32.89	63.60	3.76	32.64	57.18	2.65	40.17
4	Patan	76.03	2.98	20.99	73.99	3.44	22.57	67.39	2.27	30.34
5	Satara	47.32	3.18	49.50	45.96	3.65	50.39	37.31	2.11	60.58
6	Khandala	70.15	3.15	26.70	71.80	3.25	24.95	70.78	3.27	25.95
7	Khatav	75.15	3.57	21.28	75.80	3.64	20.56	71.78	3.07	25.15
8	Man	76.10	1.73	22.17	79.09	2.30	18.61	74.02	2.62	23.36
9	Phaltan	66.30	2.42	31.28	64.10	3.62	32.28	58.19	2.94	38.77
10	Koregaon	65.66	2.49	31.85	70.37	2.90	26.73	68.99	2.65	28.36
11	Karad	59.94	2.39	37.67	57.44	3.24	39.32	57.43	2.36	40.21

P= Primary, S=Secondary, T= Tertiary

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)

TAHSILWISE MALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

During 2001, the proportion of male working population in primary, secondary and tertiary activities had display wide disparity. Tahsil Mahableshwar noted 13.02 % (lowest) and Khatav noted 66.94 % (highest) male worker in primary sector. Te proportion of secondary activity shows decline as compare to 1981. Tahsils like Mahableshwar (7.75 %), Wai (7.17 %), and Khandala (8.46 %) recorded high proportion of male working population in secondary activity. There was increase in work participation of tertiary activity in study region among the Scheduled Caste. Tahsil Mahableshwar was first rank and Patan (64.09 %), Satara (54.82 %) and Karad (55.22 %) covered this category. Tahsil Man (29.22 %) and Khatav (28.87 %) remain their position in order to lowest rank respectively.

It is observed that primary sector display high participation rate; this is perhaps due to increased demand for agricultural labour as intensification and commercialization of agriculture. On the other hand the work participation in tertiary activity indicates increasing trend among the Scheduled Caste, due to improvement in literacy level as well as reservation play important role. The process of urbanization and industrial growth are dominated by tertiary activity.

According to male of total population tahsil like Jaoli, Patan, Khandala Khatav and Man covered high work participation in primary sector during 1981 and there have been no much changes during 2001 (Table No. 7.9). According to secondary activity Jaoli tahsil noted lowest (1.74 %) working population. There was decrease in primary male work participation in whole study region. Tahsil Mahableshwar (72.05 %) and Satara (60.58 %) noted high proportion in tertiary activity during 2001 among the total population. Tahsil Khatav (25.15 %) and Man (23.86 %) recorded low work participation into this category.

7.3.5 TAHSILWISE FEMALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2001)

The occupational structure of female workers was more primary sector oriented than that of male workers. This has due to the low status granted of woman in society. Prejudice against the females mobility and participation in economic activities prevail and low level of literacy among the female is another factor for high proportion of females engaged in primary activity.

Table No. 7.10 indicates that female work participation of Scheduled Caste population into the study region. It is observed that excluding tahsil Mahableshwar (28.64 %) all tahsils have marked high proportion of female engaged in primary occupation during 1981. Tahsil like Phaltan (86.00 %), Karad (84.55 %), Patan (87.06 %), Man (78.37 %), Jaoli (75.93 %), Khatav (73.67 %) and Wai (70.87 %) covered this category. There is high proportion in secondary activity in tahsil like Khandala (21.68 %), Khatav (19.91 %), Wai (17.57 %) and Koregaon (17.83 %). According to the tertiary activity tahsil Mahableshwar covered highest (67.48 %) proportion of females of Scheduled Caste, where as 10 tahsils recorded low work participation in tertiary activity during 1981.

During 2001 all tahsils reported increase in primary female working population of Scheduled Caste. It is also found that work participation declining trend in secondary sector. On the other hand all tahsils noted increase in tertiary work participation. Mahableshwar is one of the tahsil recorded 59.15 % (highest) females engaged in tertiary occupation, where as Koregaon (9.31 %) recorded lowest proportion of female engaged in tertiary activity among the Scheduled Caste.

The increased work participation in tertiary activity indicates that improvement level of literacy and status granted to woman, where as increasing demand for agricultural labour class due to commercialization of agricultural increased proportion of female in primary activity, as well as higher work participation rate among the

Table No. 7.10
TAHSILWISE FEMALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Year Tahsils	1981			1991			2001		
		P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
1	Mahableshwar	28.64	3.88	67.48	69.06	3.59	27.35	39.44	1.41	59.15
2	Jaoli	75.93	14.28	9.79	90.62	6.81	2.57	85.25	3.43	11.32
3	Wai	70.87	17.57	11.56	82.52	9.10	8.38	75.80	5.28	18.92
4	Patan	87.06	7.37	5.57	91.40	4.73	3.87	81.72	3.55	14.73
5	Satara	62.46	10.17	27.37	74.55	10.39	15.06	77.25	2.71	20.04
6	Khandala	67.83	21.68	10.49	75.14	16.87	7.99	70.86	8.51	20.63
7	Khatav	73.67	19.91	6.42	85.93	9.39	4.68	87.44	4.36	8.20
8	Man	78.37	14.71	6.92	85.51	3.78	10.71	85.60	3.98	10.42
9	Phaltan	86.00	4.53	9.47	85.92	8.73	5.35	84.31	2.29	13.40
10	Koregaon	71.20	17.83	10.97	77.93	14.57	7.50	87.22	3.41	9.31
11	Karad	84.55	6.31	9.14	85.10	9.45	5.45	79.49	2.70	17.81

P= Primary, S=Secondary, T= Tertiary

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)

Table No. 7.11
TAHSILWISE FEMALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION
(In Percent)

Sr. No.	Year Tahsils	1981			1991			2001		
		P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
1	Mahableshwar	64.36	0.84	34.80	75.72	3.18	21.10	58.92	3.29	37.79
2	Jaoli	97.39	0.55	2.06	96.91	0.53	2.56	89.32	2.09	8.59
3	Wai	92.98	1.09	5.93	93.21	1.20	5.59	83.99	3.32	12.69
4	Patan	97.50	0.33	2.17	96.64	1.03	2.33	85.36	2.42	12.22
5	Satara	85.96	1.53	11.51	87.84	2.15	10.01	72.90	4.94	22.16
6	Khandala	95.27	1.36	3.37	95.30	1.19	3.51	89.19	2.80	8.01
7	Khatav	84.81	1.66	3.53	94.30	1.74	3.96	87.17	2.98	9.85
8	Man	96.10	0.95	2.95	95.21	1.12	3.67	90.11	2.04	7.85
9	Phaltan	93.02	1.35	5.63	92.05	1.27	6.68	87.15	3.16	9.69
10	Koregaon	92.19	1.27	6.54	94.73	1.01	4.26	89.34	2.13	8.53
11	Karad	90.32	3.47	6.21	87.25	3.27	9.38	83.68	2.87	13.45

P= Primary, S=Secondary, T= Tertiary

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)

TAHSILWISE FEMALE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

female of Scheduled Caste.

Table No. 7.11 shows classification of females in work participation among the total population. Majority of tahsils covered by females engaged in primary occupation. Tahsil Patan (97.50 %) reported highest, where as Mahableshwar noted (64.36 %) lowest females engaged in primary sector during 1981. Tahsil Karad (3.47 %) noticed highest females proportion in secondary activity. According to the tertiary activity Mahableshwar (34.80 %) noted highest, where as all tahsils remain low proportions of female into this category.

In 2001 the proportion of work participation in primary, secondary and tertiary activities indicates increasing trend among the total population and remarkable decrease in secondary and primary sector.

7.4 SUMMARY

Occupational structure is the produce of the total population base and depends upon a variety of demographic as well as social, economic and physical factors.

The finding of the present chapter indicates they 62.55 percent Scheduled Cast population engaged in primary activity and it was low proportion than the average of total population during 2001. The proportion was secondary activity 3.60 percent of Scheduled Caste and 2.38 percent of total population. It is clearly shows working population of Scheduled Caste in secondary sector is higher than total population. According to the tertiary activity Scheduled Caste noted 33.83 % where as total population noted 18.03 %. It was due to increase literary level, and reservation play dominant role among the Scheduled Caste. The high percentage of Scheduled Caste population engaged in primary occupation, due to high rate of female participation in rural area and also child workers.

It is observed that work participation in primary and secondary occupation witnessed decreasing trends among the scheduled caste. The Scheduled Caste population engaged in tertiary activity indicates

increasing trend and as compare to total population increasing witnessed rapidly.

The rural and urban work participation in primary, secondary and tertiary activity indicates trends of Scheduled Caste over the study periods. The work participation in primary activity has decrease from 1981 to 2001, and recorded 71.41 percent during 2001 among the Scheduled Caste. It is observed low proportion as compare total population. The population engaged in secondary and tertiary activity has recorded high proportion as compare to total population. It was noted 3.26 percent and 25.32 present among the rural Scheduled Caste. Majority of Scheduled Caste population found in rural area and agricultural economy has higher proportion of primary sector. Primary working population is low, where as secondary and tertiary recorded high proportion in respect of urban Scheduled Caste as compare to total urban population.

It is found that tahsil like Jaoli, Patan, Khatav, Man and Phaltan covered high proportion in primary sector among the Scheduled Caste. These tahsil located in high level zone and undulating zone, where as tahsil like Khandala, Mahableshwar and Wai recorded high work participation of Scheduled Caste in secondary activity. Tahsil Mahableshwar, Satara and Khandala marked high population engaged in tertiary activity in respect of Scheduled Caste.

Tahsilwise rural Scheduled Caste population engaged high proportion in tahsils Phaltan, Man, Khatav, Koregaon and Patan in primary occupation. According to secondary sector tahsils Khandala, Wai, Jaoli and Khatav covered high work population of Scheduled Caste, where as thasils Mahableshwar, Khandala and Satara recorded high work participation in tertiary activity.

According to urban work participation, it is found that tahsils Man and Koregaon ranking low proportion in tertiary activity and high proportion in primary occupation due to rural characteristics and less development of infrastructural facility. Man is one of tahsil recorded highest (22.45 %) work participating in secondary activity among the Scheduled Caste.

The male and female classification of working population witnessed wide disparity. Tahsil like Phaltan, Man, Khatav and Koregaon tahsil reported high male population engaged in primary occupation, where as Patan, Satara, Khandala and Koregaon noted high proportion in tertiary sector among the male Scheduled Caste.

The female working population in primary secondary and tertiary activity shows high proportion in primary occupation excluding Mahableshwar (39.44 %). Khandala is one of the tahsil recorded high (8.51 %) female proportion in secondary activity, where as tahsils Mahableshwar, Karad, Wai, Satara and Khandala noted high work participation in tertiary occupation among the Scheduled Caste population.

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CHAPTER NO. 8
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PATTERN OF SCHEDULED
CASTE POPULATION

8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.2 LOCATION OF GONDWALE BK.

8.3 GONDAWALE BK. (TAHSIL MAN)

8.3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

8.3.2 DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

8.3.3 TRENDS IN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

8.3.4 TRENDS IN GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

8.3.5 TRENDS IN LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

**8.3.6 TRENDS IN SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION**

**8.3.7 TRENDS IN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCRURE OF SCHEDULED
CASTE POPULATION**

8.4 SUMMARY

CHAPTER NO. 8
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PATTERN OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION

8.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter an attempt has been done to analyze the present socio-economic pattern in view of distribution, density, growth, literacy, sex ratio and occupational structure of Scheduled Caste population in selected drought prone village Gondwale Bk. in tahsil Man of the study region.

Census provides the necessary data about Scheduled Caste for evolving suitable plans for their socio-economic upliftment. But census conducted one time in the decade and it is not possible to conduct individual census for collect required data of present socio-economic pattern of Scheduled Caste population within study region.

A complete enumeration of population is known as a census inquiry, it can be presumed that in such an inquiry, when all aspects are covered, no elements of chance left and highest accuracy is obtained, but practice this may not be true. Even slightest element of bias in such an inquiry will get larger and longer, as the number of observations increases. Moreover, there is no way to checking the element of bias through a resurvey. Besides, this type of inquiry involves a great deal of time, money and energy (Kothari 2004).

Therefore, when field of study is large, this resurvey method becomes difficult to adopt because of the resources involved.

Similarly, it is not possible to examine distribution, density, growth, literacy, sex ratio and occupational structure of Scheduled Caste population in 1547 habitated villages within study region by survey method. However, it needs to be selection of only a few geographical areas by sample survey. The area selected should be as representative of the study region.

Therefore, the village Gondwale Bk. in Man tahsil selected as a case study in terms of distribution, density, growth, literacy, sex ratio and occupational structure of Scheduled Caste at village level study.

8.2 LOCATION OF GONDWALE BK.

Village Gondwale Bk. is one of the villages of tahsil Man. It is located in right bank of Manganga River, but this river is seasonal one. This village located between 74° 40' 35" north latitudes and 17° 44' 5" east longitudes and occupies an area of 2537.57 hectors. This village lies in eastern drought prone area of the study region.

Administratively it is boarded by Dahiwadi and Pingli village on the western side, by Shevari and Ranand village on the north, by Gondwale Kh. on the east and Kirksal on the south.

8.3 GONDWALE BK. (TAHSIL MAN)

According to the census 2001, this village has 6812 total population and out of total population 1227 Scheduled Caste, comprising of 624 males and 603 females. They constitute 18.01 percent of total population of village.

Total numbers of families in the village are 1118. Out of which, 347 are Scheduled Caste and 771 are open and other categories. As many as four Scheduled Castes were recorded in this village, i. e. Mahar, Mang, Dhor and Holar. Out of which 347 families, 202 are Mahar, 95 from Mang, 40 from Dhor and 10 from Holar categories. Out of which 202 Mahar families 26 families have their very small size (2 to 4 are) of own land.

Total 89 houses were built through Indira Aawas Yojana for Scheduled Caste identified below poverty line. Majority of Scheduled Caste houses covers one or two rooms. For the construction of houses, the wall material is grass, woods, mud, stone and cement used by them. So far as roof material is considered, in the region

LOCATION MAP OF GONDWALE BK.

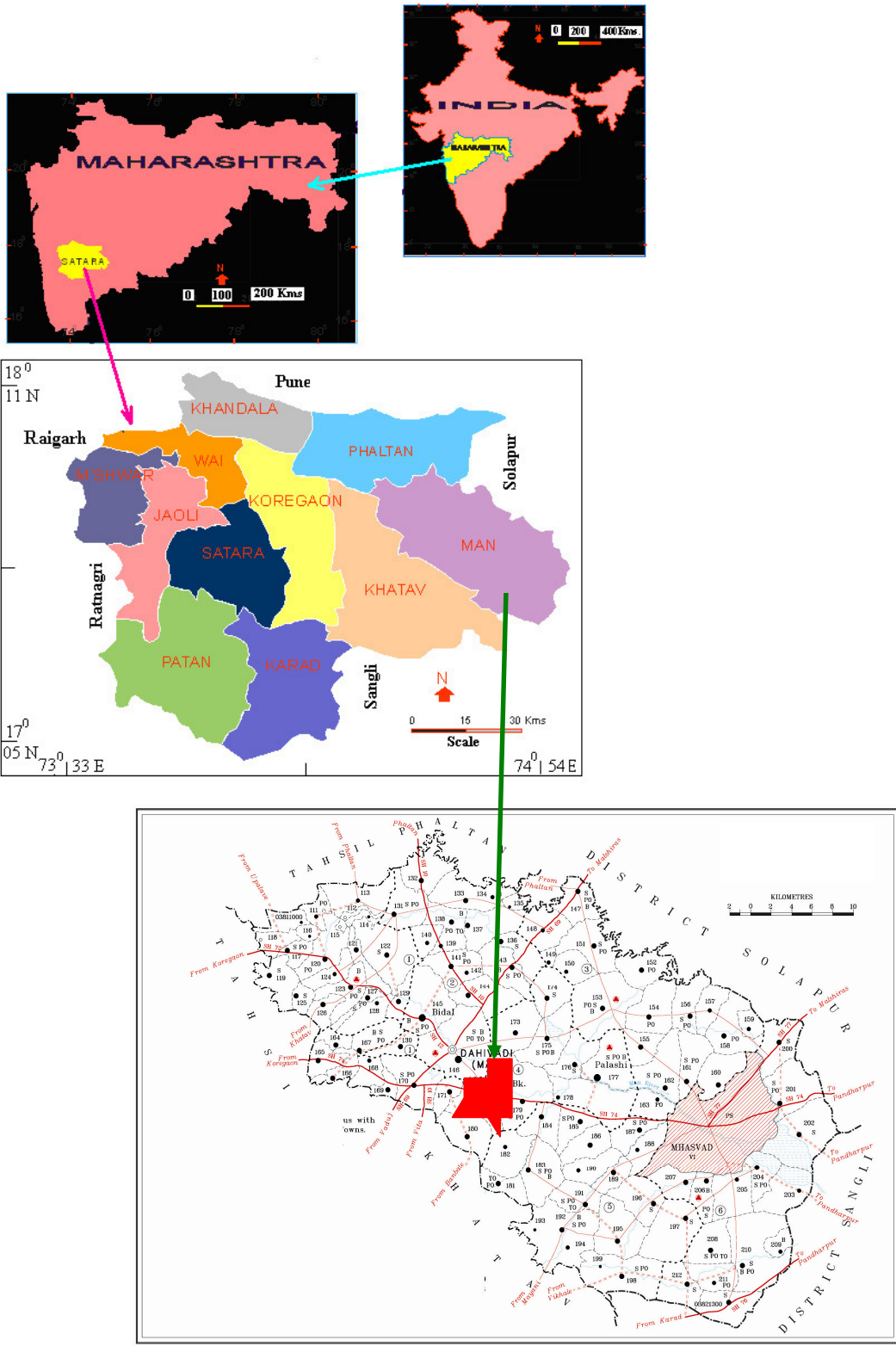


Fig. No. 8.1

rainfall is very low, hence, roof of houses have used to metal sheets, grass and wood or bamboo.

The locations of low Hindu caste residences, e.g. Mahar, Mang, Chamber etc. as it seems in relation to the wind direction slope etc. give the shape to the arrangement of settlements of high and low caste peoples. This separation and isolation is primarily to maintain the socio-spatial distance between high and low Hindu caste people in order to get rid of caste pollution (Tilekar 1995).

As it is observed residences of Scheduled Caste are isolated and separated from the main settlement, occupied by the high Hindu caste people. The residences of Scheduled Caste concentrate in Dr. Babasaheb Aambedkar Nagar.

Majority of Scheduled Caste population engaged in agricultural labours class for wages in money. Socially and economically they are poor and spent their life below poverty line.

The village Panchyat established on 1969. This village well connected to tahsil Man (Dahiwadi) by road and away from 5 Kms. Satara- Pandarpur state highway No. 17 passes in this village.

Total area of this village is 2537.57 hectores. Out of which 1129 hectores area under cultivation. Irrigation is through mainly wells and boar wells. Jawar, Bajara, Maize and onion are Major crops in this village.

The Gondwale Bk. has two nursery schools, two primary school, in addition to this there are one high school and junior college and one Asharam school. This village has two health centers. Out of which one run by Zallia Parished and second run by Shrigondwalekar Maharaj Trust. Besides this there are three private hospital practices

This village has organized drinking water supply scheme from Aandhali dam and constructed tank with capacity of 1.50 lakes liter water. There are many facilities like co-operative bank and societies. Gondwale Bk. village has had great historical background.

Photo plate

8.3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF GONDWALE BK.

The village Gondwale Bk. in Man tahsil is famous pilgrim centre. It is situated 8 kms. from Dahiwadi (Headquarter of tahsil Man). Shri. Saint Brhamachaitnaya Gondwalekar Maharaj was born in the year 1845. He spent all his life in awaking the spirituality in thousands of people in this village. He was worshiper of lord Rama and built temples of the lord Rama, Hanuman and Dnyeshwar. Shri. Saint Brhamachaitnaya Gondwalekar Maharaj was died on 1918. The Samadhi of Shri. Saint Brhamachaitnaya Gondwalekar Maharaj situated in this village. Death anniversary of Maharaj on 10th moon (Margashirsh Dashami) celebrated by thousands of devotees (Soman 2008). Now a day's lacks of pilgrims visit this place.

8.3.2 DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2009)

Table No. 8.1 shows that proportion of Scheduled Caste population in Gondwale Bk. village. According to the year 1981 the proportion of Scheduled Caste population accounts for 4.55 percent of Scheduled Caste of Man tahsil. Their numbers of proportion are decreasing in 1991. It is observed 4.24 percent during 1991. The village characterized by undulating terrain and receive low rainfall (50 mm.) are profoundly covered by poor soils. Due to this adverse geographical condition, there is no scope for development of any type of industry. Therefore the economic growth is very low. Majority of Scheduled Caste people engaged in mainly primary occupations, seasonal variations in rainfall, low degree of irrigation have resulted into low productivity with absence of commercial cropping pattern. Due to such conditions this village witnessed out migration of Scheduled Caste population to seeking employment opportunities in Pune and Mumbai. All above factors have led to decreasing proportions of Scheduled Caste population.

