



**Analysis of Schedule Cast Population in Daund Tahsil, Pune District
(MH).**

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Abstract:

The future of demography as a exercise in India be contingent on its societal consequence. To be related, it should contribute to people's social and economic well-being by affecting public program. Population is a key cause for a reason. It represent a community of one or more people living any space. Populace is constantly changing in the context of time and area. that is add in its qualitative and quantitative features is its natural characteristic. This dynamical trend of population is the result of natural, economic and ethnic factor, which are ran by three basic deciding factors like fertility, mortality rate and movement. A caste-based census would engage collecting data on the caste relationships of all Indian citizens. Scheduled Castes are those castes named in the Scheduled Castes order of the Management of India, promulgated in August 1950. Hence, a person is considered to be a member of a Scheduled Caste, if he or she goes to a caste which, under the constitution, has been declared to be a Scheduled Caste for the area, for which he or she is a local. People from Scheduled Castes (SCs) – otherwise told as dalits – are collectively excluded in India, accepting discrimination on the basis of their standing at the identical bottom of the Indian caste system. As a result, dalits notice themselves excluded from many views of day-to-day life involving healthiness examines, economies and scholastic establishing.

Keywords: *Rural Population, Schedule cast population, Male and Female Schedule Cast, Population Percentage.*

Introduction:

Daund tahsil shows the overall effect of River System, Rail line, Irrigation facilities and Road network so the rural settlement is one of the main matters of impact in this segment. It could be very relevant to see its impact on the nature and rural population. Normally, there are double sets of constraint viz. sensible and ethnic which affect village in rural regions. Yet the natural factor is significant in rural village but the ethnic factor also events an

associatory character. The Daund tahsil dominantly held of six circle like Rahu, Yawat, Kedgaon, Patas, Daund and Ravangaon consists taking 103 revenue villages and one urban center, occupying about 1378.35 square kilometers of geographical area with a supporting 324183 of the population in 2011. The tahsil out of total 42226 schedule cast population in 2011 census. The male population 21499 and 20727 female population in tahsil.

Objective of the Study:

1. To study the circle wise schedule cast total population of Daund tahsil.
2. To study the circle wise schedule cast male and female population of Daund tahsil.
3. To the comparative study of schedule cast population percentage in Daund tahsil 1991, 2001 and 2011 census.

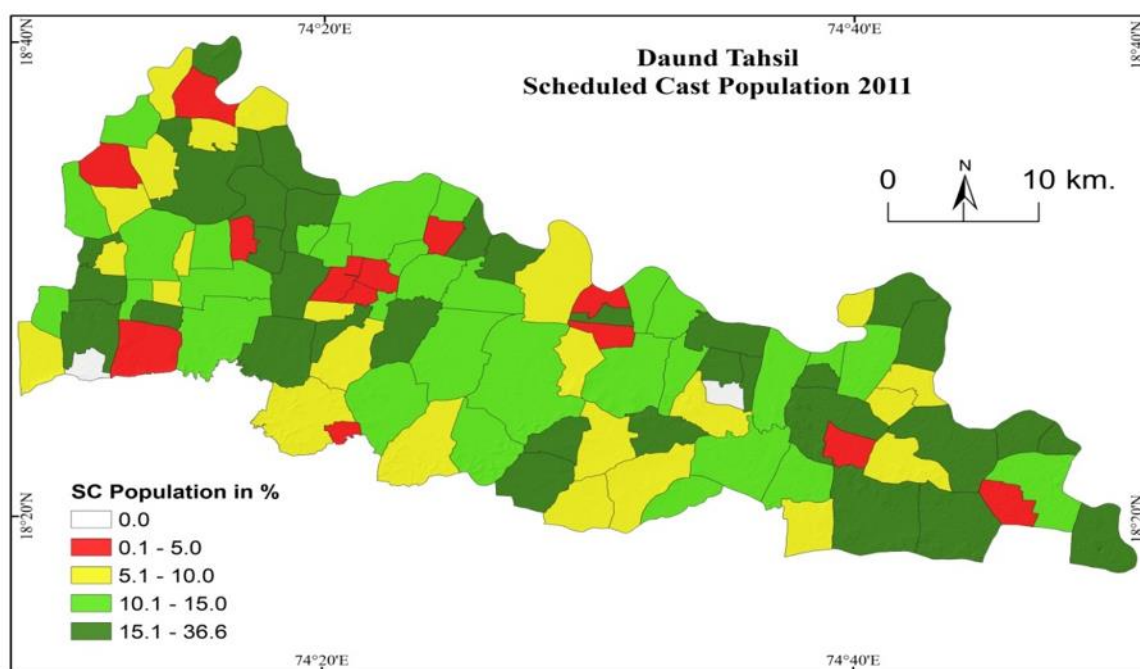
Methodology of the Study:

The present study is based on 2 kinds of assessment: one on realistic valuation and the other on a real valuation i.e. Physical-cultural-socio-economic

characteristic of the region. Primary data of this look into has been complete available from complete field survey of the study area and secondary data has been completed available from available sources akin to Census handbooks of Pune district Maharashtra. Total 26 villages have been needed as the sample from the study region by random sampling method.

