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Growth of scheduled caste population in Kolhapur District 2001- 2011

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Abstract---Population growth is referred to the increase or decrease in the number of people living in a particular region over time. This transformation might be both beneficial and harmful. It can be stated in absolute numbers or as a percentage. Population change is a vital indication of a region's economic prosperity, social progress, and historical and cultural background. The human population is constantly changing. If the environment is favorable, the population tends to grow with time, and vice versa. The term "population growth" refers to the difference in population between two points in time. Growth of people refers to any change in population size and the expansion of the human population in a given region during a specific period.

Keywords---population growth, scheduled, social progress.

Introduction

The population growth rate is defined as the net change in population between two points in the time given as a percentage. The rate of population growth is also quantified in absolute terms (Patil and Gatade, 2006). Human fertility, mortality, and mobility are the three primary elements that determine it. Natural population growth is defined as the gap between human fertility and death. The current population growth pattern is only the most recent phase of a previous census of growth-trend. Population increase is linked to a person's employment, cultural background, historical events, and political philosophy (Singh and Chaturvedi, 1983). The history of man's reaction to the region's natural potential is reflected in population growth. Population growth is the fundamental demographic process with which all other demographic attributes are directly or indirectly associated (Chandana and Sidhu, 1980). Population growth is an index of economic development, social awakening, and many other characteristics in any area (Chandana and Sidhu, 1980). The study of population expansion, especially in

emerging countries, reveals essential facts about man-environment relationships and human life quality. On the one hand, it gives an accurate assessment of the rising need for food, fiber, housing, and a range of social and economic amenities. It leads to an objective review of general nutrition, living standards, welfare concerns, and current development programs (Jare, 1994). With the preceding in mind, it is recommended that a modest attempt be made toward the enormous job of researching spatiotemporal variations in population increase in the Kolhapur district. The term 'Scheduled Caste' was adopted during the drafting of the Indian constitution. According to Article 365(2) of the Indian Constitution, Schedule Caste means such castes, races, or tribes as are deemed to be Scheduled Castes under Article 341 of the Indian Constitution (Manju Kumar 1982). The Scheduled Castes people are found all over India. They are socially disadvantageous groups. This section of people is known by various names such as Harijan, Untouchable, Outcastes, Depressed class, Exterior Castes, Ex-untouchables, Dalits, Chamars, etc. Scheduled Caste is found in different communities, in a specific form of caste and sub-castes. This paper examines the growth of scheduled caste population in the Kolhapur district from 2001 to 2011.

Objective

To look into the Growth of the scheduled caste population in Kolhapur district.

Study Area

Kolhapur district is located in the extreme southern part of Maharashtra state. Kolhapur is characterized by diversified land including extensive plateaus, uplands, river valleys, and hills with a steep and gentle slopes. It lies between 15° 43' North and 17° 17' North latitude, and 73° 04' E and 74° 04' East longitude. The Sahyadri ranges extend to the west and the average height of these ranges varies from 600 to 1000 meters. the study area has an area of 7685 sq. km. The district as a whole is a part of the Deccan Plateau and slopes towards the southeast. The landscape of the district is from Warana valley in the north and Ghatprabha valley in the south. The district has a well-developed drainage pattern. The river Panchganga commands a large drainage area, through its main tributaries.

Database and Methodology

The present study is based on secondary sources of data. The secondary data regarding to population is collected through District Census handbook 2001 and 2011, the Socioeconomic abstract and various government departments, etc. For the decadal growth rate at the district level, the simple growth rate formula has been employed as follows.

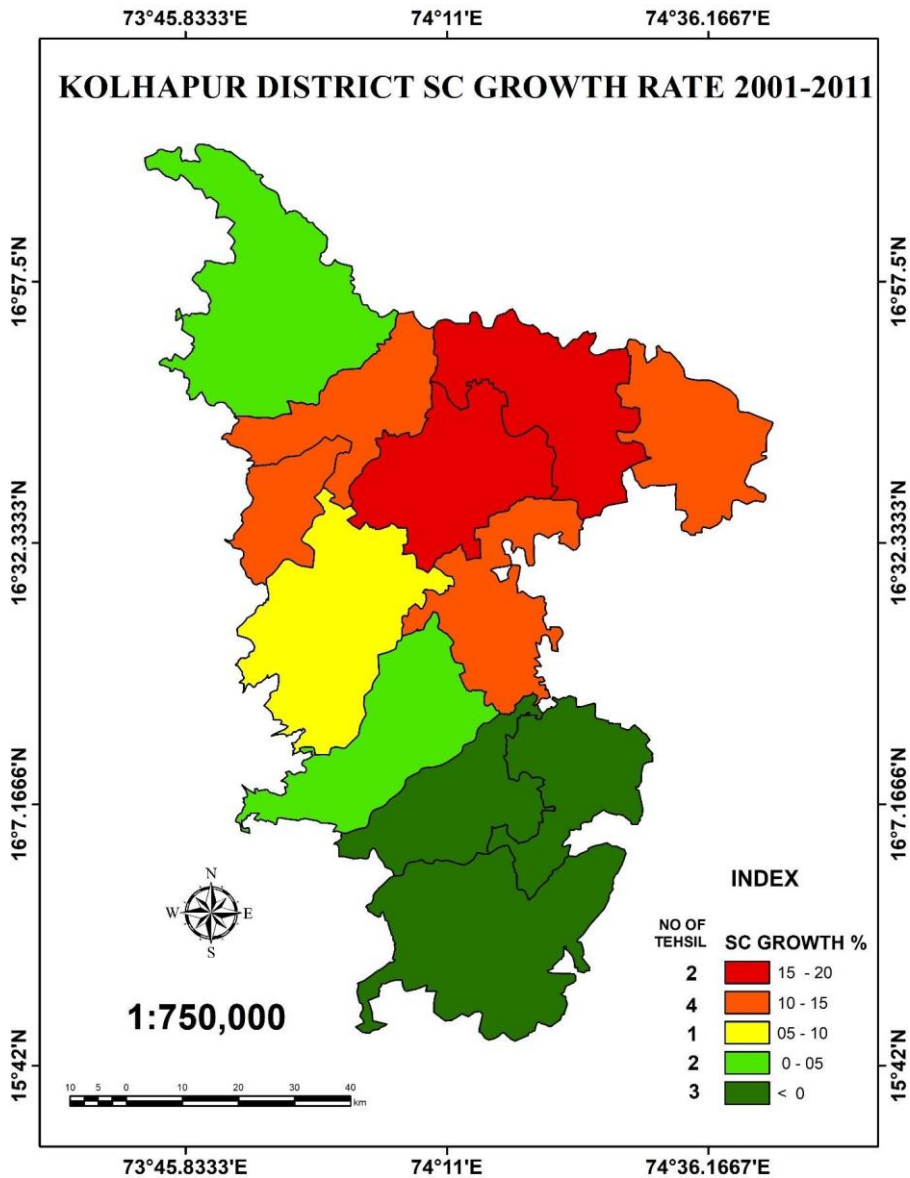
$$GR = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1} \times 100$$