As compare to 1991 the proportion of Scheduled Caste population display increasing trend during 2001. This village reported second largest in Man tahsil about Proportion Scheduled

Table No. 8.1
GONDWALE BK: PROPORTION OF POPULATION TO MAN TAHSIL
(In percent)

Category	Year			
	1981	1991	2001	2009*
TOTAL POPULATION	3.47	3.58	3.41	3.25
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	4.55	4.24	5.38	5.16

Source: 1. *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)*
2. **Auther*

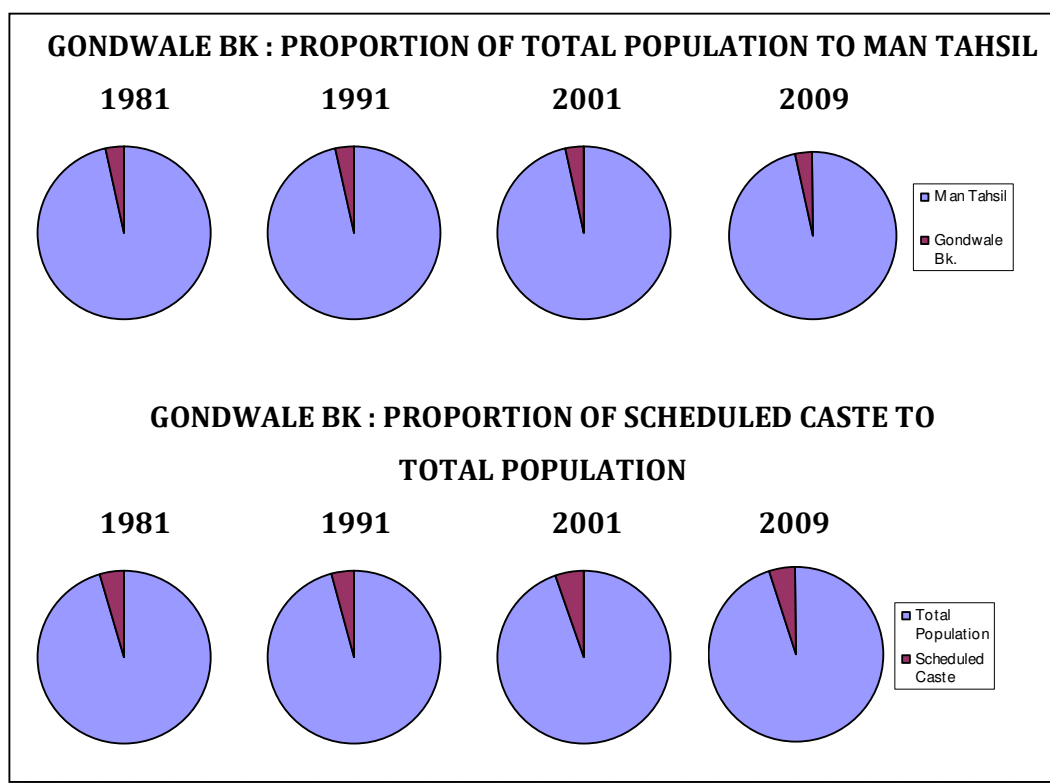


Fig. No. 8.3

Caste during 2001. It was observed that 5.38 percent of the Scheduled Caste of Man tahsil. During 2009 the Scheduled Caste recorded 5.16 percent proportion.

The pattern of population distribution governed by physical, economic historical and as well as political factors. The Scheduled Caste population mainly concentrates in Dr. Babasaheb Aambedkar Nagar, which is separated from main settlement, due to socio-economic conditions. The concentration shows of separated habitats of Scheduled Caste, where they have their own social and cultural status continuation of their living.

According to the total population during 1981 the proportion reported 3.47 percent, where as 3.58 percent during 1991. After 2001 the proportion of total population to Man tahsil indicates decreasing trend. During 2009 this village accounts 3.25 percent population of Man tahsil. Poor employment opportunities have resulted out migration of population to seeking employment opportunities.

8.3.3 TRENDS IN DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2009)

Table No. 8.2 indicates that comparative picture of density of Scheduled Caste and total population in Gondwale Bk. it also reveals that the densities have reported with increasing trend. Scheduled Caste had observed 23 persons per sq. km. during 1981, which is increased with 16 points up to 1991. As per census 2001 Scheduled Caste density increased with 9 points and during 2009 increased with 3 points, i. e. 51 persons per sq. km during 2009. The observation witnessed that Scheduled Caste village Gondwale Bk. is second largest than that other villages of Man tahsil during last 30 years.

It is found that the density of Scheduled Caste population was high due to availability of employment opportunities is high as compare to other villages of Man tahsil. The density is mainly due to historical factor. The dependents and labours used to live near the

Table No. 8.2
GONDWALE BK: DENSITY OF POPULATION

Category	Year				Fluctuation in Density		
	1981	1991	2001	2009*	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2009
TOTAL POPULATION	198	260	268	290	62	8	22
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	23	39	48	51	16	9	3

Source: 1. *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)*
2. *Author

GONDWALE BK : DENSITY OF POPULATION

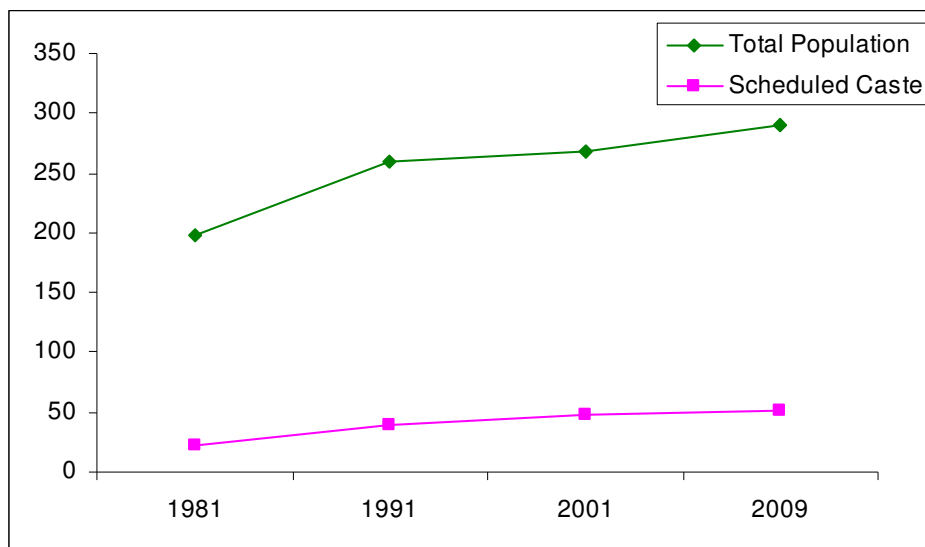


Fig. No. 8.4

Shri. Gondwalekar Maharaj Samadhi. The religious freedom and low rents as well as satisfactory other facility provides by this settlement as compare to other villages of Man tahsil.

According to the total population, density pattern shows by Fig. No 8.3 in Gondwale Bk. it is found that 198 persons per sq. km. during 1981, which is increased with 62 persons per sq. km. during 1991. The density of total population display increasing trend during study periods. It was recorded 268 persons per sq, km, during 2001, where as increasing with 22 points recorded 290 persons per sq. km. during 2009.

8.3.4 GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981- 2009)

Table no. 8.3 indicates that growth rate of Scheduled Caste population have generated gradual fluctuations during the study period. The average growth rate of Scheduled Caste population is higher than that of growth rate of Scheduled Caste in Man tahsil. In period 1981-91 Scheduled Caste population increased by 41.38 percent and 19.07 percent during 1991-2001. During 2009 Scheduled Caste population increased by 7.37 percent.

It is found that Scheduled Caste population actual increased but rate of increasing observed decreasing. The effective implementation of family planning programs and improvement in literacy level are major causes, which can be attributed to these change.

Table No 8.3 also represents that male-female growth rate of Scheduled Caste population within Gondwale Bk. it is observed that male-female growth rate fluctuates within study period. During 1981-91 male population increased by 47.57 percent and female increased by 41.16 percent. I the next decade (1991-2001) male of Scheduled Caste recorded 12.50 percent growth rate, where as female noted 25.87 percent growth rate. Male-female growth rate fluctuates within study period. During 1981-91 male population increased by 47.57 percent and female increased by 41.16 percent. In

Table No. 8.3
GONDWALE BK: GROWTH OF POPULATION
(In Percent)

Category	Year								
	1981-1991			1991-2001			2001-2009*		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
TOTAL POPULATION	23.44	27.62	18.56	3.00	0.28	6.87	7.54	3.63	4.72
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	41.38	41.57	41.16	19.07	12.50	25.87	6.69	6.02	7.37

T= Total, M= Male, F= Female

Source: 1. Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)

2. *Author

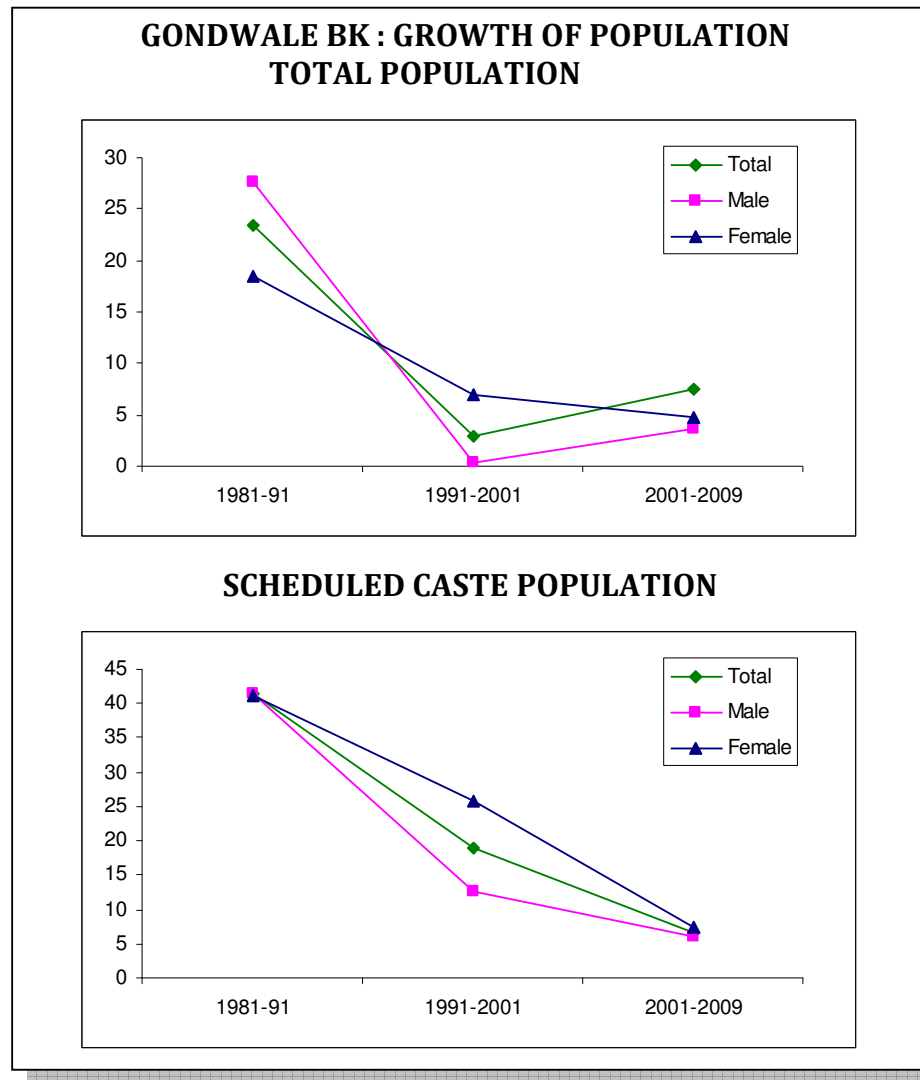


Fig. No. 8.5

the next decade (1991-2001) male of Scheduled Caste recorded 12.50 percent growth rate, where as female noted 25.87 percent growth rate.

During survey period Scheduled Caste population male and female noticed 6.02 percent and 7.37 percent growth rate respectively. The male growth rate is higher than that female growth rate. After 1991 female growth rate has increasing rapidly. It shows that male selective out migration to seeking employment opportunities. After 2001 male-female growth rate has decreasing significantly, due to implementation programs and improvement in literacy level among the Scheduled caste.

As regards to the total population male-female growth rate is lower than that Scheduled Caste. During 1981-91 male-female growth rate reported 27.62 percent and 18.56 percent respectively, where as 0.28 percent and 6.87 percent during 1991-2001, with decreasing trend. During survey period male-female growth rate was 3.63 percent and 4.72 percent respectively. The growth rate indicates that male selective out migration, due to poor agricultural economy of the village.

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that male selective out migration, due to poor agricultural economy of the village.

8.3.5 LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981- 2009)

Table No. 8.4 reveals that trends in literacy of Scheduled Caste as well as total population of Gondwale Bk. it is observed that Scheduled Caste Literacy is lower than that literacy of total population throughout the study period. It is reported that literacy rates have indicated an increasing trend among the Scheduled Caste as well as total population of the village.

During 1981 Scheduled Caste literacy was 38.40 percent; it further increased up to 46.19 percent during 1991. In 2001 it was recorded 58.45 percent and 70.12 percent during 2009 among the Scheduled Caste.

As a result the literacy of Scheduled caste increased more than double within last 30 years. The literacy level has increased rapidly due to scheme of compulsory education, availability of education in village, awareness about literacy. The moderation created a new sense of immediate awareness for increasing literacy level among the Scheduled Caste.

Fig. No. 8.5 shows that male-female differentials of literacy rates of Scheduled Caste and total population. These literacy rates display disparity in male-female of Scheduled Caste.

The male literacy rates are higher than that female literacy rates. It is due to female s are lagging socially behind and they are usually engaged in primary traditional activities in countryside i. e. agricultural labours and housewives (Sopher 1980)

The disparity in male-female literacy was significantly higher during 1981-91. It was observed 0.588 disparity index during 1991. The disparity index in male female literacy witnessed decreasing trend after 1991. It was reported disparity index 0.499 in 2001 a0.080 in 2009. The trends in literacy rates display literacy increasing, disparity decreased. There is wide disparity between

Table No. 8.4
GONDAWALE BK: MALE-FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY
(In Percent)

Category	Year											
	1991			D.I. M/F	2001			D.I. M/F	2009*			D.I. M/F
	T	M	F		T	M	F		T	M	F	
TOTAL POPULATION	57.34	71.56	40.74	0.561	68.58	77.10	58.66	0.372	79.58	78.19	71.94	0.140
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	46.19	60.24	32.02	0.504	58.45	71.82	44.55	0.499	70.12	74.65	62.90	0.080

T= Total, M= Male, F=Female, D.I. = Disparity Index

Source: 1. Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)

2. Records of Zilla Parishad

3. *Author

GONDAWALE BK : MALE-FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY

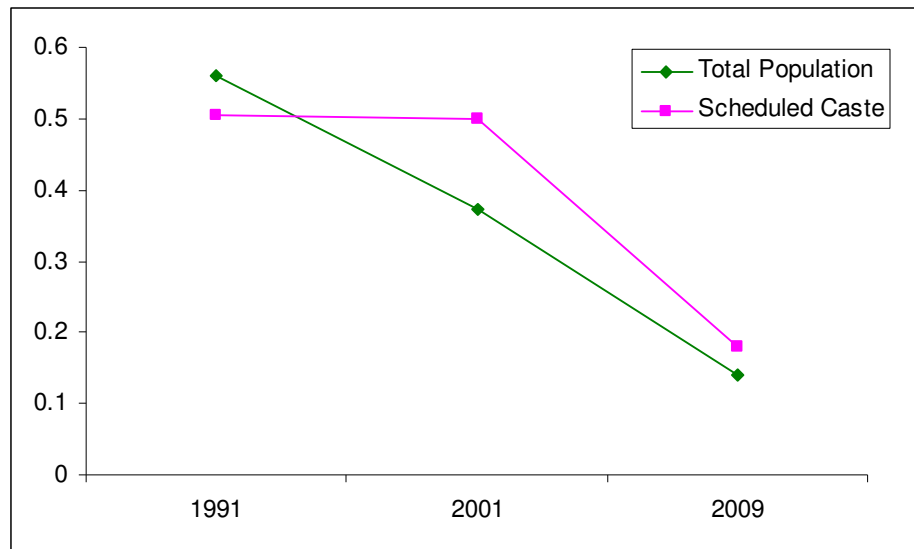


Fig. No. 8.6

literacy of Scheduled Caste and total population during study period. This has due to Scheduled Caste population much behind to total population not only in literacy but also in economic development.

8.3.6 SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2009)

Table No 8.5 reveals that clear picture of sex ratio in village Gondwale Bk. This village noticed high sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste than that of Scheduled Caste in Man tahsil. The high sex ratio attributed the male selective out migration to urban areas. It also indicates that most of females engaged in primary occupations.

Sex ratio is the selectivity among the migrants on the basis of sex. Some migrants that take place due to economic reasons are predominantly sex selective from rural areas to urban areas (Chandana 2006).

In this village sex ratio witnessed significantly increasing during the study period among the Scheduled Caste. It is found that in 1981-91 decreased by 5 females and increased by 147 females during 1991-2001. In 2009 reported 980 females per thousand males among the Scheduled Caste. It shows that male selective out migration, due to traditional cropping pattern, dry farming. Besides this improvement in medical facilities at village level, resulted into decreasing female mortality rate.

According to the total population sex ratio indicates that wide fluctuation during study period. In 1981-91 sex ratio decreased by 8 females, where as increased by 61 females in 1991-2001. During 2009 total population reported 934 females, witnessed out migration of males.

8.3.7 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981-2009)

In this point the major focus is made to understand the occupational structure of scheduled caste population in Gondwale Bk.

Table No. 8.5
GONDWALE BK: SEX RATIO OF POPULATION

Category	Year				Fluctuation in Sex Ratio		
	1981	1991	2001	2009*	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2009
TOTAL POPULATION	964	856	917	934	-108	61	17
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	824	819	966	980	-5	147	14

Source: 1. *Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)*
2. **Author*

GONDWALE BK : SEX RATIO

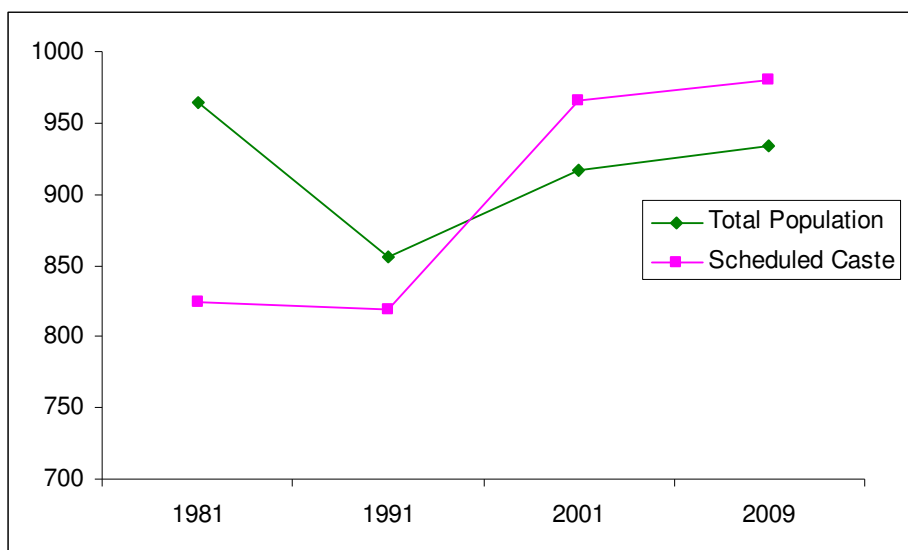


Fig. No. 8.7

The occupational structure is very significant indicator to assess the levels of economic development of a village in different population groups as well and also major component in the establishment of general, social and economic position. (Singh 1989)

Table No. 8.6 shows that occupational structure of Scheduled Caste in village Gondwale Bk. During 1981 working Scheduled Caste population engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary activity was 70.16 %, 14.17 % and 15.67 % respectively. In the next decade (1991) the proportion of working population in primary activity witnessed decreasing, whereas secondary and tertiary activity work participation indicates increased among the Scheduled Caste population.

Working population in primary occupation was 77.02 %, secondary was 3.97 % and tertiary was 19.01 % during 2001. It is found that during 2009 the work participation in primary, secondary and tertiary activities reported 74.21 %, 4.12 % and 21.67 % respectively.

It can be concluded that the proportion in primary and secondary sectors indicates decreasing trends. The most of Scheduled Caste population engaged in primary occupation due to main economy in village is on agricultural. Besides this majority of females are working as agricultural labours and male selective out migration. The economy of the village led to lack of employment opportunities, low level of literacy. On the other hand increasing work participation in tertiary activity indicates improvement educational facilities and literacy level, infrastructural and allied facilities.

According to the total population there was a gradual decline in primary work participation during study period. The proportion of working population increased in tertiary sector during this period. During 1981 the proportion of primary, secondary and tertiary activities was 84.06 %, 2.12 % and 13.82 % respectively, whereas 69.19 %, 2.09 % and 30.20 % respectively during 2009.