SC Population:

The below map shows the village wise scheduled cast population in Daund tahsil 2011 census. As well as shows high and low population percentage of tahsil.



Source: Compiled by Researcher

According to the 2011 Census, the total population of Daund Taluka is 324,183; of this, the total population belonging to the Scheduled Caste (SC) community is 42,226. Within the SC community population, there are 21,499 males and 20,727 females. This

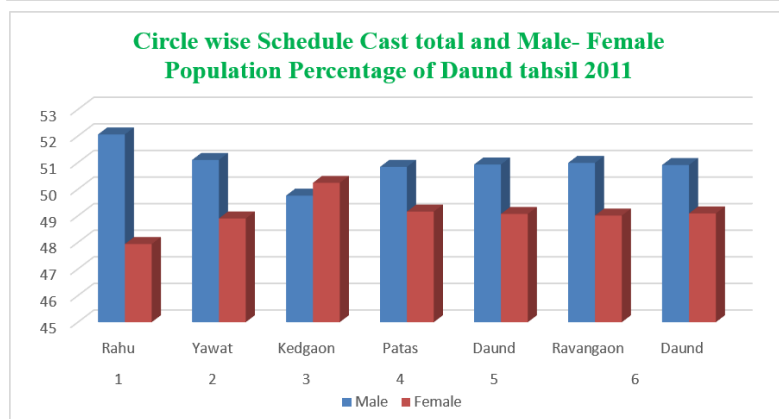
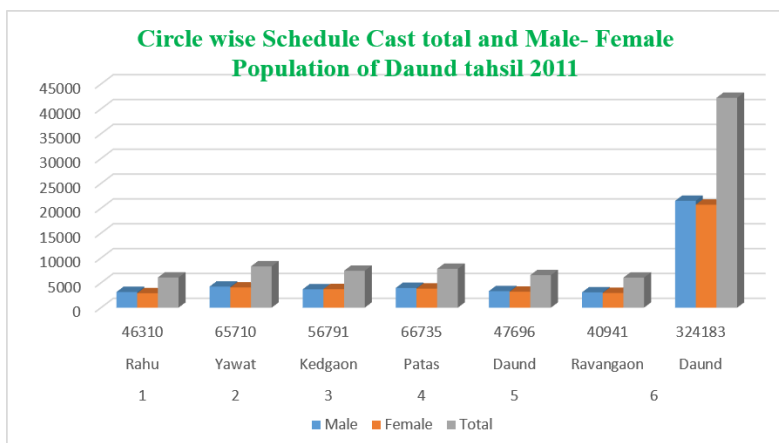
figure represents 13.03% of the total population of Daund Taluka. As per the 2011 Census, there are six circles in Daund Taluka, named as follows: Rahu, Yavat, Kedgaon, Patas, Daund, and Ravangaon.

Sr. No.	Circle	Total Population	SC Population			Percentage		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Rahu	46310	3161	2911	6072	52.06	47.94	13.11
2	Yawat	65710	4250	4066	8316	51.1	48.90	12.66
3	Kedgaon	56791	3698	3734	7432	49.76	50.24	13.09
4	Patas	66735	3973	3841	7814	50.84	49.16	11.71
5	Daund	47696	3333	3211	6544	50.93	49.07	13.72
6	Ravangaon	40941	3084	2964	6048	50.99	49.01	14.77
	Daund	324183	21499	20727	42226	50.91	49.09	13.03

Source: 2011 Census

The total population of the Rahu Circle is 46,310; of this, the SC population stands at 6,072, comprising 3,161 males and 2,911 females. The SC community accounts for 13.11% of the circle's total population. The female population constitutes 47.94%, while the male population stands at 52.06%.

In this circle, the percentage of males is higher than that of females; indeed, this circle records the highest such disparity compared to other circles. Furthermore, the absolute number of SC males and females in this circle is the lowest when compared to other circles.



