
A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

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Abstract-

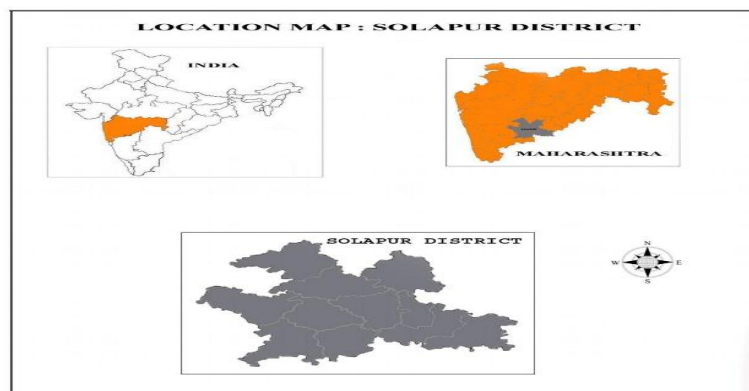
A census is a census conducted in a particular region over a period of time. India's first census was taken in 1872 during the reign of Lord Mayo. While conducting the census, many factors like economic development of the country, sex ratio, age limit, rural-urban population, density, literacy and income etc. are studied. The present dissertation is a study of the distribution of SC population in different parts of Solapur district, how the SC population has increased or decreased, changes in it under the title "A geographical study of Scheduled Caste population distribution in Solapur district". For this, data from 2001 to 2011 has been used.

Key words- To study the distribution of Scheduled Caste population, increase or decrease in population and its social changes.

Introduction-

population is considered to be the resource of a nation and this population is distributed in different parts of the country or region. The division of population into different regions or regions is the distribution of population. The distribution of population is affected by various factors. E. G. Natural factors, economic factors, cultural factors, historical factors and political factors. Where these factors are favorable, the population distribution appears to be greater; on the other hand, if these factors are unfavorable, then the distribution of population in such places appears to be negligible. The first census was taken in india in 1872 during the pre-independence british rule. Caste wise census was conducted in 1931. The first census of the **study of area-** solapur district is a major district

country was conducted in 1951 after india gained independence. From this census only scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are caste wise. Out of the total population of the country, scheduled caste population was found to be 16.48% in 1991, 16.2% in 2001 and 16.6% in 2011. According to the 2001 census, 10.20% of the total population of maharashtra is scheduled castes. The proportion and distribution of scheduled caste population in the state was highest in bhandara district at 17.77% and lowest in ratnagiri district at 1.44%. According to the 2011 census, 11.81% of the total population of maharashtra is scheduled castes. Akola district has the highest proportion and distribution of sc population in the state at 20.1%, while nandurbar district has the lowest at 2.9%. located in the southeastern part of the state of



Maharashtra. Its geographical position is between 17.10 degrees to 18.32 degrees north and 74.42 degrees to 76.15 degrees east longitude. The total area of the district is 14895 sq. Km. That. I out of which 374.49 sq. Ft. That. The area is 14520.91 sq. Km. That. The area falls in rural areas. There are total 11 talukas in the district.

Objectives-

- 1) to study the population distribution of scheduled castes in solapur district.
- 2) to study the changes in the population of scheduled castes in solapur district.
- 3) to study the social level of scheduled castes in solapur district.
- 4) to study the social and economic changes in the study period.

Hypothesis-

- 1) the change in the proportion of scheduled caste population in solapur district can be studied.

2) from 2001 to 2011, the population of scheduled castes in rural and urban areas of solapur district has increased.

3) the distribution of scheduled caste population in total rural and urban areas of solapur district in 2011 can be studied as compared to 2001.

4) to study the changing nature of scheduled caste men and women during the study period.

5) the change in literacy of scheduled castes in solapur district during the study period can be studied.

Information source-

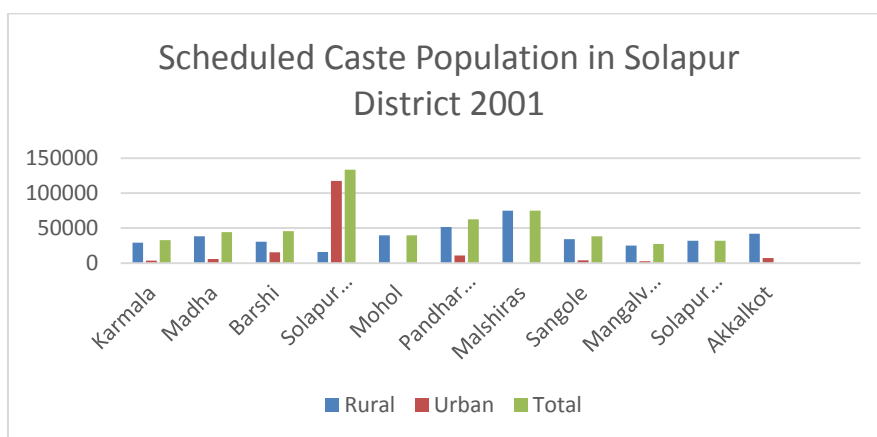
Attempts have been made to obtain the information and statistics required for the preparation of this dissertation from a secondary source of information. In addition, various websites have been used.