Growth of scheduled caste population in kolhapur district 2001- 2011

During the years 2001 and 2011 national-level growth rates of the SC population were 20.84 % respectively. In Maharashtra SC population growth rate was 25.56 percent. According to the Kolhapur district 2001 census, the total scheduled caste population was 4,49,641. After 2001 Scheduled caste population increased, which has increased to 5, 04,461 in 2011. The scheduled caste population growth rate in Kolhapur district from 2001 to 2011 is 12.19 percent. The very highest growth rate of Kolhapur district is Situated in two tehsils viz., Hatkanagle (16.95%) and Karvir (18.24) tehsil because its tehsils are very developed. and high growth rate category which is ranged between 10 to 15 percent Panhala (13.47), Gagan Bawada (12.11%), Kagal (11.91%) Shirol (10.77%) are four tehsils belong to this high category. the medium Growth rate of the scheduled caste population was recorded in three tehsils in Radhanagri (6.47%), Shauwadi (3.42%), and Budargad (0.99%). In Kolhapur district, 3 tehsils have a negative growth rate its tehsil located in the southern part of Kolhapur district in this category found Ajra (-0.74), Chandgad (-2.30), and Gadhinglaj (-2.50) the main reason of negative growth rate of this tehsils high proportion of family's migrated to surrounding district and tehsils due to job purpose in their lack of job opportunity less industrial developed lack of health facilities, these three tehsils situated in hill slope, cause to inaccessibility of physical and cultural environment, rugged topography, less education facility, heavy rainfall so therefor scheduled caste population is concentrated low growth rate Ajra, Chandgad and Gadhinglaj tehsil in Kolhapur district.

Table 1
Growth rate of scheduled caste population in Kolhapur District, 2001-2011

Name	SC Population 2001	SC Population 2011	Non-SC Population 2001	Non-SC Population 2011	Non-SC Growth Rate	SC Growth Rate
Shahuwadi	20,368	21065	156,491	164,596	5.17	3.42
Panhala	29,990	34030	208,393	225,387	8.15	13.47
Hatkanangle	100,046	117004	609,582	690,747	13.31	16.95
Shirol	54,105	59931	305,074	331,084	8.52	10.77
Karvir	123,183	145656	783,683	892,057	13.82	18.24
Bavda	4,522	5070	28,003	30,702	9.63	12.11
Radhanagari	19,716	20993	168,391	178,720	6.13	6.47
Kagal	32,758	36662	215,479	238,710	10.78	11.91
Bhudargad	14,533	14677	130,377	135,691	4.07	0.99
Ajara	10,250	10174	111,180	110,091	-0.97	-0.74
Gadhinglaj	23,148	22569	193,109	203,165	5.20	-2.50
Chandgad	17,022	16630	163,759	170,590	4.17	-2.30
Kolhapur	449641	504461	3,073,521	3371540	9.69	12.19



Conclusion

It is concluded that according to the Kolhapur district census 2001 scheduled caste population was 12.76 percent the highest percentage of scheduled caste population in Kolhapur district is Shirol tehsil 15.33 and Hatkanagle tehsils 14.49 percent because the highest proportion of SC population is engaged in agriculture field especially agricultural laborers Shirol and Hatkanagle tehsil is an agriculturally developed tehsil compeer to other tehsils in the district due to highest scheduled caste population attract Shirol and Hatkanagle because of a lot

of job opportunity there. and lowest identified SC population was Ajra tehsil 08.46 percent.

Between 2011 scheduled castes population in Kolhapur district is 13.01 percent Shirol and Hatkanagle tehsils found the highest proportion of scheduled caste populations. From 2001 to 2011 scheduled caste population is slightly increased by 12.09 percent in the district. The highest growth rate identified Hatkanagle at 16.95 percent and Karvir at 18.24 percent the Karvir tehsils is a developed place in Kolhapur district it is also known as the administrative center of Kolhapur district because very government offices situated in Karvir tehsil the big city of Kolhapur district found in Karvir tehsil lot of UG level colleges and one university found there. Besides, the largest industry's (MIDC) Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, located in Karvir and neighboring Kagal tehsil. Due to Ajra, Chanded and Gadhinglaj tehsils in families migrated to industrially developed places because of a lot of job opportunities there, Therefore, the population growth especially Scheduled caste population growth in Kolhapur district is higher in that tehsil.

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