Table No. 8.6
GONDWALE BK: OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION
(In Percent)

Category	Year								
	1991			2001			2009*		
	P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
TOTAL POPULATION	75.77	3.64	20.59	71.89	2.07	26.04	69.19	2.09	30.20
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	69.52	14.25	16.23	77.02	3.97	19.01	74.21	4.12	21.67

P= Primary, S= Secondary, T= Tertiary

Source: 1. Census of India, District Census Handbook of Satara District (1981-2001)
 2. Records of Zilla Parishad
 3. *Author

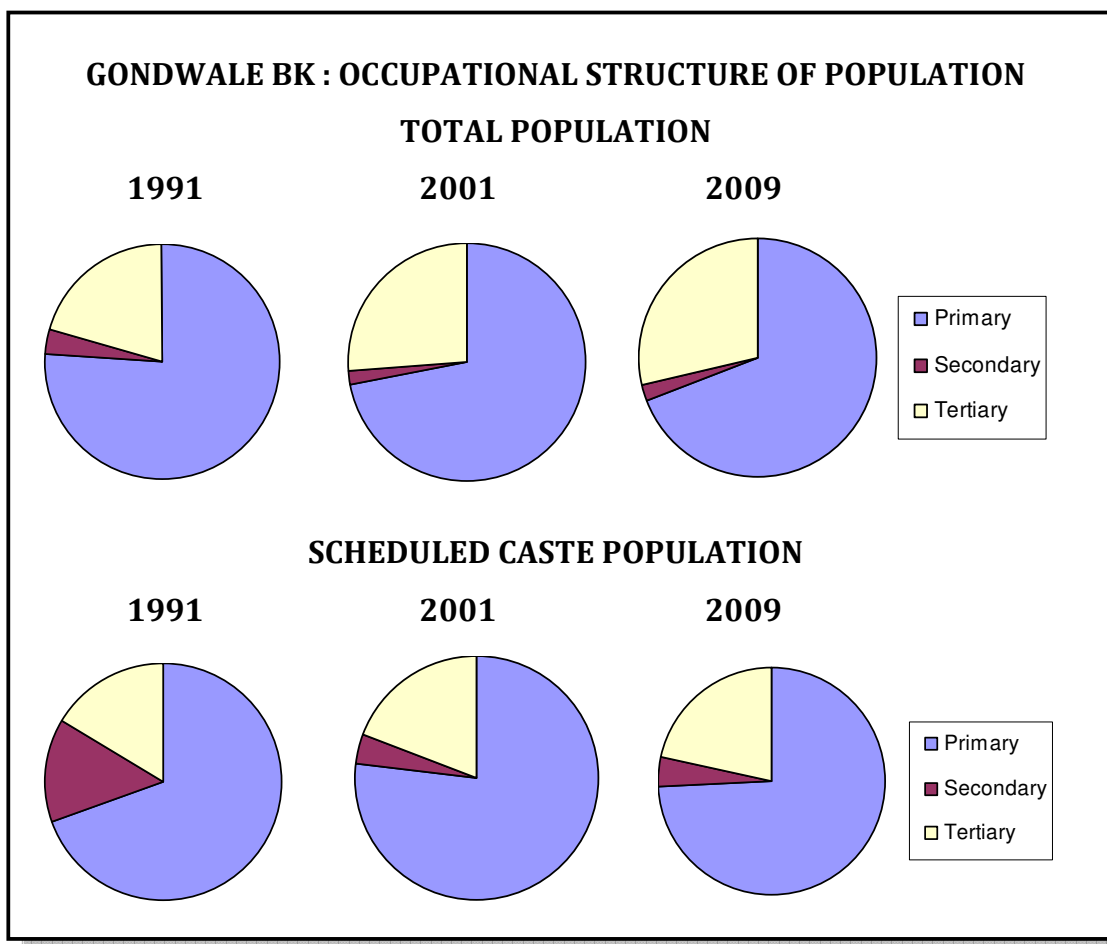


Fig. No. 8.8

It is observed that the increasing rate of tertiary work participation is higher than that Scheduled Caste, and decreasing rate activities was 84.06 %, 2.12 % and 13.82 % respectively, where as 69.19 %, 2.09 % and 30.20 % respectively during 2009.

It is observed that the increasing rate of tertiary work participation is higher than that Scheduled Caste, and decreasing rate of primary working population also high than that Scheduled Caste population during study period.

8.4 SUMMARY

The proportion of Scheduled Caste population to the total population in Gondwale Bk. village was 4.55 percent during 1981, 4.24 percent in 1991 and 5.38 percent in 2001.it is observed 5.16 percent with increasing trend during 2009. The proportion of Scheduled Caste population indicates increasing trends. This village reported second largest village in Man tahsil about proportion of Scheduled Caste population. The Scheduled Caste population mainly concentrates in Dr. Babasaheb Aambedkar Nagar, which is separated from main settlement, due to socio-economic condition. Thus, concentration shows of separated habitats of Scheduled Caste at village level.

It is observed that increasing trend in density of Scheduled Caste population. It was noted that 23 persons per sq. km. during 1981, where as 51 persons per sq. km. during 2009. The Scheduled Caste density increased by 28 points during last 29 years, due to religious freedom and satisfactory other facility provided to this settlement as compare to other village of Man tahsil.

The decennial growth of Scheduled Caste population indicates that decreasing trend, due to improvement literacy level and effective implementations of family planning programme. In the decade 1971-81 Scheduled Caste population increased by 41.38 percent and 19.07 percent during 1991-2001. During 2009 growth rate marked by 3.37 percent among the Scheduled Caste.

It is found that literacy rate of Scheduled Caste population is lower than that literacy rate of total population. During 1981 literacy was 38.40 percent; it further increased up to 46.19 percent during 1991-2001. In 2001 it was recorded 58.45 percent and 70.12 percent during 2009 among the Scheduled Caste population. This is due to scheme of compulsory education and easy availability of education at village level. This has resulted literacy of Scheduled Caste increased more than double with in last 30 years. The disparity in male-female literacy was significantly higher during 1981-91 due to the male literacy rate are higher than that female literacy rate. This is due to females are usually engaged in primary traditional occupations, where no need of formal education.

In this village sex ratio witnessed significantly increasing trends during study period among the Scheduled Caste population. It is found that 824 females per thousand males during 1981, where as 980 females per thousand males during 2009. It means sex ratio increased by 56 females per thousand males during last 30 years. This is due to male selective out migration for seeking employment opportunities because of dry farming and traditional cropping pattern attributed male selective out migration.

The occupational structure of study area is related to social and economic factors. It is found that the Gondwale Bk. reported that high proportion of working population engaged in primary occupation among the Scheduled Caste population, due to agricultural economy of the village. The majority of Scheduled Caste population engaged in agricultural labours for wages in money. It is observed that primary working population witnessed decreasing trend during study period. This village located in area of undulating terrain and poor soil. The drought prone area led to lack of sufficient employment opportunities. Besides this recorded high number of female participation and child labour force in primary activity. As regards to the secondary activity high proportion noticed than that of total population among the Scheduled Caste. Working force in secondary occupation are display decreasing trend over the decades. The

proportion of working population in tertiary sector indicates that increasing trend last 30 years. This has due to improvement in educational and infrastructural facilities led to increasing in literacy level as well as awareness among the Scheduled Caste population.

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CHAPTER NO. 9

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

A geographical analysis of Scheduled Caste population are referred to as the means of improvement in the quality of the people especially poor Scheduled Caste. This type of study provides background to primary changes in the socio economic and educational behaviors of the down trodden people of Scheduled Caste those who are illiterate and ignored.

The study region, Satara district is important district in western Maharashtra. Historically, references to this district suggest that this territory was included in the empire of Chh. Shivaji Maharaj. Satara is the headquarter of the district and consists of 11 tahsils, which are Phaltan, Man, Khatav, Koregaon, Satara, Karad, Patan, Jaoli, Mahableshwar, Wai and Khandala. The study region is located between 17^o 5' to 18^o 11' North latitude and 73^o 33' to 74^o 54' east longitude. Satara district has an area 10480 sq. km. and accounts 3.4 percent of the area of the state. The district ranks 12 in terms of area and ranks 13 in terms of population amongst the 30 districts of the state. It accounts 3.11 percent of the population. Satara city is well connected to Pune- Mumbai and other important cities of the country by railway and national highway No. 4. The proportion of Scheduled Caste population to the total population in Satara district was 8.76 percent in the year 2001.

The Satara district on the basis of relief has been divided into three relief division, i. e. hilly ranges, foot hills and Plain area. This physiographic division of the study region directly and indirectly influences on the characteristics of population and occupations.

From the point of view the peninsular drainage the entire study region belongs to larger drainage system of the Krishna River. This river had having 260 km. in the state and 36 km. within study region. North eastern part of the study region is shared by Bhima river system.

The climate of the study region is monsoon type, which play important role and influences on agricultural practices in turn population characteristics. In general the climate is hot and dry in the eastern part and cool and healthy in the western part of the study region. May is hottest month of the year and maximum temperature of the district is 31.5^o C to 37.2^o C. December is the coldest month of the year and minimum temperature is 12^o C to 16^o C. The sunshine is bright with the clear sky in winter season.

Distribution of monsoon in the study region is unequal and ranges between 500 mm. to 6000 mm. The western hilly ranges parallel to the crust of the Sahyadris range receives 2500 mm. to 6000 mm. rainfall, which can be called heavy rainfall zone. The central plain zone receives rainfall in moderate range from 1000 mm. to 2500 mm. The rainfall decreased rapidly from west to east. The north eastern part of the study region lies in low rainfall zone, where as most eastern part of Khatav, Man and Phaltan tahsil is drought prone area. Seasonality is an important characteristic of the rainfall. The rainfall is insufficient in north eastern parts and adequate in central and western part of the study region.

In the study region soil varies in its fertility, colour and different type of land use and in turn of population characteristics. The soil of the study region may be classified into three groups. i. e. coarse shallow soil, laterite soil and black soil.

There are 9 urban settlements study region. All these urban centers are administrative centers. Karad, Wai and Phaltan are major market centers where as Satara is major industrial center. Mahableshwar is major health resort and tourist centre. Patan and Koregaon are other major urban centers. There are 1547 rural settlements according to census 2001. In the eastern part of the study region covers the rural settlements of small size forming dispersed settlement pattern. The small and compact settlement patterns are found in the western part of the study region. The large villages are mainly in river Krishna and Nira river basin.

The study region is having 1058243 hectares of the total geographical area. The net sown area is 63.01 percent, whereas 13 percent land is under forest, 11.62 percent land under cultivable waste and 11.47 percent land is not available for cultivation.

The study region has a relatively good network of transport by roads and railways. The national highway No. 4 and other state highway passes through the study region. Pune- Bangalore broad gauge railway line passes through the study region.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

The proportion of Scheduled Caste population in the study region was 6.21 percent in 1981, 9.50 percent in 1991 and 8.76 percent in 2001. The growth rate of Scheduled Caste population was 84.01 percent in 1981-91. It was rapid growth of Scheduled Caste, while in the next decade (1991-2001) the growth of Scheduled Caste declined rapidly, due to out migration from this region to seeking employment opportunities outside the region. The increased literacy level and declining birth rate is another cause of declining growth rate. It is found that decennial variation and fluctuation during 1981-2001. After 1981 the proportion of rural Scheduled Caste decreased, whereas the proportion of urban Scheduled Caste population increased. It is due to agricultural economy of rural area provides limited economic activities and led to out migration to urban areas.

Tahsilwise distribution of Scheduled caste population indicates that higher concentration in those tahsils which cover plain area, like Karad, Satara and Phaltan, whereas low concentration of Scheduled Caste population are found in those tahsils which cover hilly ranges, undulating topography and drought prone area of the study region. The centers like Karad, Satara and Phaltan engaged in commercial and industrial activities. Due to development of industry, trade and commercial activities and administrative services supply more employment opportunities and increased demand of agricultural labours. This has resulted high concentration of Scheduled Caste population. Comprising tahsils like Mahabaleshwar,

Jaoli, Patan and Wai are having hilly ranges as well as heavy rainfall. Besides this foot hill tahsils like Khandala, Khatav and Man having seasonal variation in rainfall distribution, low degree of irrigation facilities, resulted low productivity. These adverse topographical conditions are unfavorable for the cultivation of commercial crops, which are led to male selective out migration to seeking employment opportunities. Tahsilwise distribution of Scheduled Caste population is closely related to physical, economic and cultural factors in the study region. It is observed that the Scheduled Caste population is mostly concentrate to those regions which are agriculturally and industrially advance and conducive to large employment.

DENSITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

So far as the density of Scheduled Caste population in Satara district is considered, the increasing trend from 1971-2001 is observed. It was noted that 9 persons per sq. km. in 1971, where as 23 persons per sq km. in 2001. The average rural density of Scheduled Caste was 7 persons per sq. km. in 1971 and 21 persons per sq km in 2001, where as average urban density of Scheduled Caste noticed 48 persons per sq. km in 2001 and 104 persons per sq. km. in 2001. Density of Scheduled Caste is marked increasing trend from last 30 years.

Tahsilwise arithmetical density of Scheduled Caste varies from tahsil to tahsils. Tahsilwise study shows that Satara, Karad and Phaltan tahsils share higher density, due to rivers plain fertile soil and developed irrigation facilities, commercial activities and industrial development provides employment opportunities. The low density of Scheduled Caste found in Jaoli, Patan, Mahableshwar and Man Tahsils, due to adverse geographical condition, especially heavy rainfall and undulating terrain in western part and drought prone area in eastern part of the study region.

There are only 8 urban centers within study region. Out of 8 urban centers, tahsils like Satara, Karad and Phaltan Shares high urban density. It is due to educational, commercial, industrial and

administrative development. The low urban density noticed in Mahableshwar, Man and Koregaon tahsils among the Scheduled Caste. In these tahsils poor agricultural practices and its distribution is unequal, as well as these urban centers having rural characteristics.

There is a great variation in rural density pattern of Scheduled Caste population in the study region. The study indicates that tahsils like Karad, Satara and Phaltan noted high rural density, due to irrigation facilities and commercial cropping pattern raised the demand of agricultural labours and in migration attributed to increasing density of Scheduled caste population. Tahsils like Mahableshwar, Jaoli, Patan and Man witnessed lower density of Scheduled Caste due to hilly ranges, heavy rainfall in western part and drought prone area, unfertile soil and less irrigation facilities in the eastern part attributed out migration among the Scheduled Caste population.

Tahsilwise physiological density of Scheduled Caste population was observed that high density in the tahsils like Karad, Satara and Phaltan, where as low density in tahsils like Mahableshwar Wai, Jaoli, Patan, Khandala, Khatav, Man and Koregaon. It is due to distribution of cultivated land is unequal and variation in agricultural practices.

GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

The decennial growth of Scheduled Caste population in the study region shows that wide variation during the study periods. The average growth rate of Scheduled Caste was 15.21 percent in 1971-81, 84.01 percent in 1981-91 and 5.62 percent during 1991-2001. These trends of growth rate shows fluctuations over the study periods and decline, due to improvement literacy level and out migration to seeking employment opportunities out side the study region.

The average rural-urban growth rate was observed in decreasing trends. The high rural growth rate of Scheduled Caste noticed 88.66 percent during 1981-91, but it was rapid decline

during 1991-2001 and noted 2.36 percent. As it is urban growth rate marked high during 1981-91 (61.89 percent) and Rapid decline during 1991-2001 with noted 23.61 percent.

Tahsilwise growth rate of Scheduled Caste population differs from tahsil to tahsils. The high growth rate reported in tahsils like Satara, Wai, Phaltan and Koregaon, which are covers commercial cropping pattern, high degree of urbanization in turn provides large employment opportunities. Where as low growth rate covers those tahsils, who are located in adverse topographical condition I e. heavy and lower rainfall region. They are as like Patan, Khandala, Man and Mahableshwar.

The male-female growth rate of Scheduled Caste differs over the study periods. The female growth rate was higher than that male growth rate among the Scheduled Caste, due to male selective out migration for seeking jobs. The growth rate of male-female of Scheduled Caste is higher than that male-female of total population. The high male growth rate observed in Wai, Satara and Phaltan tahsils, where as low growth rate noted in Patan, Jaoli, Khatav, and Karad tahsils. Tahsil like Mahableshwar, Patan Khandala, Khatav, Man and Koregaon marked negative growth rate among the Scheduled Caste population.

The rural-urban growth rate of Scheduled Caste population shows that great fluctuation over the study period. During 1971-81 rural growth rate was higher than urban growth rate. This situation also observed during 1981-91. The rural growth rate increased due to lower degree of urbanization as well as employment opportunities in agricultural sector in rural area. During 1991-2001 urban growth rate increased than that rural growth rate among the Scheduled Caste population, due to industrial development as well as urban centers provided better education and medical facilities as compare to rural area. The higher rural growth rate was observed in tahsils Phaltan, where as lower in Khatav tahsils during 2001. The highest urban growth rate observed in Satara and lowest in Karad tahsil during

2001. Tahsil Koregaon reported negative urban growth rate among the Scheduled Caste population.

LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

The Pattern of literacy is different in different tahsils of the study region. The literacy rate of Scheduled Caste population is comparatively lower than that of the literacy of total population. The Scheduled Caste has literacy rate of 39.61 percent during 1981 and 62.18 percent during 2001. The literacy level indicates that increasing trends with 22.57 points during last 20 years. The literacy rate increased rapidly due to scheme of compulsory education as well as government provides education facilities in rural area by Aashramshala and by some social workers. Moreover literacy level indicates increasing trends among the Scheduled Caste population.

There is wide disparity in rural-urban average literacy rates. The urban literacy rates are higher than that rural literacy rates among the scheduled caste. It is due to degree of educational facilities is higher in urban areas. As well as literate male selective out migration to seeking employment opportunities in urban areas. Besides this high proportion of females in rural area engaged in traditional occupations, where no need of formal education.

Tahsilwise literacy rates witnessed high literacy rate in 9 tahsils out of 11 tahsils. It is due to the availability of educational facilities. Tahsils like Patan and Phaltan share lower literacy rates due to the undulating topography reflected economic backwardness as well as literate male people out migrated to seeking job opportunities among the Scheduled Caste population.

The rural-urban literacy rate shows wide disparity. The rural literacy is lower than that urban literacy level; due to educational facilities are more concentration and easy comparison to the rural places. In rural area the availability of educational facilities is limited. It is observed that during 2001, tahsils like Mahableshtar, Wai and Patan noticed higher urban literacy level, where as Man noticed lower literacy level among the Scheduled Caste. In case of rural

literacy level Mahableshwar, Jaoli, Wai, Khandala, Khatav and Satara covers higher literacy rates, while Phaltan, Man and Patan covers lower literacy level during 2001 among the Scheduled Caste population.

It is found that female rates lower than that male population among the Scheduled Caste in both rural and urban areas. Hence the study of literacy focused wide sex disparity in case of Scheduled Caste population. This is due to majority of female engaged in traditional occupations, where no need of education. A highest male and female literacy rate was noted in Mahableshwar and lower in Man tahsil during 2001 the present study shows that wide gap between Scheduled Caste and total population. It is also observed between rural and urban areas. But during 2001, sex disparity reported considerable change with low disparity in male-female literacy.

SEX RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

So far as sex ratio is concerned, the study indicates fluctuation in sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste. The average sex ratio recorded lowest 981 female per thousand males and highest 1003 females per thousand males during study periods. The study region witnessed decline trends in sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste, due to male selective out migration. It is noted continuous decline in sex ratio during study periods. It was 992 and 981 females per thousand males during 1971 and 2001 respectively.

The rural-urban sex ratio shows rural sex ratio is higher than that urban sex ratio during 1971-2001. It is reported 1007 females and 984 female per thousand males respectively in rural area. It was found that urban sex ratio had increased during study period. It was noted 911 and 968 females per thousand males during 1971 and 2001 respectively among the urban Scheduled Caste. This has due to increased employment opportunities in urban area and decline in female mortality at the time of birth,

Tahsilwise sex ratio was characterized by areal disparity within study region. The tahsils like Jaoli, Wai, Patan, Khandala, Khatav and Koregaon reported high sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste during study period. It was due to undulating topography and less developed economic activities resulted male selective out migration. Tahsils like Mahableshwar, Phaltan and Karad covers low sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste due to male selective in migration.

The rural-urban sex ratio varies in the study region. The rural sex ratio was higher than urban sex ratio during study period. Thasil Phaltan reported highest (1010) females per thousand males during 2001. It is also observed highly urbanized tahsils noted low sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste. In case of rural sex ratio tahsils like Mahableshwar, Jaoli, Patan Wai and Khatav covers high sex ratio due to male selective out migration because lack of sufficient employment opportunity. The urban centers various secondary and tertiary activity, have attracted number of rural people to earn better living. Moreover due to the socio-economic and cultural reasons, there have occurred variations of the sex ratio.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

It is found that average working population of Scheduled Caste fluctuates within study periods. The Scheduled Caste work participation in three major economic activity i. e. primary, secondary and tertiary activities observed 61.23 percent, 11.82 percent and 26.95 percent respectively during 1981, while 62.55 percent in primary, 3.60 percent in secondary and 33.83 percent in tertiary activity during 2001. The occupational structure presents the work participation in primary activity indicates increasing trends. This is mainly due to a higher participation rate among the Scheduled Caste woman. The low proportion and decline in secondary activity shows that lack of capital and technically illiteracy of Scheduled Caste. The proportion of tertiary occupation witnessed increasing trends due to improvement in literacy level.

The average rural-urban classification of Scheduled Caste working population indicates that high proportion in primary activity in rural area, where as low proportion in primary occupation in urban area of the study region. During study periods urban working population in tertiary activity is higher than rural working population. The proportion in primary activity reported increasing trends in rural area among the Scheduled Caste population, due to majority of the Scheduled Caste do not hold productive and constitute the bulk of agricultural workers.

It is found that tahsils like Jaoli, Khatav, Man and Phaltan covered high work participation in primary sector, due to undulating topography and less economic development. Hence the majority of Scheduled Caste work force belongs to labour class. Tahsils Khandala, Mahableshwar and Wai reported high work participation in secondary occupation and tahsils like Mahableshwar, Khandala and Satara marked high proportion in tertiary sector due to increasing literacy level.