The total population of the Yavat Circle is 65,710; of this, the SC population stands at 8,310, comprising 4,250 males and 4,066 females. The SC community accounts for 12.66% of the circle's total population. The female population constitutes 48.90%, while the male population stands at 51.10%, indicating a higher percentage of males compared to females. This circle has the highest total SC population among all the circles, as well as the highest number of SC males and females.

The total population of the Kedgaon Circle is 56,791; of this, the SC community accounts for 7,432 people, comprising 3,698 males and 3,734 females. The SC community constitutes 13.09% of the Kedgaon Circle's total population. Females make up 50.24% of the population, while males account for 49.76%. According to the 2011 Census, this is the only circle where the percentage of males is lower than that of females; this figure represents the lowest such proportion among all the circles.

The total population of the Patas Circle is 66,735; of this, the SC population stands at 7,814, comprising 3,973 males and 3,841 females. The SC community accounts for 11.71% of the Patas Circle's total population. The female population constitutes 49.16%, while the male population stands at 50.84%. The percentage of males is higher than that of females. Compared to other circles, this circle exhibits the lowest overall percentage of SC population.

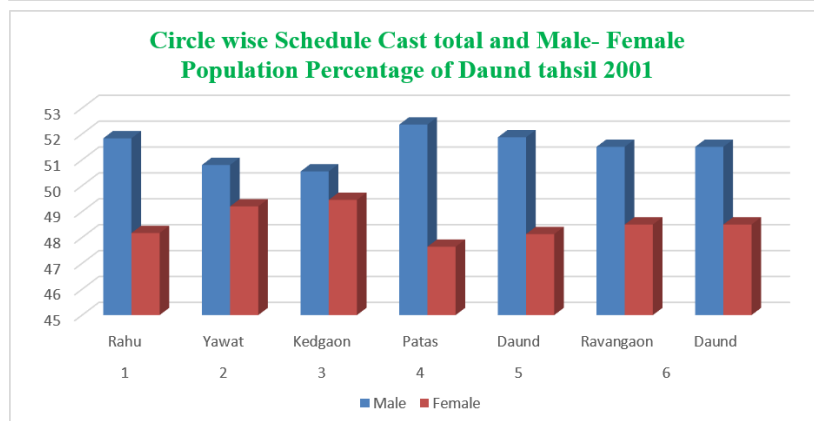
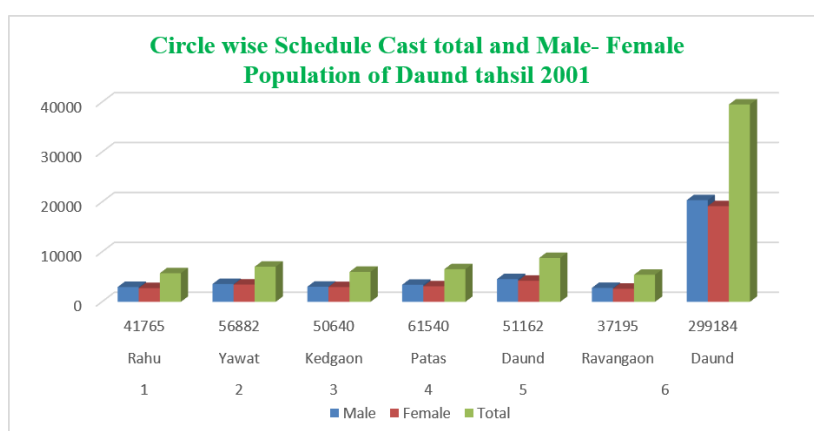
The total population of the Daund Circle is 47,696; of this, the SC population stands at 6,544, comprising 3,333 males and 3,211 females. The SC community accounts for 13.72% of the Daund Circle's total population. The female population constitutes 49.07%, while the male population stands at 50.93%, indicating that the percentage of males is higher than that of females.

The total population of the Ravangaon circle is 40,941; of this, the SC population stands at 6,048, comprising 3,084 males and 2,964 females. The SC community accounts for 14.77% of the circle's total population. The female population constitutes 49.01%, while the male population stands at 50.99%, indicating a higher percentage of males compared to females. This circle records the highest percentage of SC population among all the circles. However, in terms of absolute numbers, the total SC population of this circle is the lowest compared to the other circles.

According to the 2001 Census, the total population of Daund Taluka is 299,184, of which the SC population is 39,546. Within the SC population, there are 20,368 males and 19,178 females. This constitutes 13.22% of the total population of Daund Taluka. The 2001 Census records a total of six circles in Daund Taluka, named as follows: Rahu, Yavat, Kedgaon, Patas, Daund, and Ravangaon.