Tahsilwise rural working population highly engaged in primary activity in the tahsils like Phaltan, Man, Khatav, Koregaon and Patan. According to the secondary sector Khandala, Khatav, Wai and Jaoli covered high work force, where as Mahableshwar, Khandala and Satara covered high work participation in tertiary occupation among the Scheduled Caste population. It is found that urban work force of Scheduled Caste Man and Koregaon tahsils ranking low proportion in tertiary activity and high proportion in primary activity, due to less development of infrastructural facilities as well as rural characteristics of urban areas.

The male-female work force was observed wide disparity during 1981-2001. It is found that tahsils like Phaltan, Man, Khatav and Koregaon reported high male work force in primary activity, where as excluding Mahableshwar all tahsils marked high proportion of female in primary activity. Tahsils Patan, Satara, Khandala and Koregaon covers high proportion in tertiary among the Scheduled

Caste males, while Mahableshwar, Wai, Karad, Satara and Khandala covers high work participation in tertiary sector among the females of Scheduled Caste.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PATTERN OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN VILLAGE GONDWALE BK.

The proportion of Scheduled Caste population to the total population witnessed increasing trends in Gondwale Bk. the Scheduled Caste population Mainly Concentrates in Dr. Babasaheb Aambedkar Nagar, which is separated from main settlement, in order to maintain the socio-spatial distance and to get rid of caste pollution problem. It is also found that indirectly the problem of untouchability still persists but has been mitigated to sum extent.

It is found that increasing trends in literacy level of Scheduled Caste during 1981-2009, due to scheme of compulsory education as well as easy availability of education facilities at village level. The modernization created a new sense of immediate awareness for increasing literacy level among the Scheduled Caste. This has resulted literacy level increased more than double within last 30 years. It is also observed decreased male-female disparity in literacy. The study of sex ratio witnessed increasing trends, due to traditional cropping pattern and rain fed cultivation attributed less employment opportunities. This has resulted male selective out migration to seeking job opportunities out side the village and study region. Beside this literate male also migrated to urban area for getting better jobs.

The occupational structure indicates that high proportion in primary occupation, due to agricultural economy of the village. Majority of Scheduled Caste are landless and engaged as agricultural labours for wages in money. Majority of them are living their life under below poverty line. But work participation in primary occupation observed decreasing trends. The proportion in secondary sector shows that work participation is high as compare to the total population, due to Mang community engaged in making dorkhand by

using raw material. The proportion in tertiary occupation indicates that increasing trends from last 30 years, due to easy availability of education and infrastructural facilities and reservation for Scheduled Caste in services plays important role.

SUGGESTIONS:

From the above discussion can notice that Satara district has good productive condition and potentiality to settled and developed human being. Majority of Scheduled Caste population in the study region are less educated, landless and unskilled. Therefore there is need of plans for development of Scheduled Castes should be launched at grass root level to reduce the disparity in socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Caste and total population. It is suggested that the concern authorities to take significant steps and launch crash programmes to expand the infrastructural facilities to upliftment status of Scheduled Caste.

There is a chance to develop irrigation facilities, industry and transportation facilities in north-eastern parts of the study region and tourist centers in western part of the study region, due to less density of population and large potentials in agricultural development, which generating more employment opportunities to Scheduled Caste. This is helpful for reduce degree of out migration of Scheduled Caste population in the study region.

The majority of Scheduled Caste living below poverty line and belongs to labour class. It is necessary, government should create reservation in private sector for Scheduled Caste and effective steps need to be taken to develop agro-based industries such as sugarcane industry, oil mills, poultry and cattle food units, household industry etc. which provides employment to check socio-economic status of Scheduled Caste.

The literacy is less among the Scheduled Caste population, so it is very essential to develop educational facilities and persuade to the Scheduled Caste for illiteracy by telling significance of education in rural area, especially among the females of Scheduled Caste.

There is need of government and political will to promote social behavior to raise social status of this down trodden segments. Moreover, this down trodden community also brought in the main stream of development.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Date: / / 200

Name of Village:..... Ward:.....

Tal:..... Dist:.....

1. Name of the Head of the house:.....

2. SC / General:

3. Religion:

4. Name of the Caste:

5. Male/ Female:

6. Age:

7. Marital Status:

8. Mother Tongue:

9. Any other Language:

10. Literate / Illiterate:

11. Place of Birth:

12. Education:

13. Nature of occupation / Service :

14. Place of work:

15. Total members of family:Male:.....Female:.....

16. Place of last residence:

17. Date of migration:

18. Reasons of migration:(Education/Employment/Marriage)

19. Total income of family:.....Monthly:.....Yearly:.....

20. Condition of house:

(Pacca/ Semi Pacca/ Kaccha / Total rooms)

21. Electrified/ Unelectrified : Bill:.....

22. Household Amenities:

(Water tap/ Bathroom/ Latrine)

23. For Cooking:

(L.P.G. / Chulha/ Stove)

24. Household Assets:

(Radio/ TV black or white/ C.D. / D.V.D. player/ Fan/ Computer/ Moter Car/
Moter Cycle/Tractor/ Truck / Bicycle/ Freeze /others)

25. Landed property: Size: Irrigated/ Unirrigated:
26. Area & production of main crops:.....
(Rice/ Wheat/ Jawar/ Bajara/ Sugarcane/ Cotton/ Ground nut/ Tur/ others)
27. Irrigation facilities: (Well/ Canal/ others)
28. Rainfall condition:(Low/ Moderate/ High/ Drought condition)
29. Educational facilities:(Primary/ Secondary/ Higher)
30. Medical facilities:(Primary/ Civil Hospital/ Private Hospital)
31. Agricultural implements :.....(Plough / Cart / Pump / Oil engine / others)
32. Livestock :.....(Cow / Ox / Buffalo / Goat / Sheep / others)
33. Loan:..... Name of Bank:.....
Purpose of loan:.....Benefited from loan Yes / No:.....
If not, Why:.....
.....
.....
37. Household members:

Sr. No	Age	Sex	Relation To Head	Married / Unmarried	Age at Marriage	Edu- Cation	Literate / Illiterate	Econo- micaly Active	Nature Of Service	Income Monthly/ Annually
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
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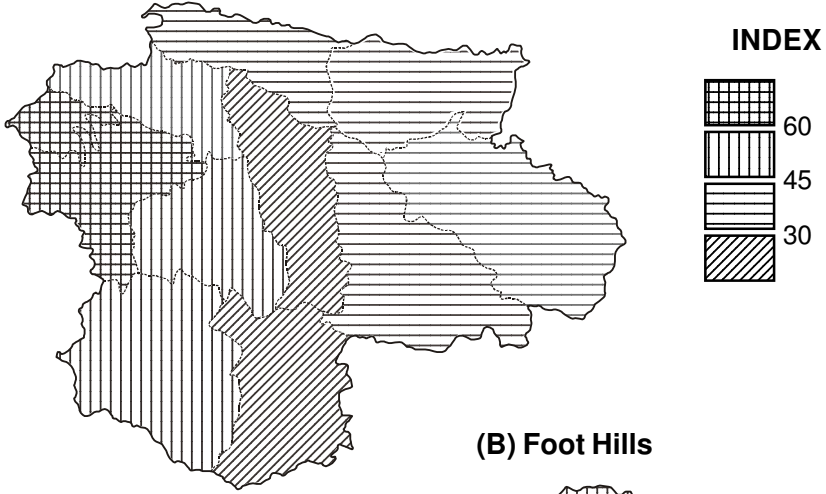
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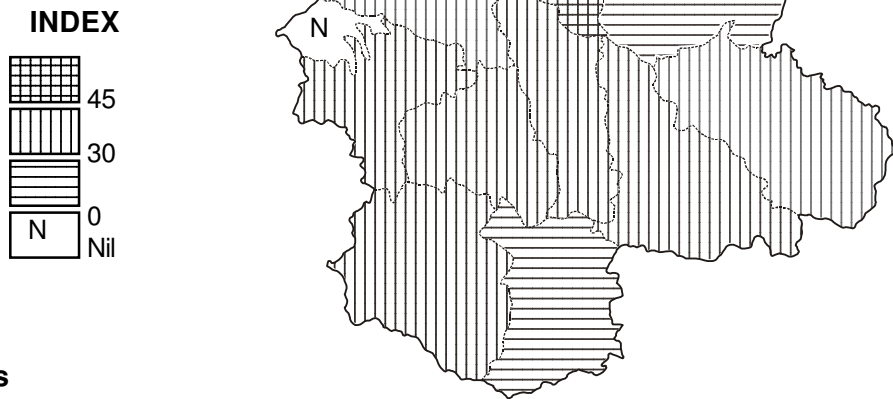
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SATARA DISTRICT : RELIEF DIVISION

(A) Ranges and Hills



(B) Foot Hills



(C) Plains

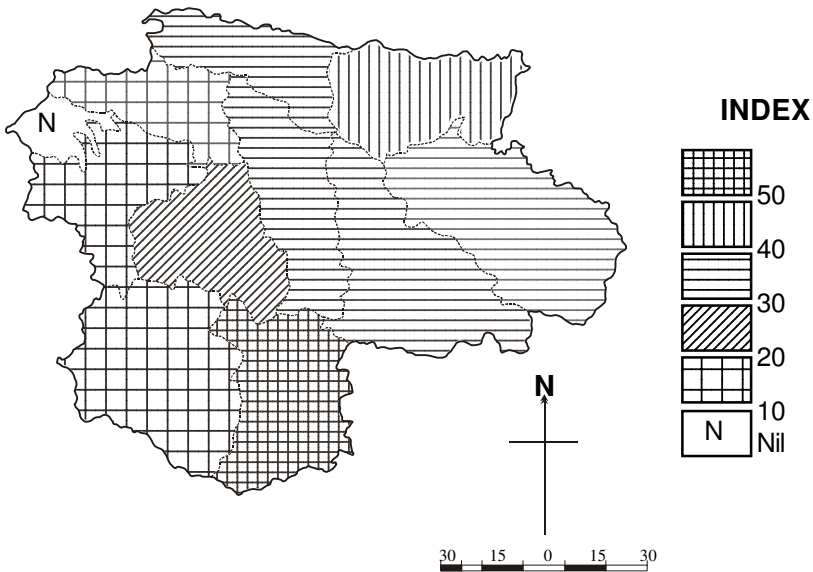
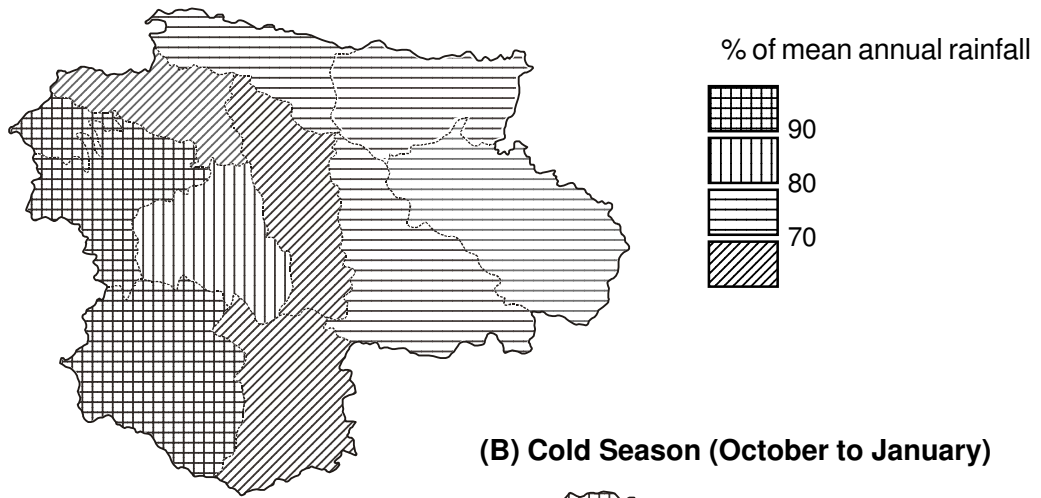


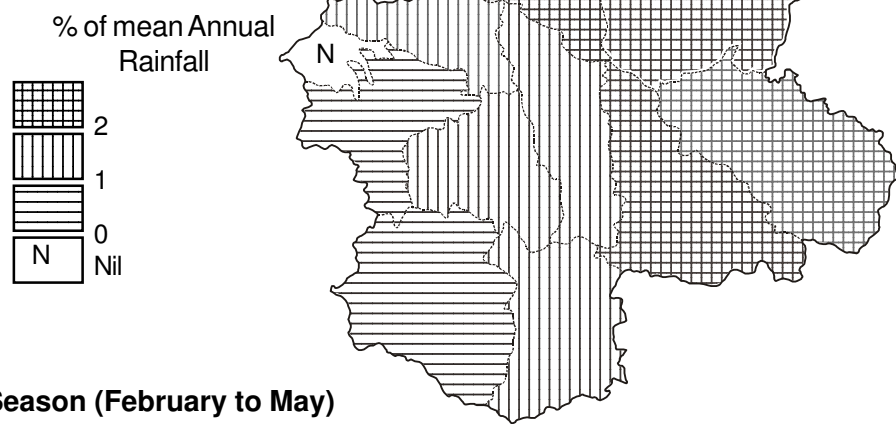
Fig. 2.3 (A, B, C)

SATARA DISTRICT : SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL

(A) Rainy Season (June to September)



(B) Cold Season (October to January)



(C) Hot Season (February to May)

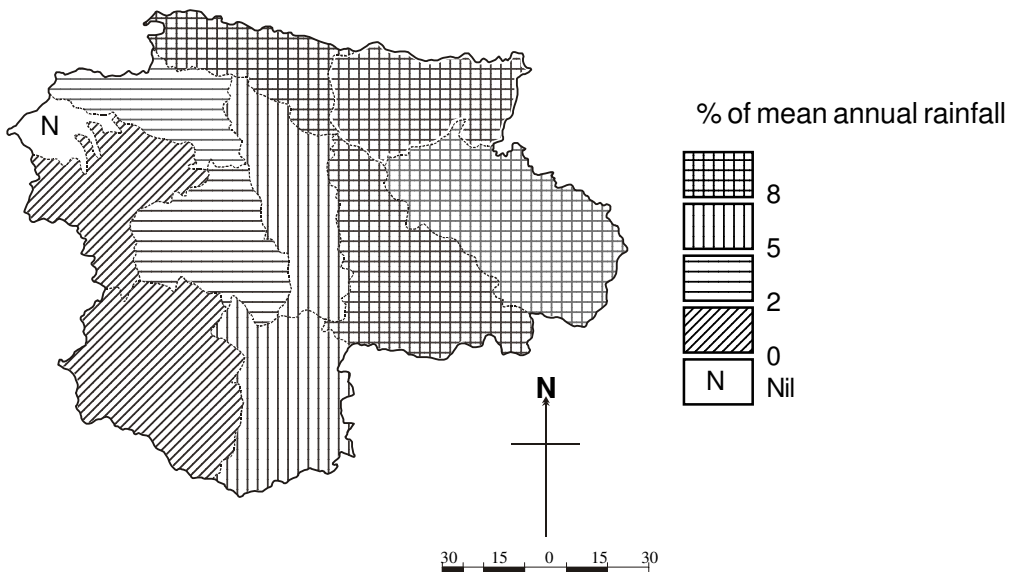


Fig. 2.5 (A, B, C)

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHsilWISE PROPORTION OF POPULATION

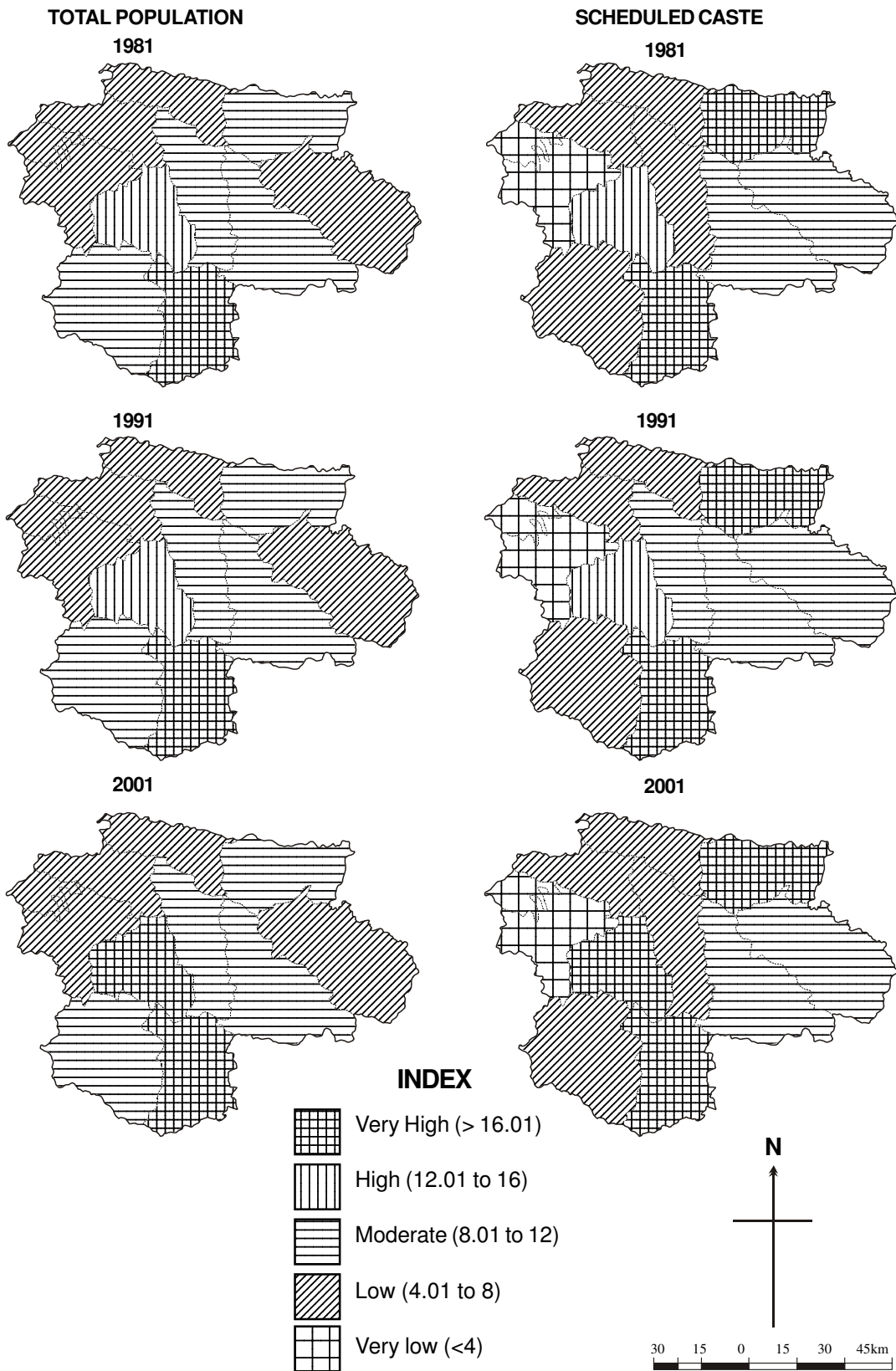


Fig. 3.2

SATARA DISTRICT AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL

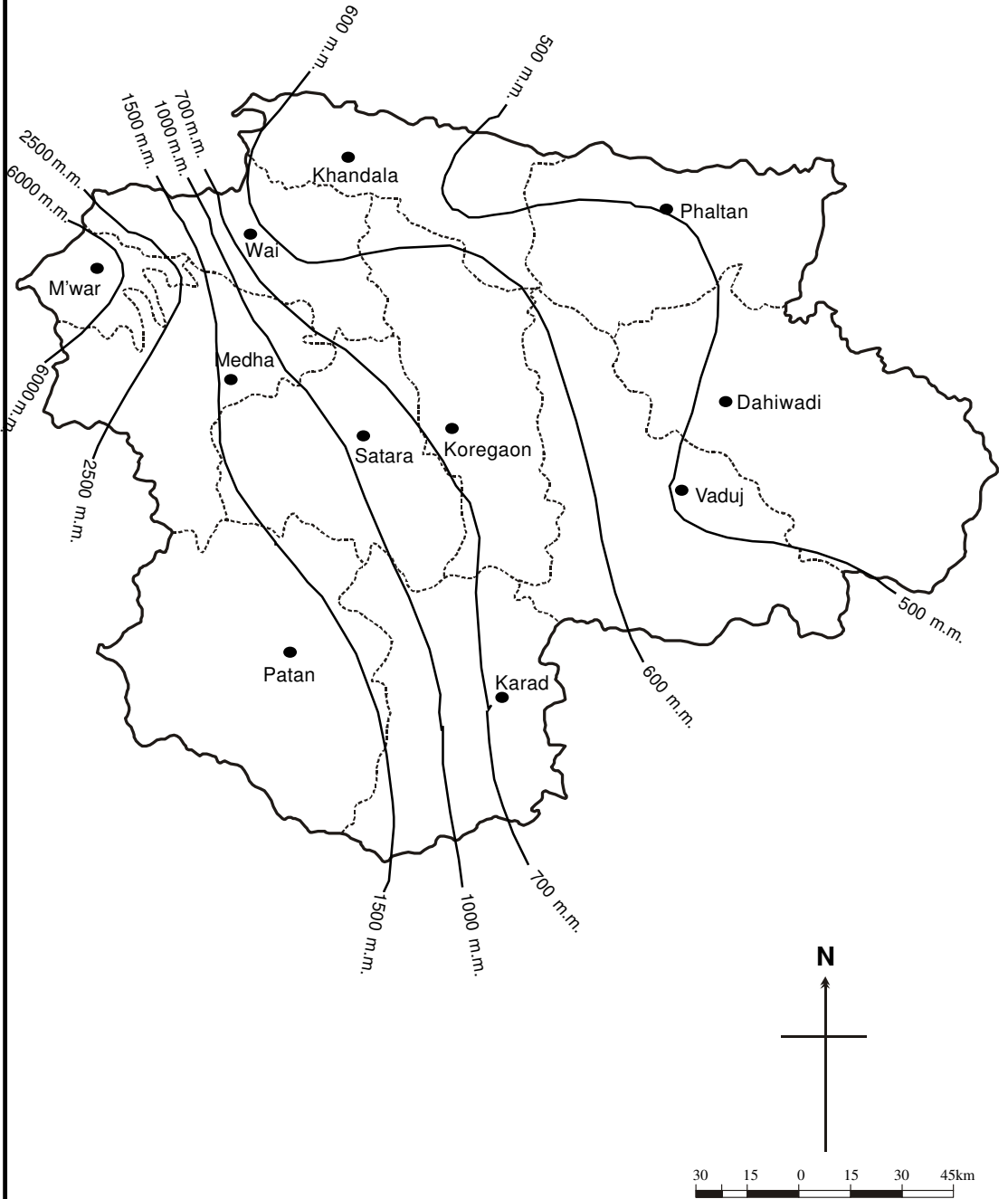
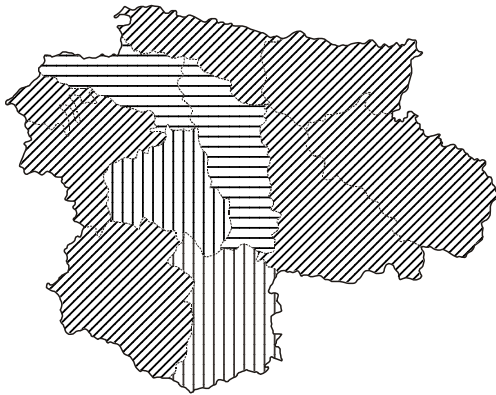


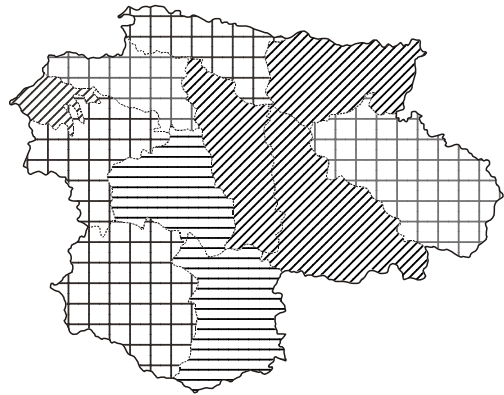
Fig. 2.4

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHSILWISE DENSITY

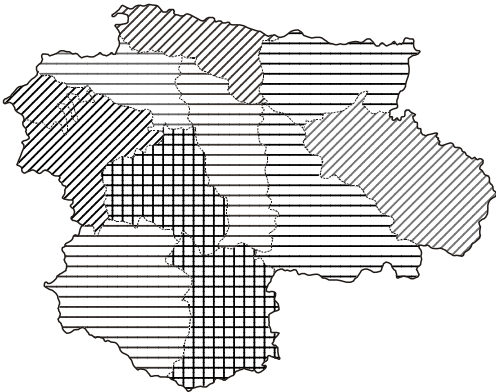
TOTAL POPULATION
1981



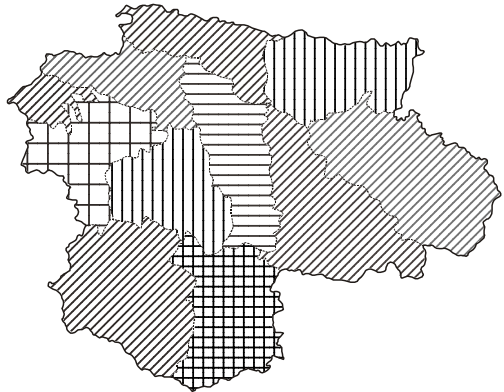
SCHEDULED CASTE
1981



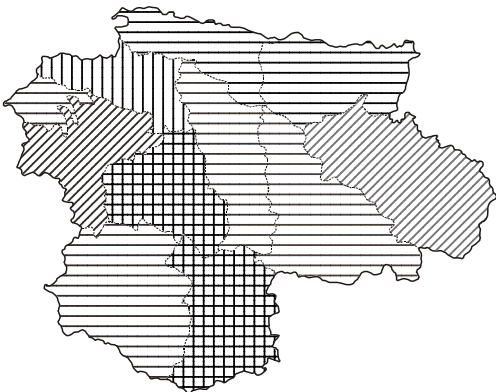
1991



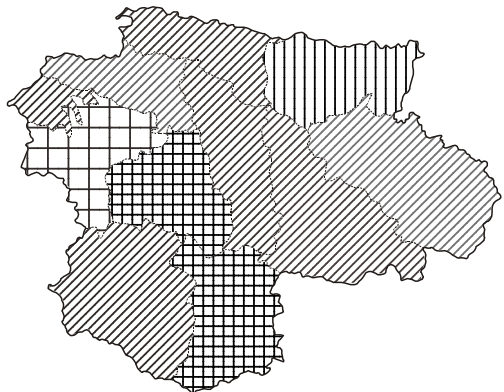
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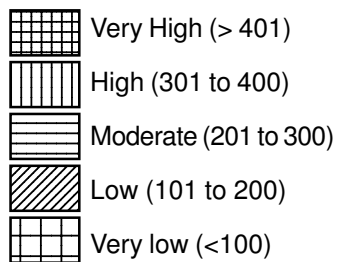
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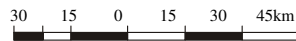
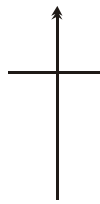
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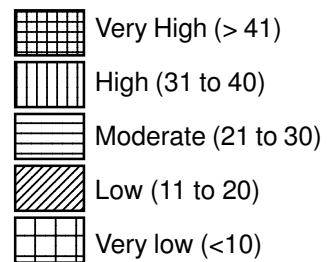
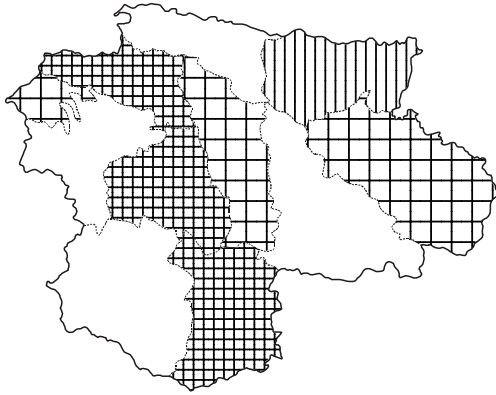


Fig. 3.4

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHSILWISE URBAN DENSITY

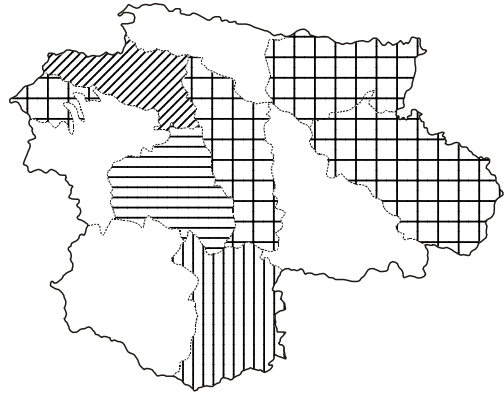
TOTAL POPULATION

1981

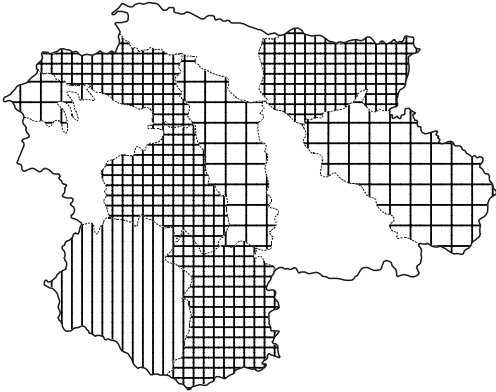


SCHEDULED CASTE

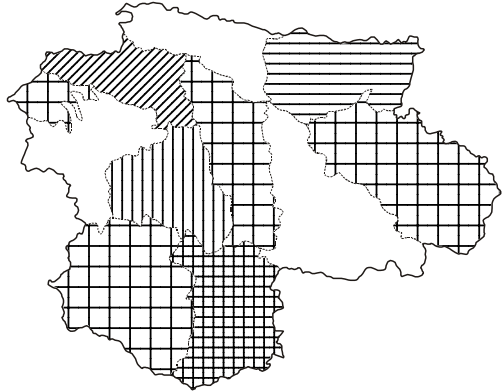
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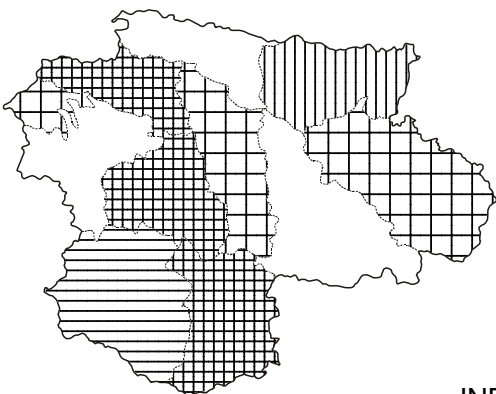
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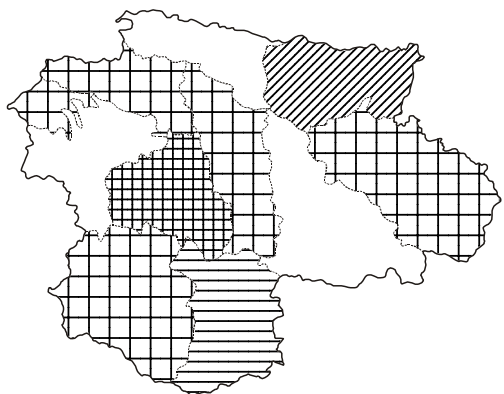
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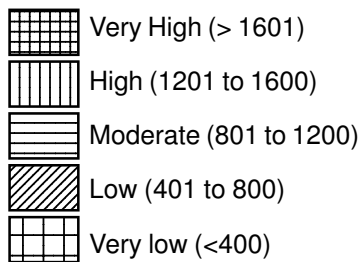
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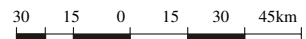
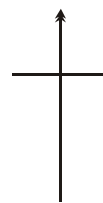


Fig. 3.5

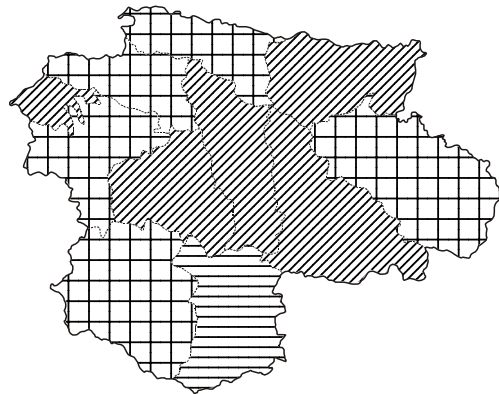
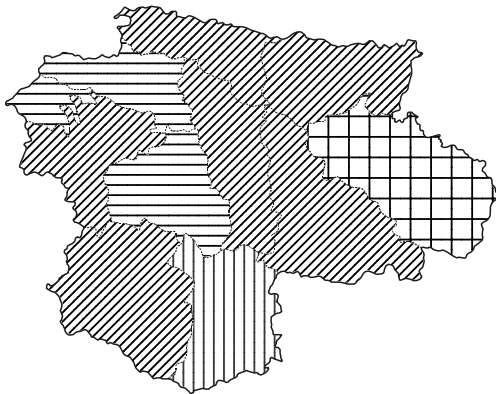
SATARA DISTRICT : TAHSILWISE RURAL DENSITY

TOTAL POPULATION

SCHEDULED CASTE

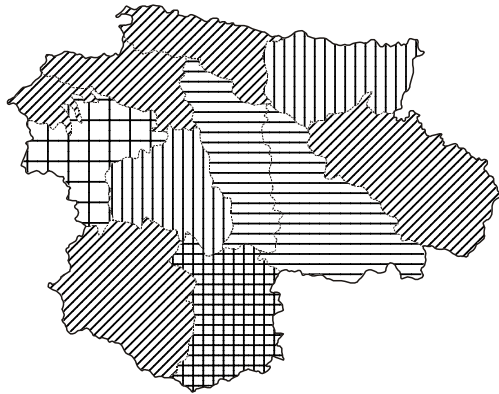
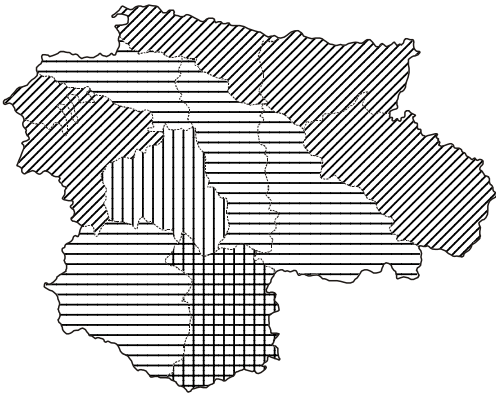
1981

1981



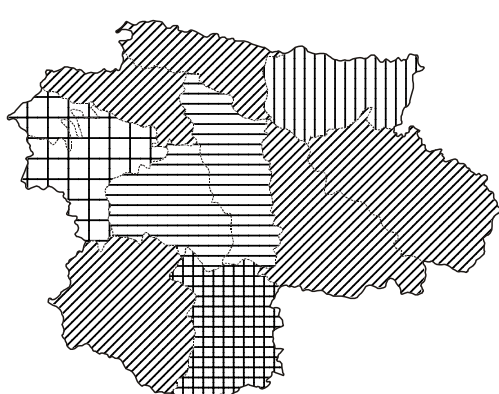
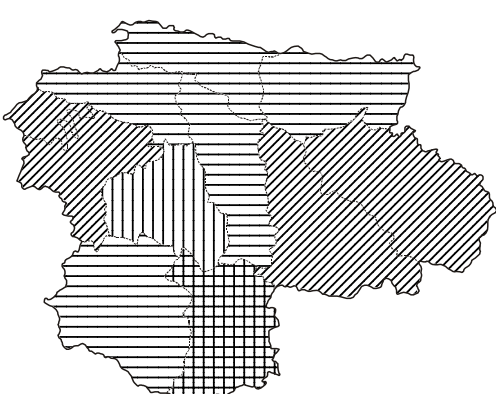
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1991

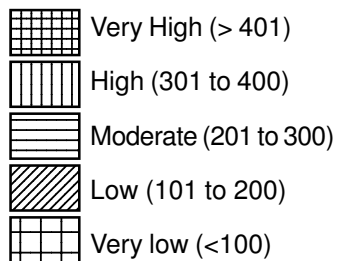


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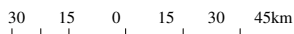
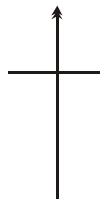
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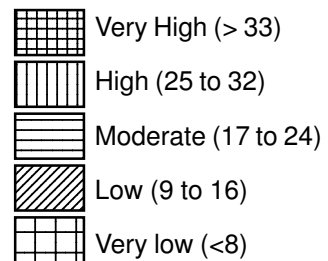
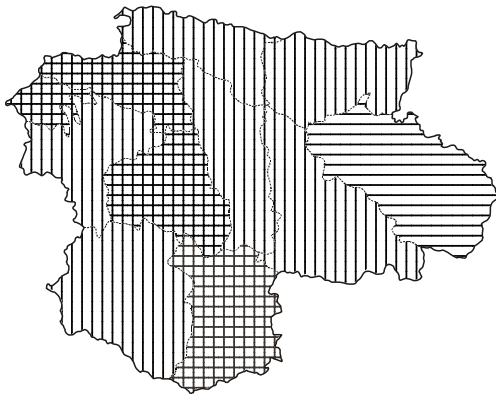


Fig. 3.6

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHsilWISE PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY

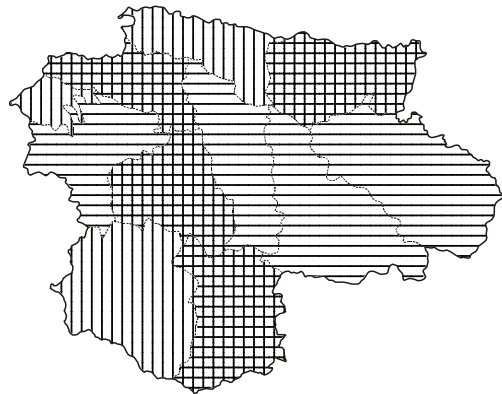
TOTAL POPULATION

1981

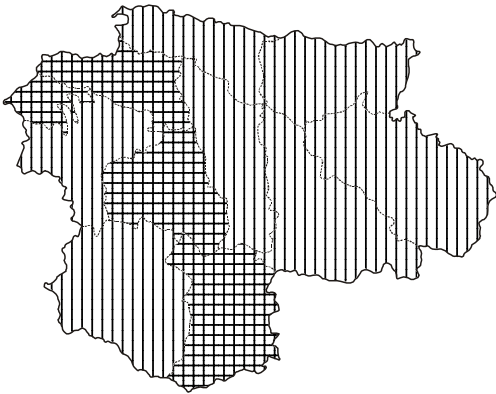


SCHEDULED CASTE

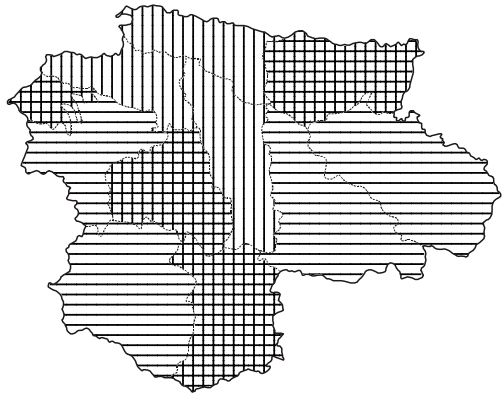
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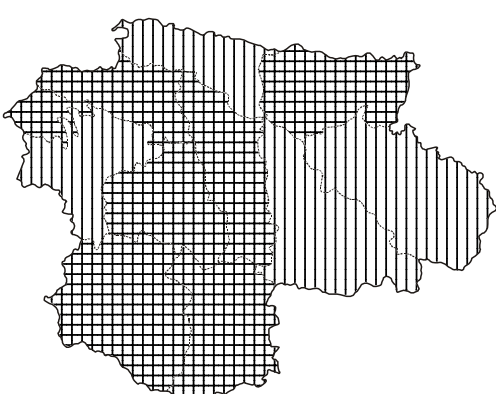
1991



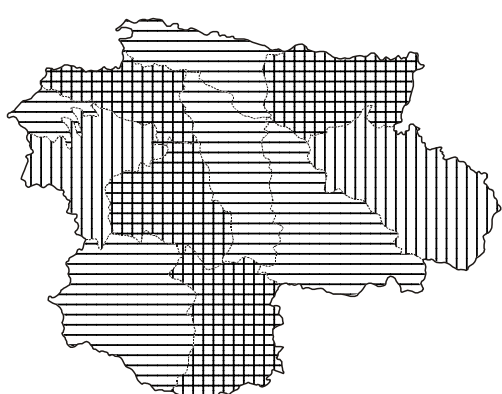
1991



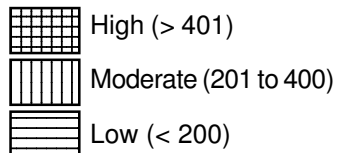
2001



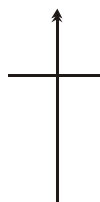
2001



INDEX



N



INDEX

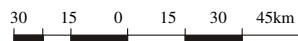
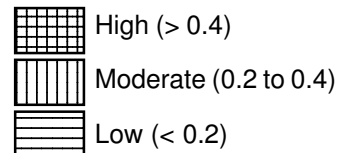


Fig. 3.7

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHsilWISE GROWTH OF POPULATION (In %)