Sr. No.	Circle	Total Population	SC Population			Percentage		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Rahu	41765	2972	2762	5734	51.83	48.17	13.73
2	Yawat	56882	3577	3464	7041	50.8	49.2	12.38
3	Kedgaon	50640	3036	2970	6006	50.55	49.45	11.86
4	Patas	61540	3427	3118	6545	52.36	47.64	10.64
5	Daund	51162	4562	4233	8795	51.87	48.13	17.19
6	Ravangaon	37195	2794	2631	5425	51.5	48.5	14.59
	Daund	299184	20368	19178	39546	51.5	48.5	13.22

Source: 2001 census



The total population of the Rahu Circle is 41,765; of this, the Scheduled Caste (SC) population stands at 5,734, comprising 2,972 males and 2,762 females. The SC community accounts for 13.73% of the circle's total population. Females constitute 48.17% of the population, while males account for 51.83%. The data indicates that the percentage of males in this circle is higher than that of females.

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The total population of the Yavat Circle is 50,640; of this, the SC population stands at 7,041, comprising 3,577 males and 3,464 females. The SC community accounts for 12.38% of the Yavat Circle's total population. The female population constitutes 49.20%, while the male population stands at 50.80%, indicating that the percentage of males is higher than that of females.

The total population of the Kedgaon Circle is 56,791; of this, the Scheduled Caste (SC) population is 6,006, comprising 3,036 males and 2,970 females. The SC community accounts for 11.86% of the total population of the Kedgaon Circle. The female population constitutes 49.45%, while the male population stands at 50.55%, indicating that the percentage of males is higher than that of females.

The total population of the Patas Circle is 61,540; of this, the SC population stands at 6,545, comprising 3,427 males and 3,118 females. The SC community accounts for 10.64% of the Patas Circle's total population. Women constitute 47.64% of the population, while men account for 52.36%. Furthermore, the percentage of the SC population in this circle is higher compared to other circles. Within this circle, the percentage of SC women is lower than in other circles, whereas the percentage of SC men is higher.

The total population of the Daund Circle is 51,162; of this, the SC population stands at 8,795, comprising 4,562 males and 4,233 females. The SC community accounts for 17.19% of the circle's total population. The female population constitutes 48.13%, while the male population stands at 51.87%.

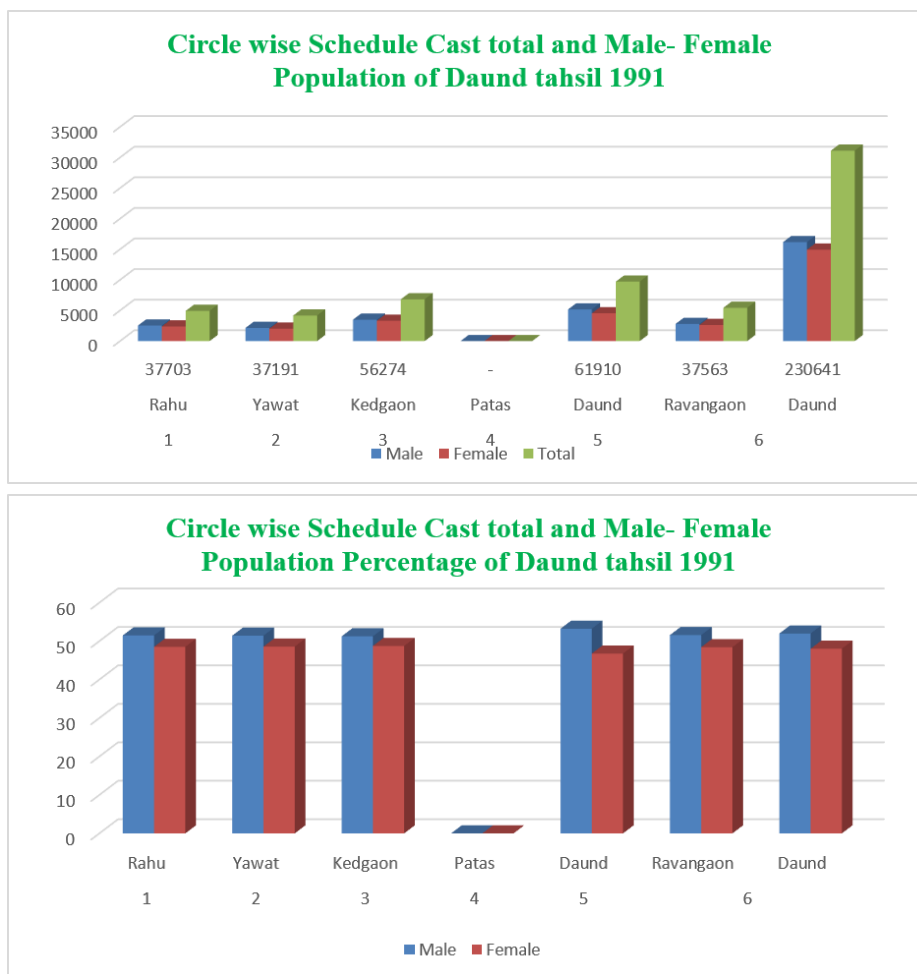
This circle has the highest total SC population compared to other circles, as well as the highest number of SC males and females. The percentage of males is observed to be higher than that of females. Furthermore, the percentage of the SC population in this circle is higher than in other circles.