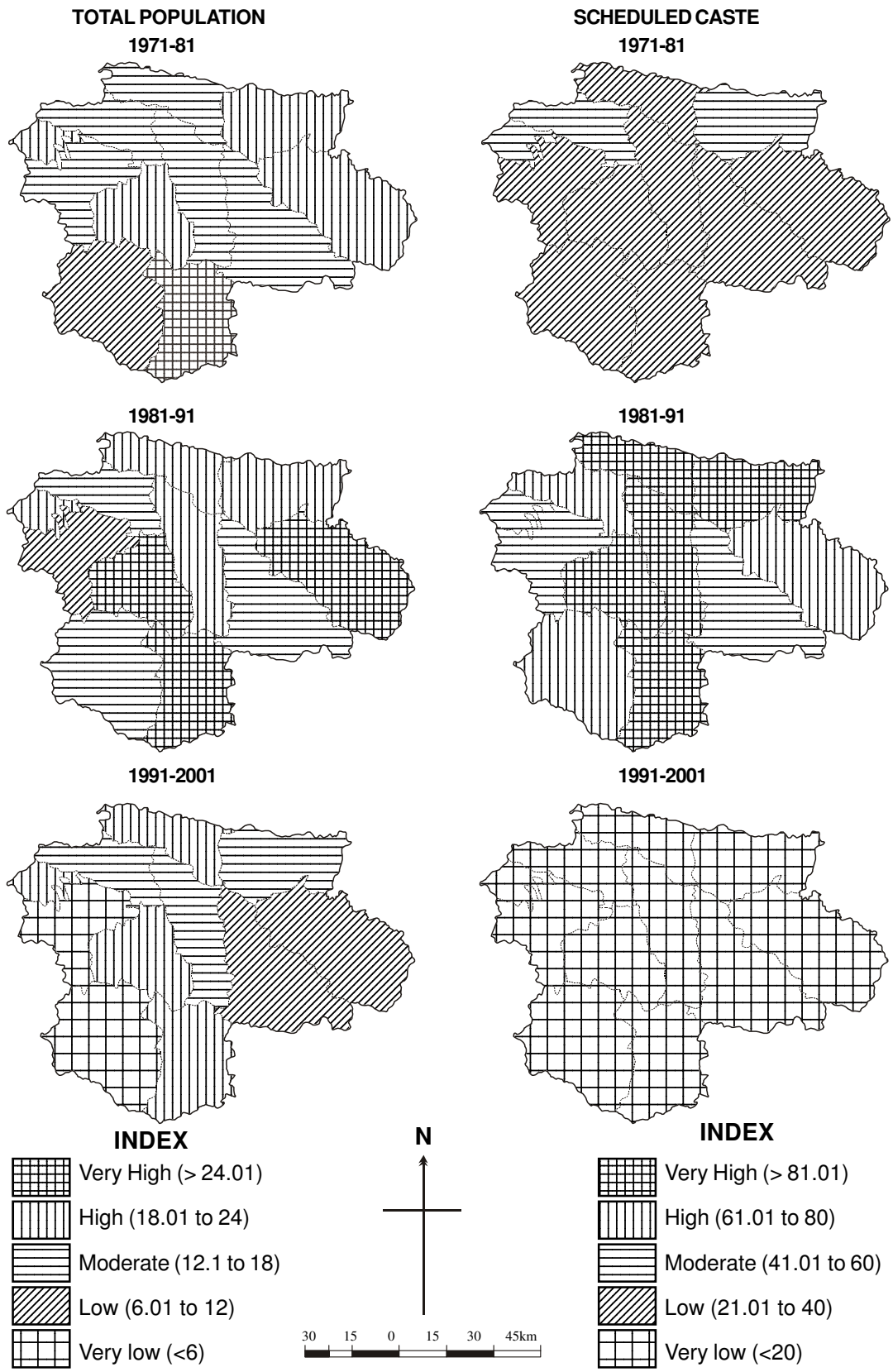
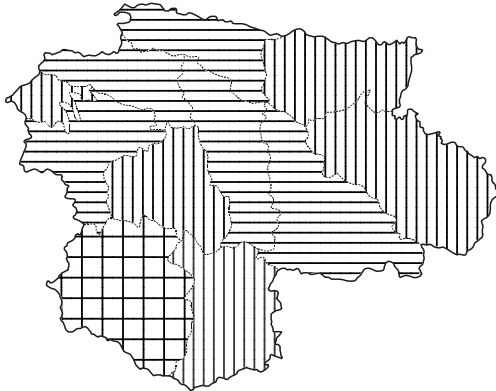


Fig. 4.2

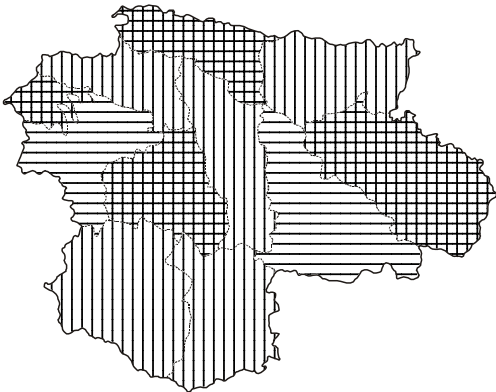
SATARA DISTRICT : TAHSILWISE MALE GROWTH RATE (In %)

TOTAL POPULATION

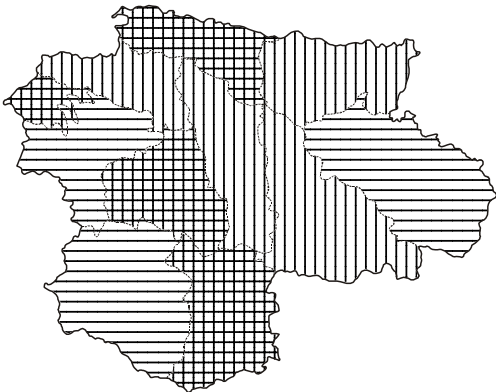
1971-81



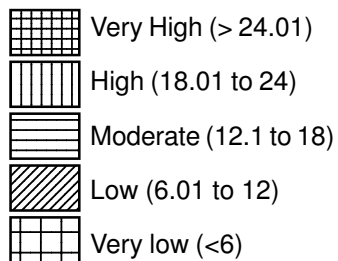
1981-91



1991-2001

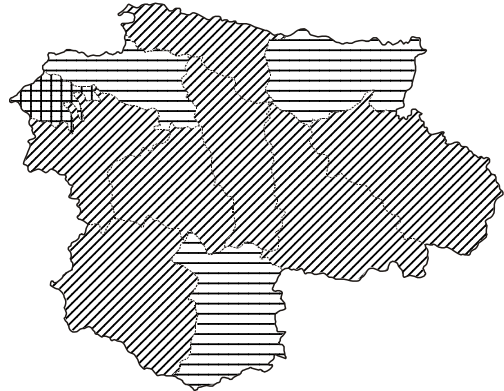


INDEX

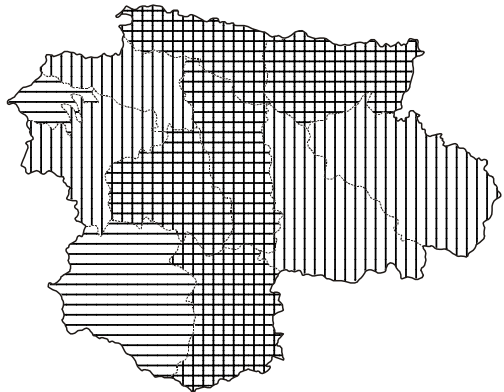


SCHEDULED CASTE

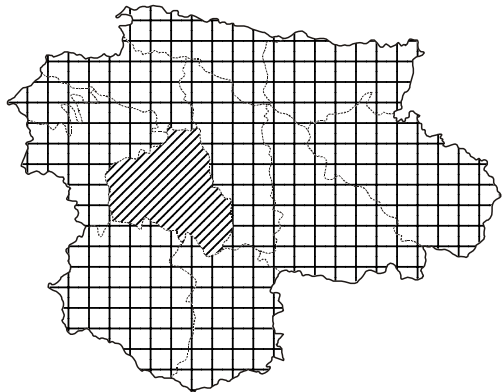
1971-81



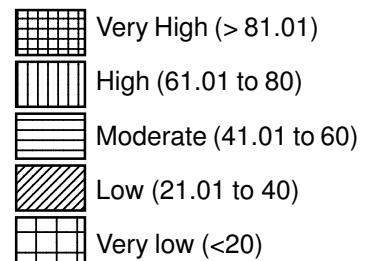
1981-91



1991-2001



INDEX



N

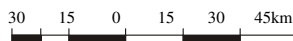
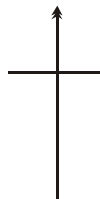
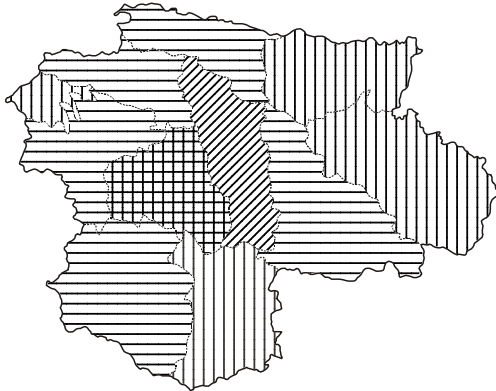


Fig. 4.3

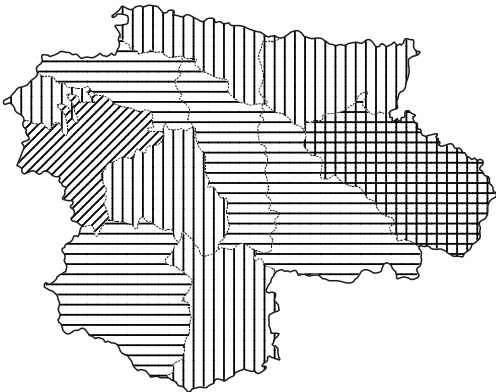
SATARA DISTRICT : TAHSILWISE FEMALE GROWTH RATE (In %)

TOTAL POPULATION

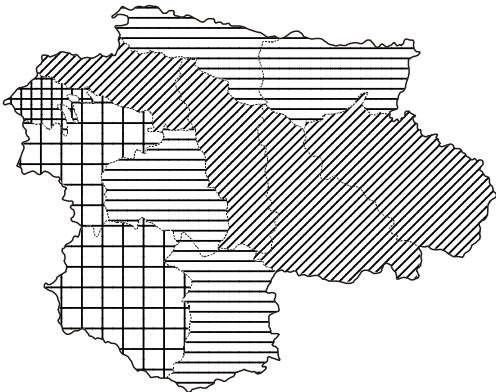
1971-81



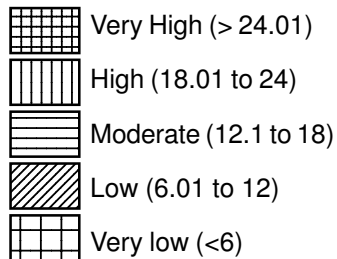
1981-91



1991-2001

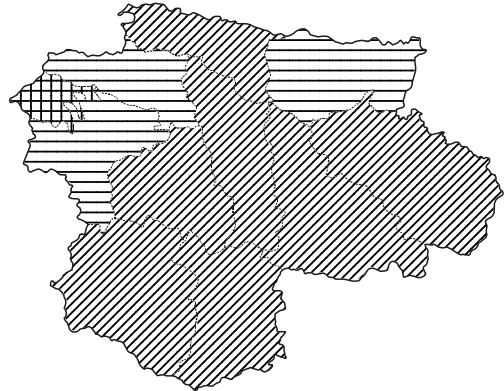


INDEX

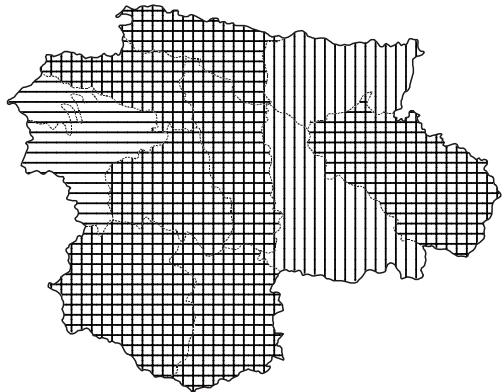


SCHEDULED CASTE

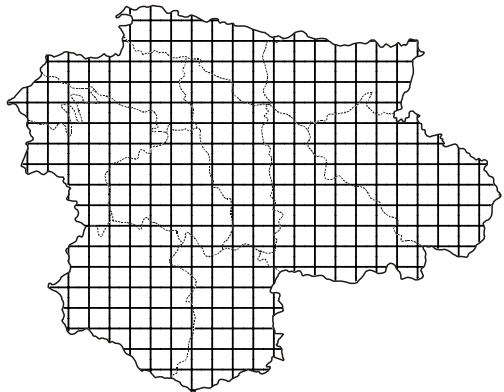
1971-81



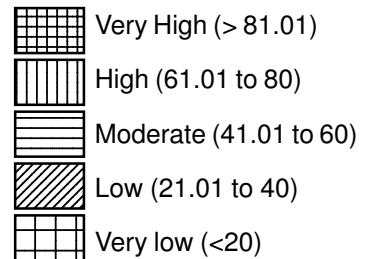
1981-91



1991-2001



INDEX



N

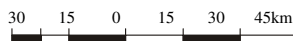
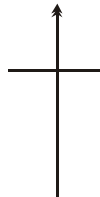
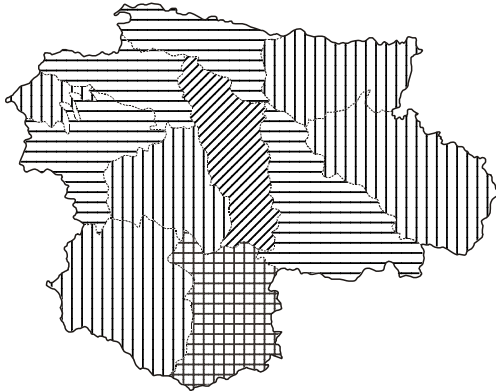


Fig. 4.4

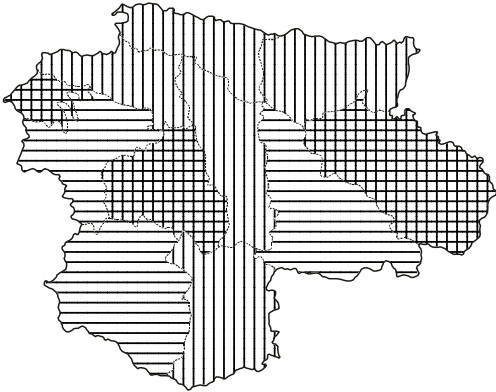
SATARA DISTRICT : TAHsilWISE RURAL GROWTH RATE (In %)

TOTAL POPULATION

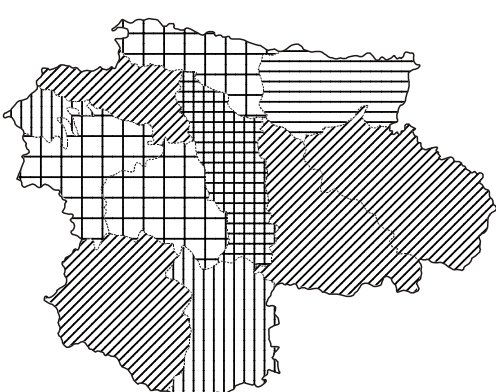
1971-81



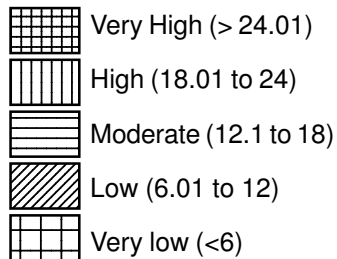
1981-91



1991-2001

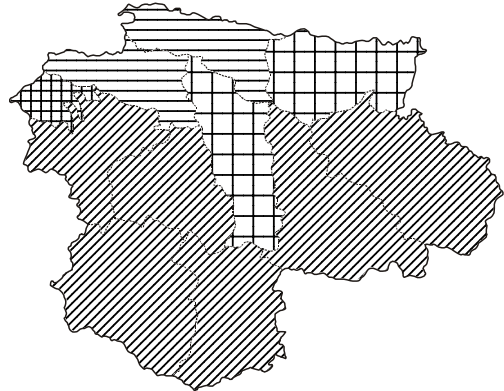


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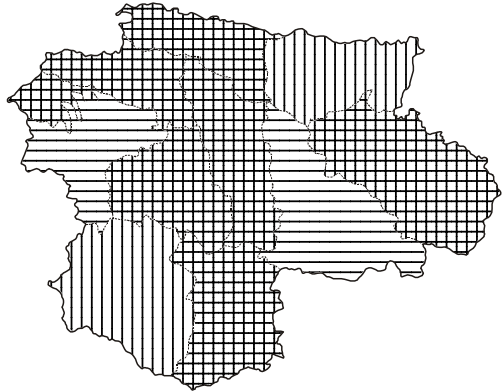


SCHEDULED CASTE

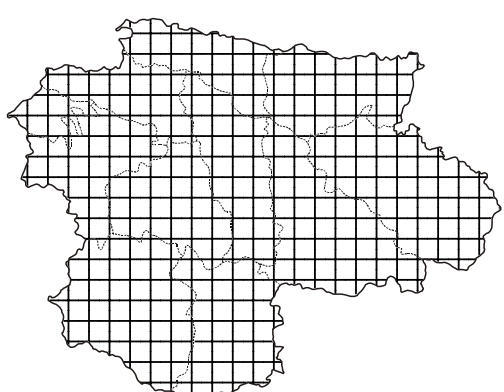
1971-81



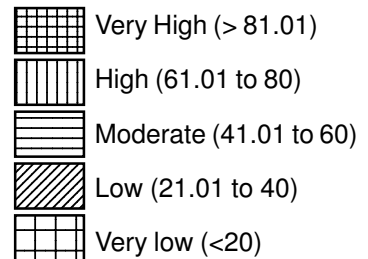
1981-91



1991-2001



INDEX



N

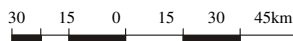
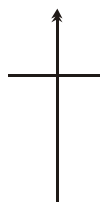
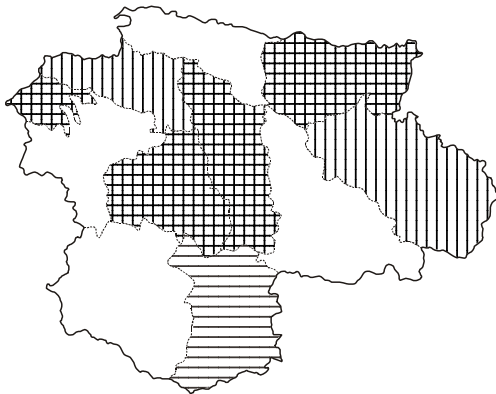


Fig. 4.5

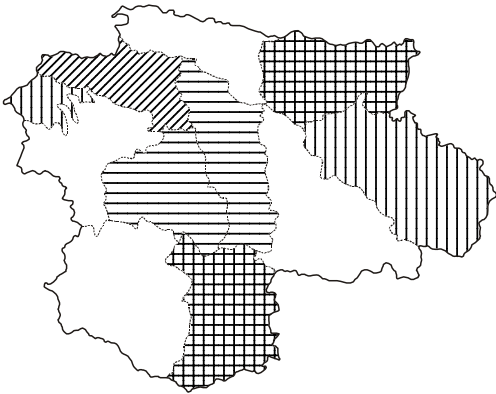
SATARA DISTRICT : TAHSILWISE URBAN GROWTH RATE (In %)

TOTAL POPULATION

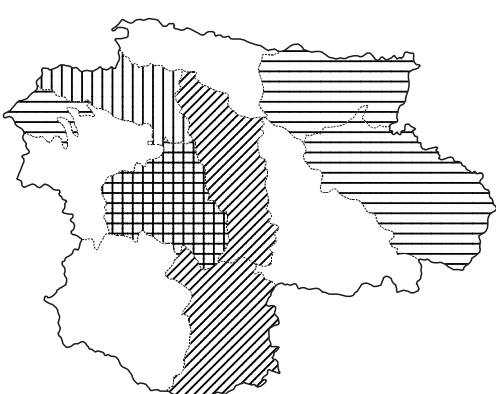
1971-81



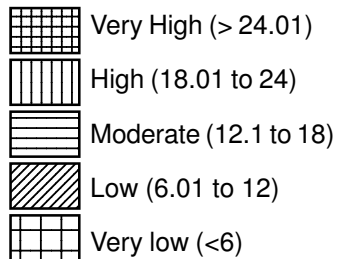
1981-91



1991-2001

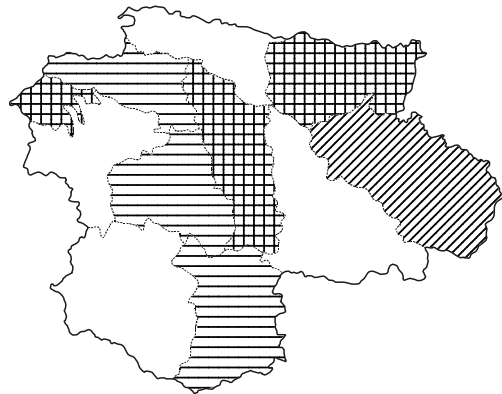


INDEX

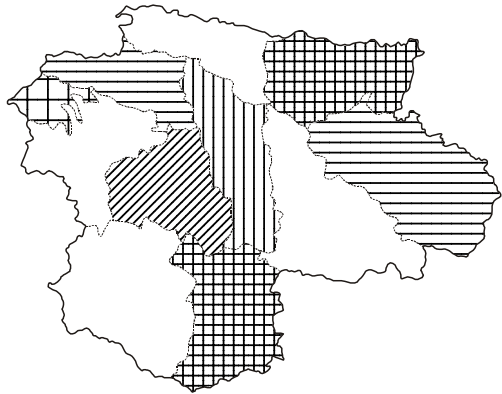


SCHEDULED CASTE

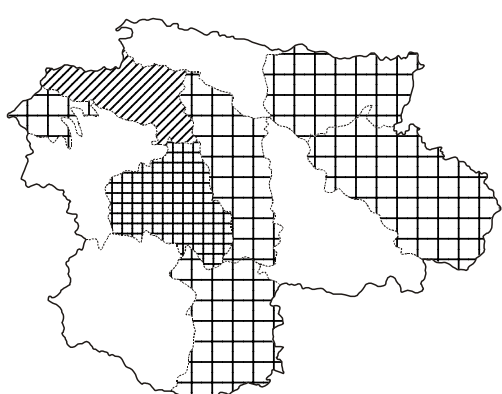
1971-81



1981-91



1991-2001



INDEX

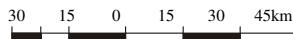
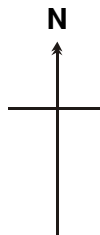
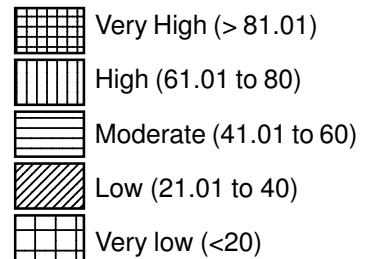
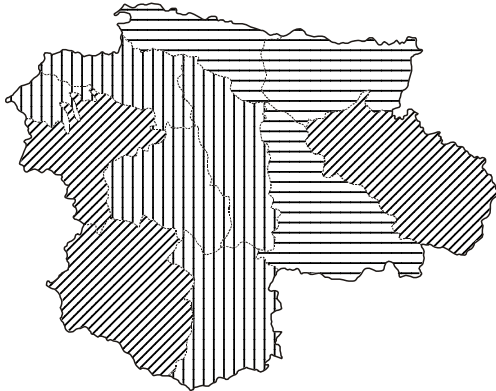


Fig. 4.6

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHSILWISE LITERACY (In %)

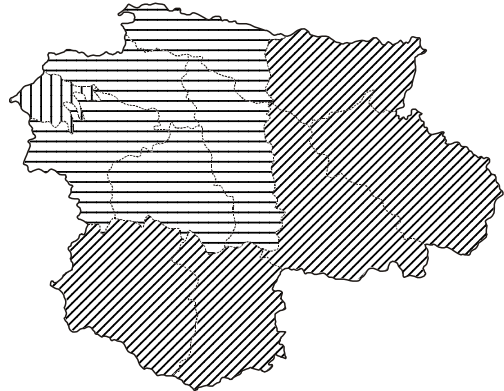
TOTAL POPULATION

1981

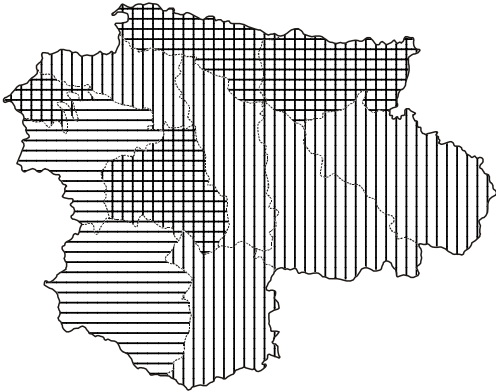


SCHEDULED CASTE

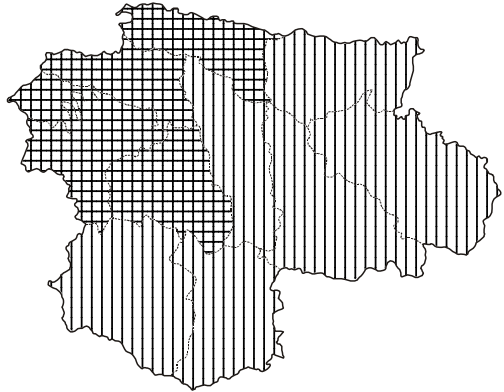
1981



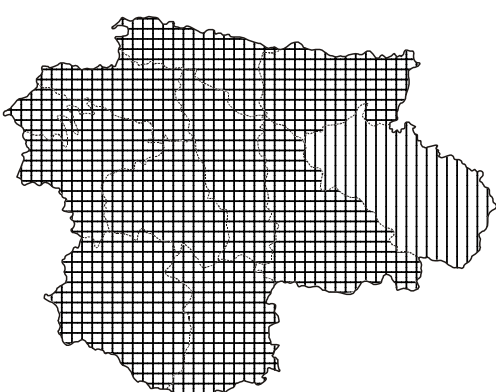
1991



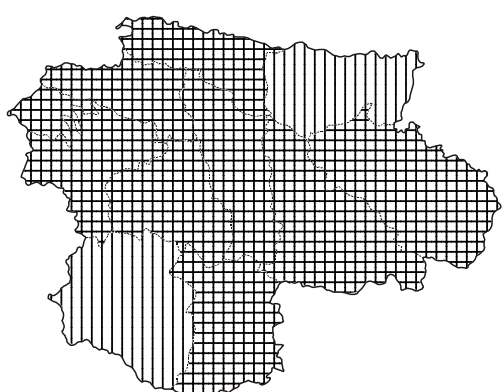
1991



2001



2001



INDEX

- Very High (> 61.01)
- High (51.01 to 60)
- Moderate (41.01 to 50)
- Low (< 40)

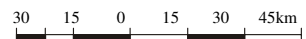
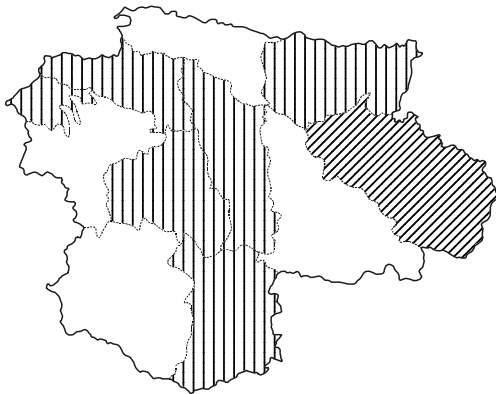


Fig. 5.2

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHSILWISE URBAN LITERACY (In %)

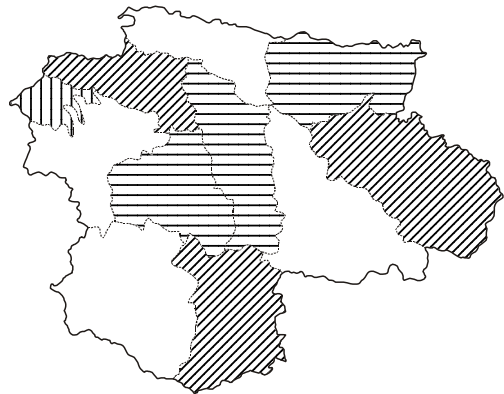
TOTAL POPULATION

1981

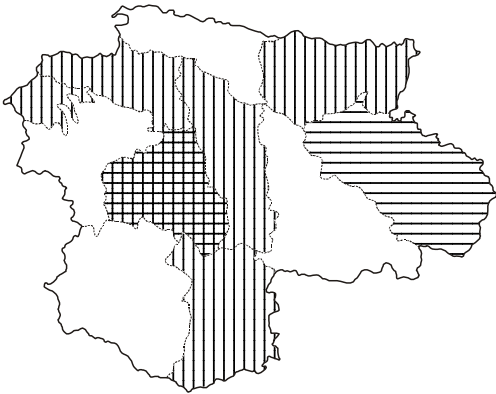


SCHEDULED CASTE

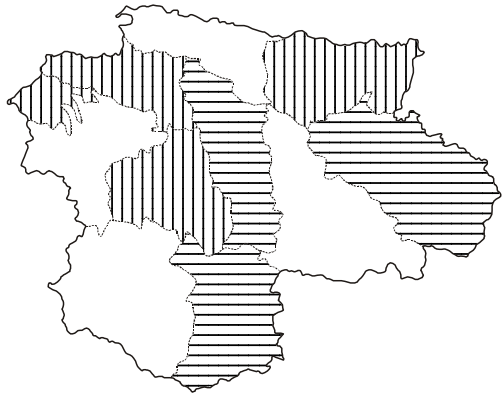
1981



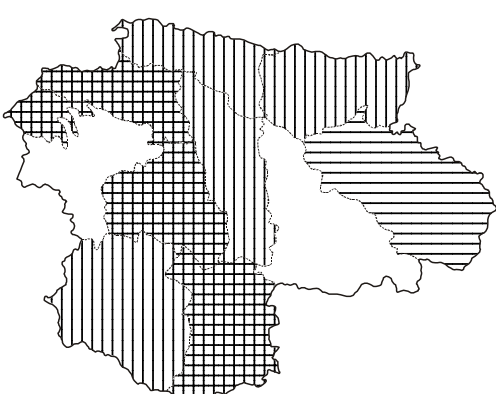
1991



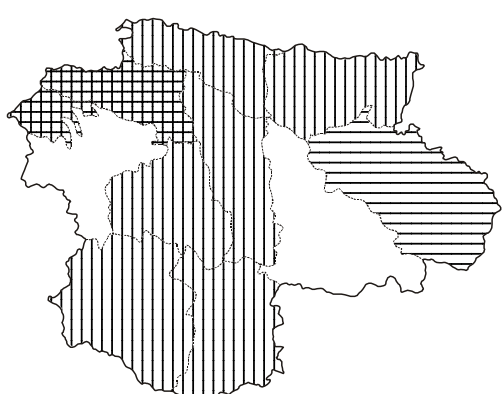
1991







2001



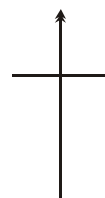
2001



INDEX

-  Very High (> 75.01)
-  High (60.01 to 75)
-  Moderate (45.01 to 60)
-  Low (< 45)

N



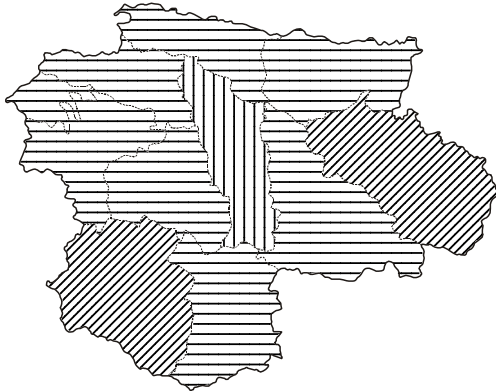
30 15 0 15 30 45km

Fig. 5.3

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHSILWISE RURAL LITERACY (In %)

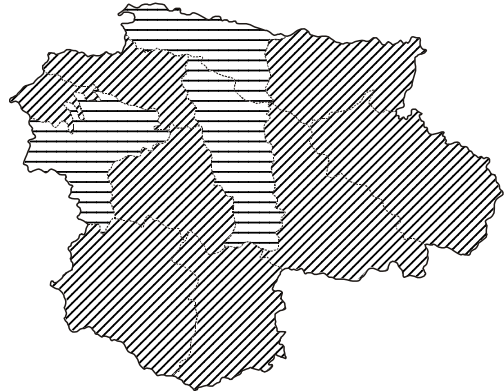
TOTAL POPULATION

1981

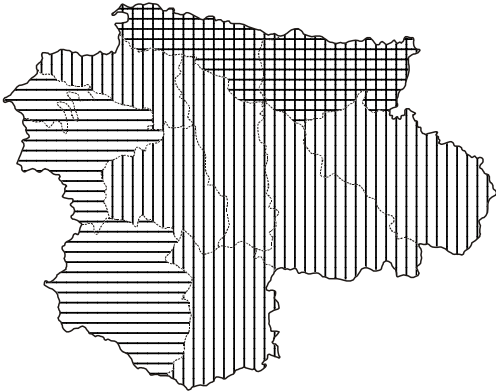


SCHEDULED CASTE

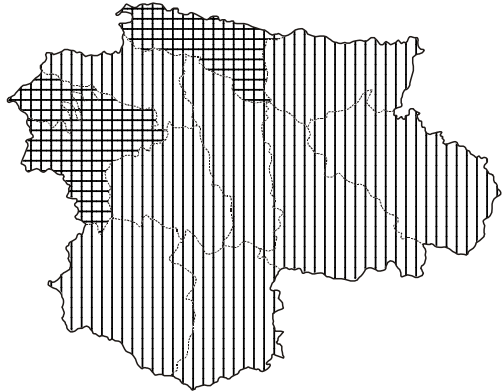
1981



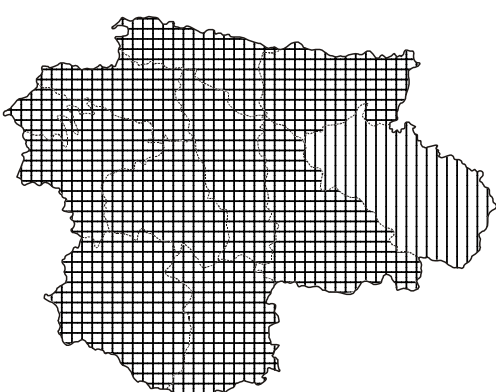
1991



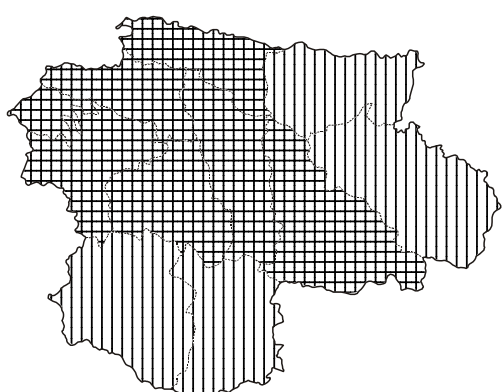
1991



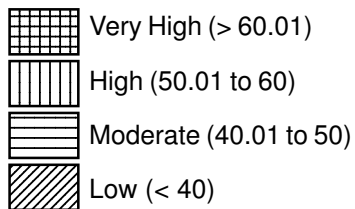
2001



2001



INDEX



N

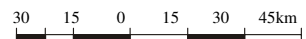
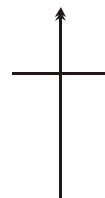
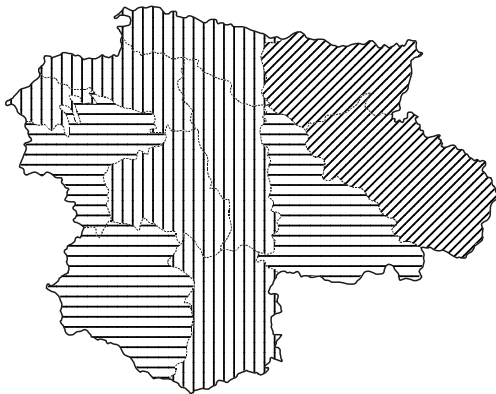


Fig. 5.4

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHsilWISE MALE LITERACY (In %)

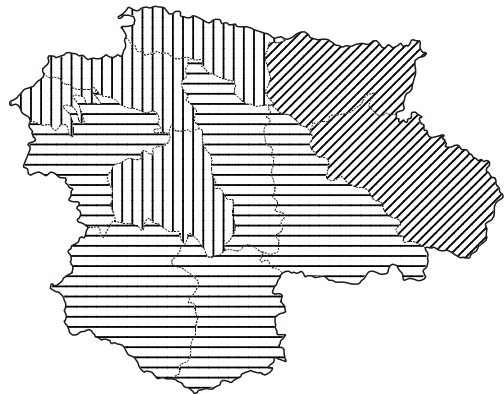
TOTAL POPULATION

1981

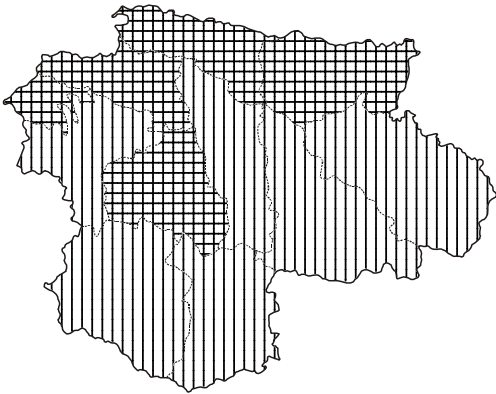


SCHEDULED CASTE

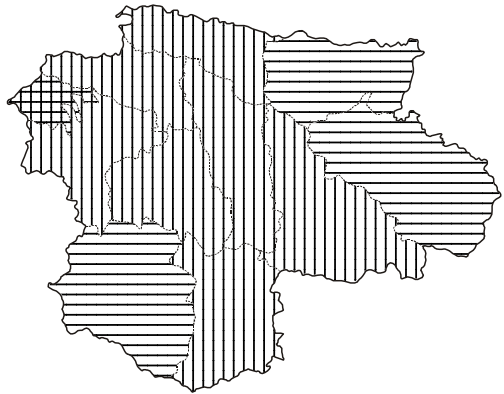
1981



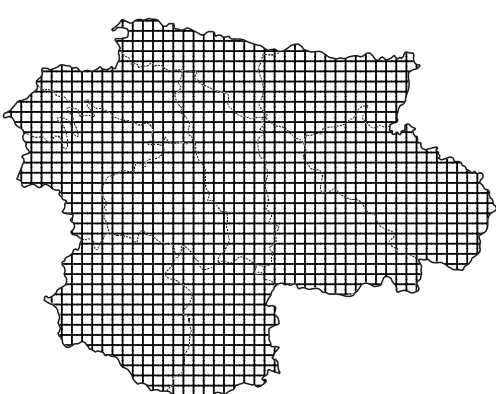
1991



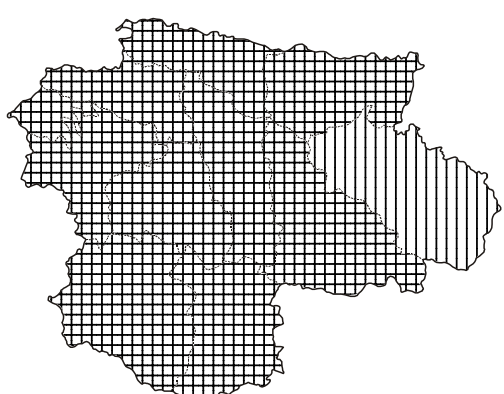
1991







2001



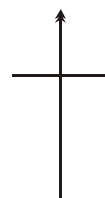
2001



INDEX

-  Very High (> 70.01)
-  High (61.01 to 70)
-  Moderate (51.01 to 60)
-  Low (< 50)

N



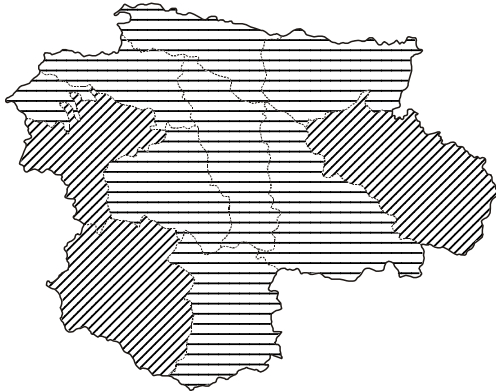
30 15 0 15 30 45km

Fig. 5.5

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHASILWISE FEMALE LITERACY (In %)

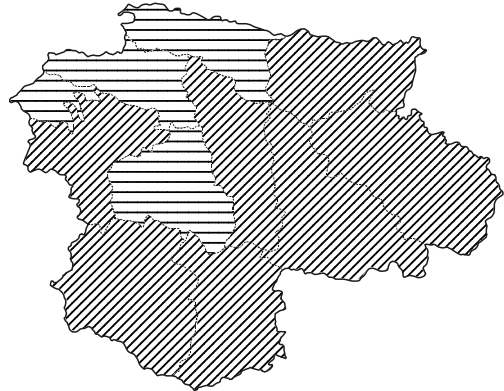
TOTAL POPULATION

1981

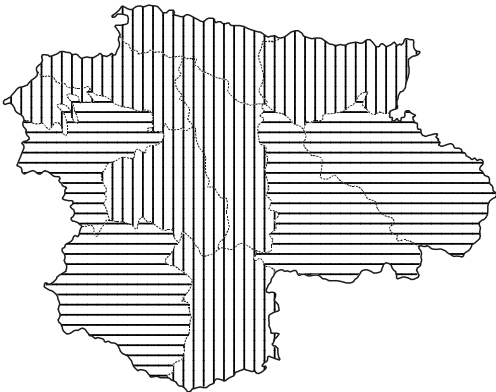


SCHEDULED CASTE

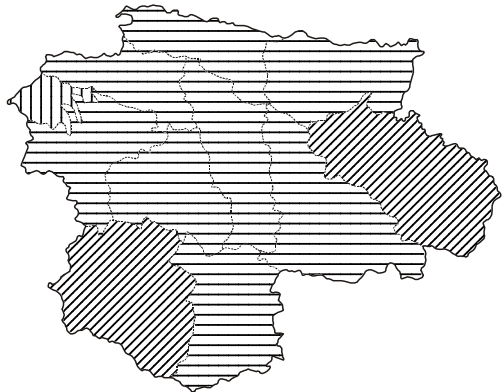
1981



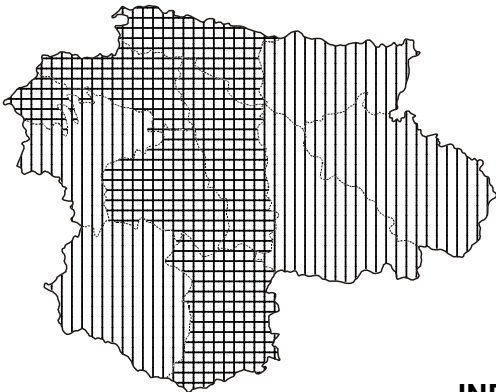
1991



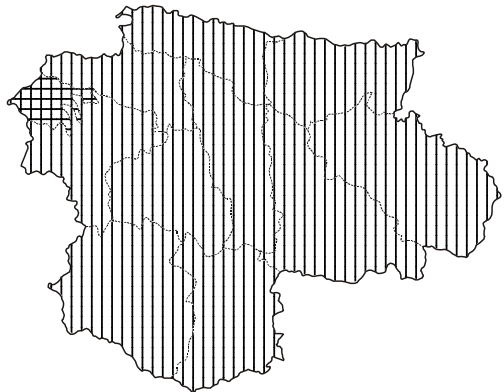
1991



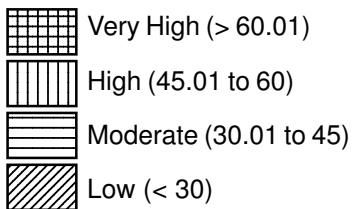
2001



2001



INDEX



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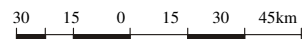
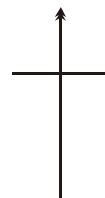