The total population of the Ravangaon Circle is 37,195; of this, the SC population stands at 6,425, comprising 2,794 men and 2,631 women. The SC community accounts for 14.59% of the circle's total population. Women constitute 48.50% of the population, while men constitute 51.50%. This circle has the lowest total SC population compared to other circles, as well as the lowest number of SC men and women. The percentage of men is observed to be higher than that of women.

According to the 1991 census, the total population of Daund Taluka was 230,641, with the SC community accounting for 31,122 of that total. Within the SC community, there were 16,178 males and 14,944 females; this segment represents 13.49% of Daund Taluka's total population. The 1991 census also indicates that Daund Taluka comprised five circles, namely Rahu, Yavat, Kedgaon, Daund, and Ravangaon.

Sr. No.	Circle	Total Population	SC Population			Percentage		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Rahu	37703	2542	2396	4938	51.48	48.52	13.1
2	Yawat	37191	2152	2033	4185	51.42	48.58	11.25
3	Kedgaon	56274	3501	3330	6831	51.25	48.75	12.14
4	Patas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Daund	61910	5175	4548	9723	53.22	46.76	15.71
6	Ravangaon	37563	2808	2637	5445	51.57	48.43	14.5
	Daund	230641	16178	14944	31122	51.98	48.02	13.49

Source: 1991 Census



The total population of the Rahu Circle is 37,703; of this, the SC community accounts for 4,998 people, comprising 2,542 males and 2,396 females. The SC community constitutes 13.10% of the Rahu Circle's total population. Females make up 48.52% of the population, while males account for 51.48%. The data indicates that the percentage of males in this circle is higher than that of females.

The total population of the Yavat Circle is 37,191; of this, the SC population stands at 4,185, comprising 2,152 males and 2,033 females. The SC community accounts for 11.25% of the Yavat Circle's total population. The female population constitutes 48.58%, while the male population stands at 51.42%, indicating a higher percentage of males compared to

females. This circle has the lowest total SC population among all the circles. The number of SC males and females in this circle is also the lowest compared to other circles. Furthermore, the percentage of the SC population in this circle is lower than that of the other circles.

The total population of the Kedgaon Circle is 56,274; of this, the SC community accounts for 6,831 people, comprising 3,501 males and 3,330 females. The SC community constitutes 12.14% of the total population of the Kedgaon Circle. Females make up 48.75% of the population, while males account for 51.25%. It is observed that the percentage of males is higher than that of females.

The total population of the Daund Circle is 61,910; within this, the SC

population stands at 9,723, comprising 5,175 males and 4,548 females. The SC community accounts for 15.71% of the Daund Circle's total population. The female population constitutes 46.76%, while the male population stands at 53.22%. This circle has the highest total SC population compared to other circles, as well as the highest number of SC males and females. The percentage of males is higher than that of females, and the percentage of females is higher than that of males when compared to other circles. Furthermore, the percentage of the SC population in this circle is the highest among all the circles.

The total population of the Ravangaon Circle is 37,563; of this, the Scheduled Caste (SC) population is 5,445, comprising 2,808 males and 2,637 females. The SC community accounts for 14.50% of the total population of the Ravangaon Circle. The female population constitutes 48.43%, while the male population stands at 51.57%. It is observed that the percentage of males is higher than that of females.

Conclusion:

The population of Daund tahsil has been increasing over time. An analysis of the Scheduled Caste (SC) population in the taluka reveals that while the absolute number of people in this community is rising, their percentage share of the total population is marginally declining. According to the Indian Census, the SC community constituted 13.49% of Daund Taluka's total population in 1991; this figure stood at 13.22% in 2001 and 13.03% in 2011.

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