Fig. 5.6

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHSILWISE MALE-FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY (In %)

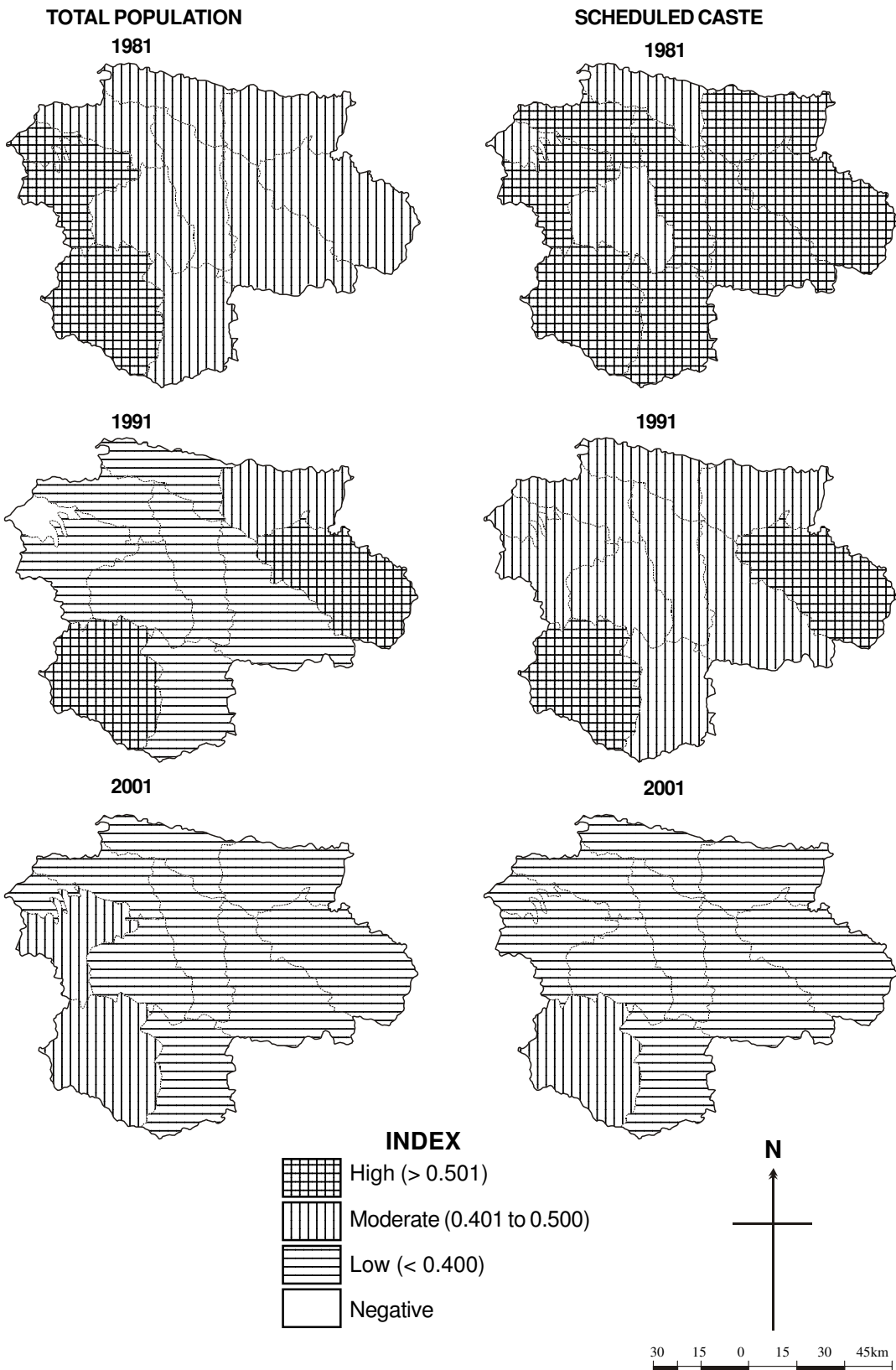
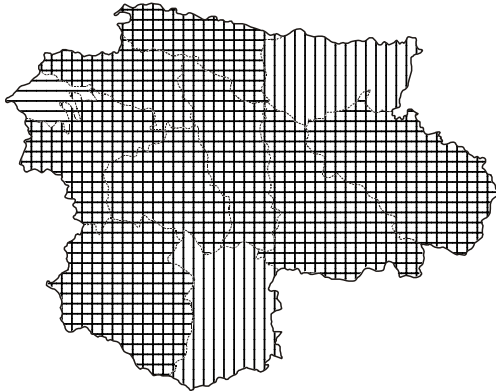


Fig. 5.7

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHASILWISE SEX RATIO

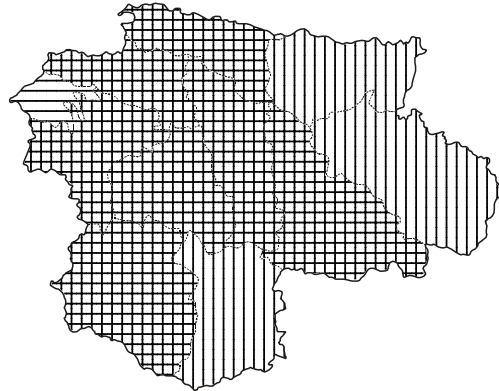
TOTAL POPULATION

1981

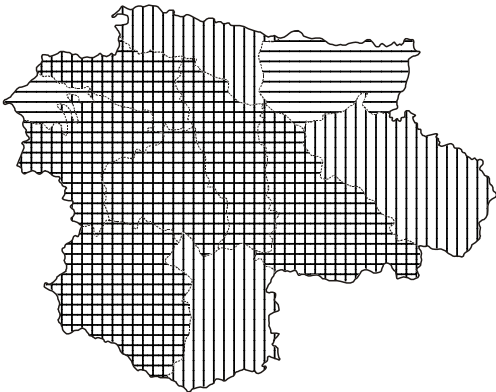


SCHEDULED CASTE

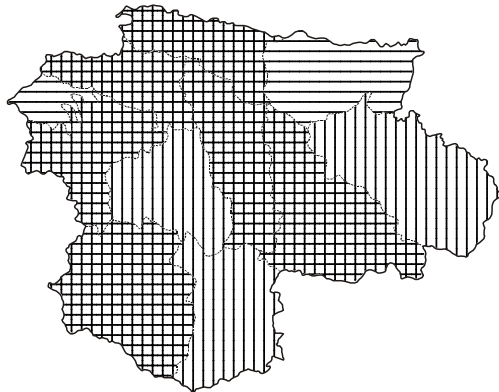
1981



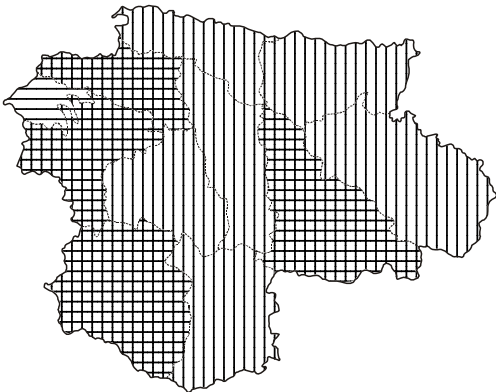
1991



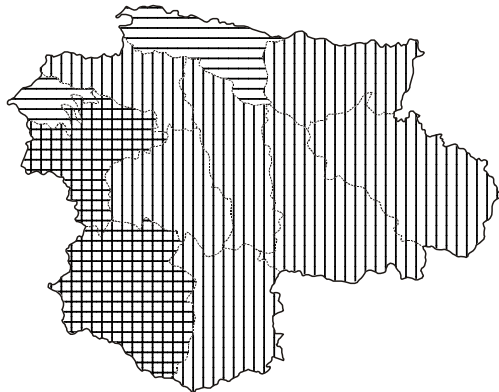
1991



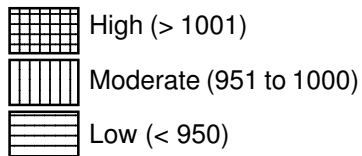
2001



2001



INDEX



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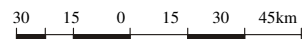
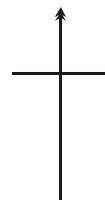
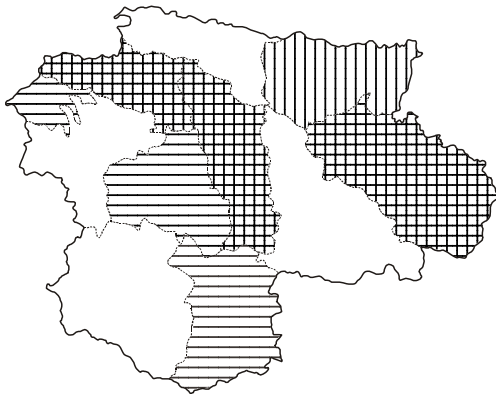


Fig. 6.2

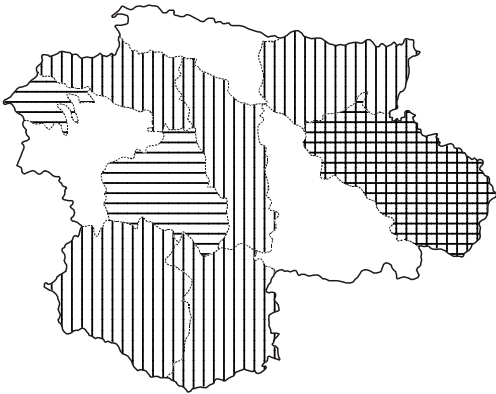
SATARA DISTRICT : TAHsilWISE URBAN SEX RATIO

TOTAL POPULATION

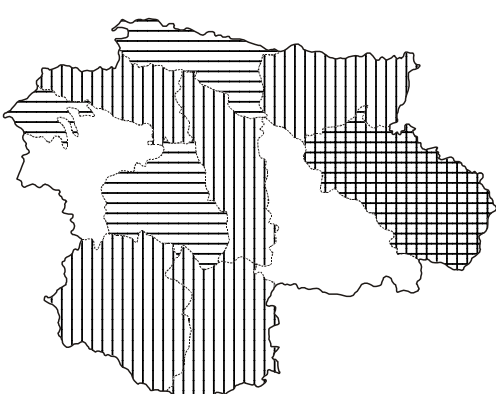
1981



1991

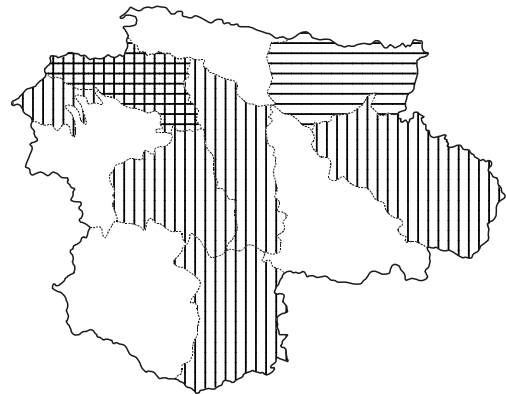


2001

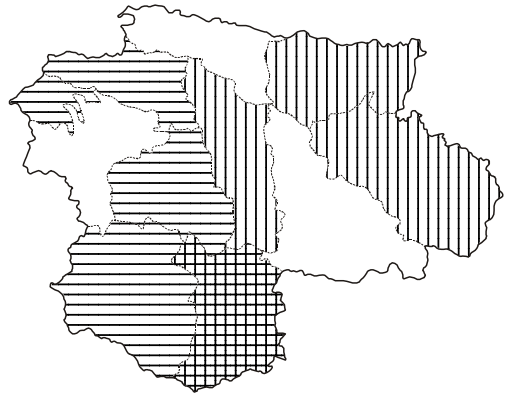


SCHEDULED CASTE

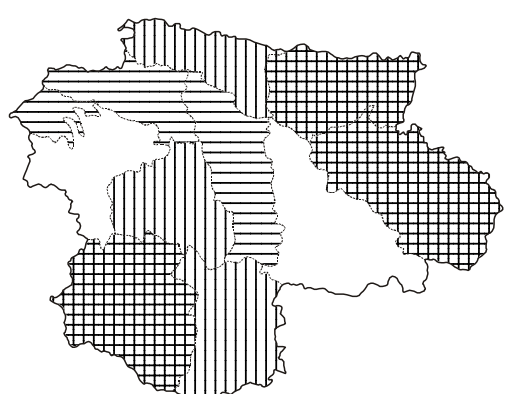
1981



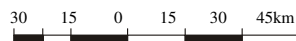
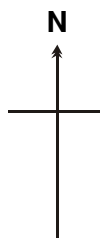
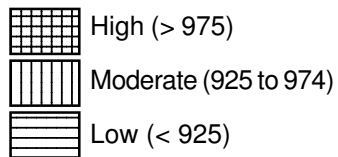
1991



2001



INDEX



INDEX

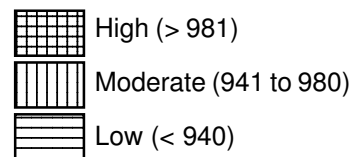
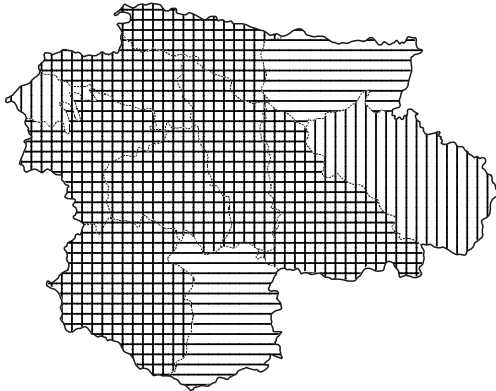


Fig. 6.3

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHsilWISE RURAL SEX RATIO

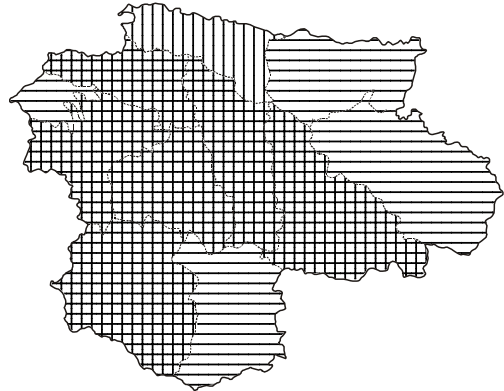
TOTAL POPULATION

1981

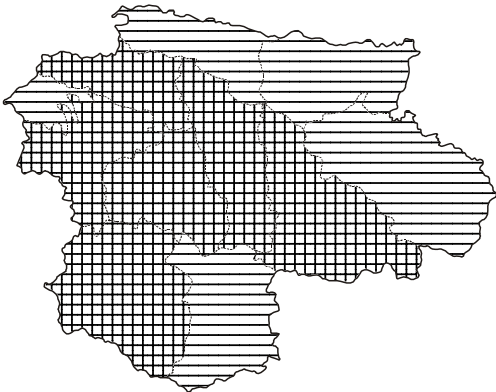


SCHEDULED CASTE

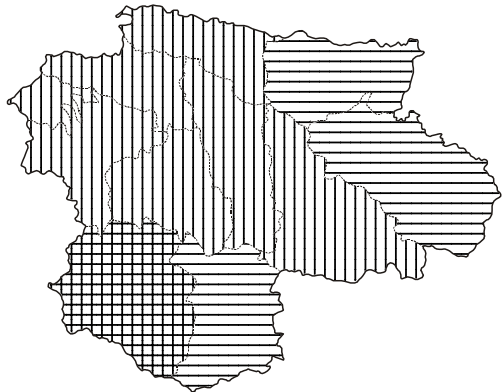
1981



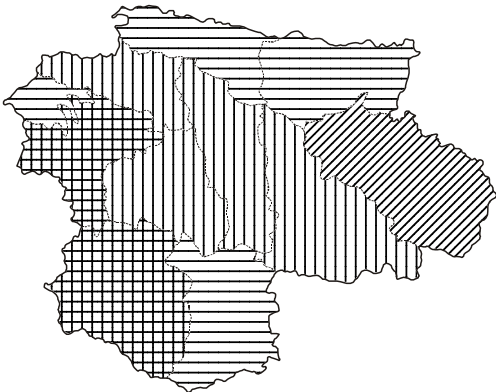
1991



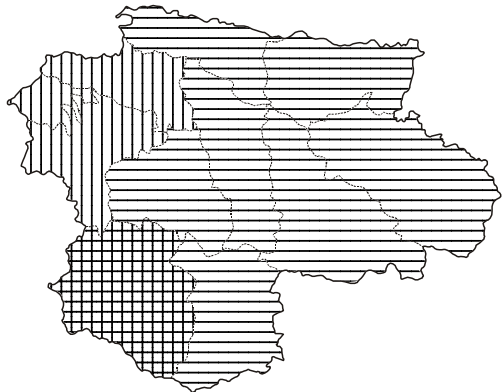
1991






2001



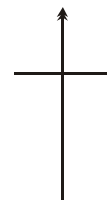
2001



INDEX

-  High (> 1051)
-  Moderate (1001 to 1050)
-  Low (< 1000)

N



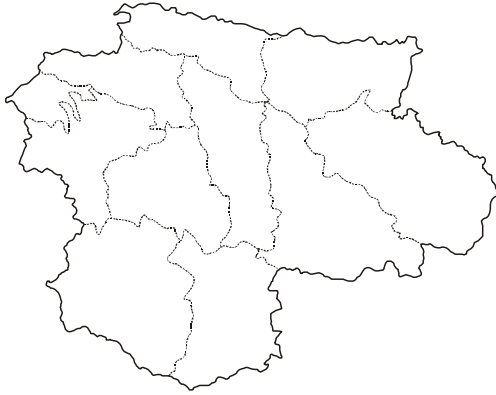
30 15 0 15 30 45km

Fig. 6.4

SATARA DISTRICT : TAHASILWISE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

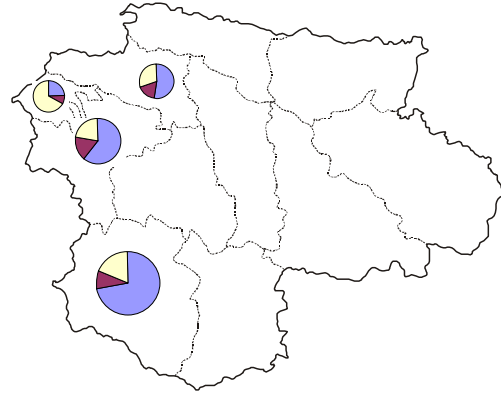
TOTAL POPULATION

1981



SCHEDULED CASTE

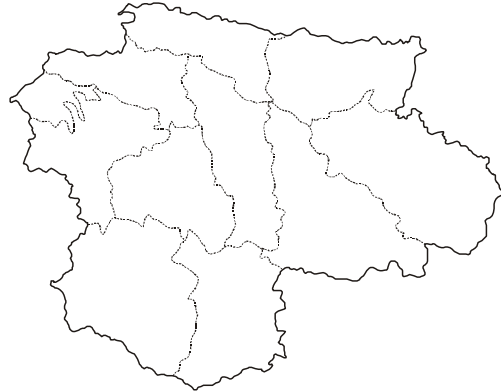
1981



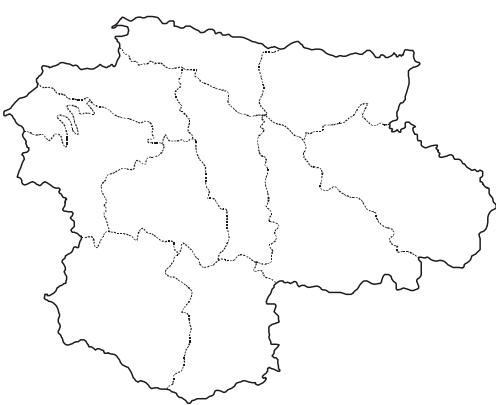
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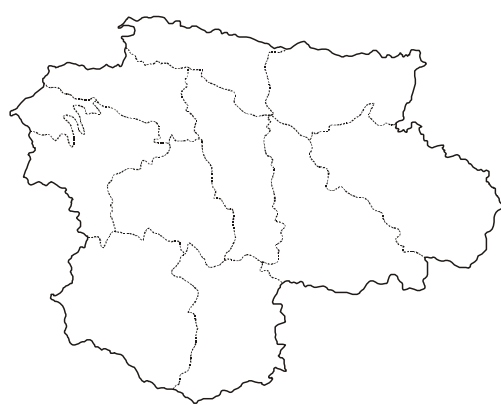
1991



2001



2001



INDEX

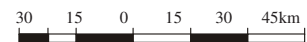


Fig. 7.2