Subject discussion-

Scheduled caste population in solapur district 2001 and 2011

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001			2011			Rural Change	Urban Change	Total Change
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total			
1	Karmala	29005	3532	32537	31682	3535	35217	2677	3	2680
2	Madha	38394	5639	44033	41377	5401	46778	2983	-238	2745
3	Barshi	30492	15162	45654	32247	18374	50621	1755	3212	4967
4	Solapur north	15736	117393	133129	17123	138078	155201	1387	20685	22072
5	Mohol	39617	0	39617	42446	0	42446	2829	0	2829
6	Pandharpur	51452	10757	62209	55973	12211	68184	4521	1454	5975
7	Malshiras	74552	0	74552	74863	13718	88581	311	13718	14029
8	Sangole	34303	3927	38230	42519	4803	47322	8216	876	9092
9	Mangalvedhe	24782	2578	27360	28755	2629	31384	3973	51	4024
10	Solapur south	31668	0	31668	35151	0	35151	3483	0	3483
11	Akkalkot	41868	7266	49134	41045	7815	48860	-823	549	-274
	District total	411869	166254	578123	443181	206564	649745	31312	40310	71622

Source- district census handbook, solapur.2001 & 2011



Distribution of scheduled caste population in taluka wise rural areas of solapur district as per 2001 census-

Out of the total population of scheduled castes in solapur district, 411869 were distributed in the district. Karmala (29005), madha (38394), barshi (30492), north solapur (15736), mohol (39617), pandharpur (51452), malshiras (74552), sangola (34303), mangalvedhe (24782), south solapur (31668). And in akkalkot (41868) the scheduled caste population was distributed according to the taluka.

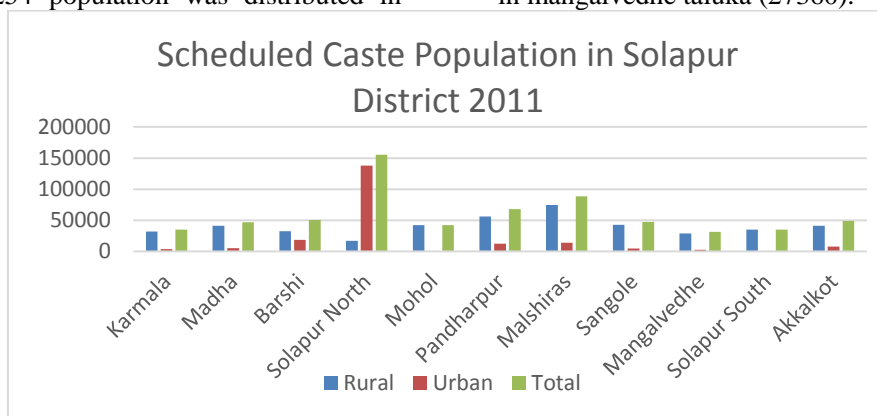
As per 2001 census, distribution of scheduled caste population in taluka wise urban areas in solapur district-

Out of the scheduled caste population in solapur district, 166254 population was distributed in

taluka wise urban areas in the district. In karmala (3532), madha (5639), barshi (15162), north solapur (117393), pandharpur (10757), sangola (3927), mangalvedhe (2578) and akkalkot (7266) scheduled caste population was distributed in urban areas of the district.

According to the 2001 census, the distribution of scheduled caste population in solapur district by taluka-

as per 2001 census, the total population of scheduled castes in solapur district was 578123. Out of which 411869 were distributed in taluka wise rural areas of the district and 166254 in urban areas. The highest distribution of scheduled caste population in the district was in north solapur taluka (133129) and the lowest was in mangalvedhe taluka (27360).



According to 2011 census, distribution of scheduled caste population in taluka wise rural areas of solapur district -

Out of the total scheduled caste population in solapur district, 443181 population is found in taluka wise rural areas of the district. Karmala (31682), madha (41377), barshi (32247), north solapur (17123), mohol (42446), pandharpur (55973), malshiras (74863), sangola (42519), mangalvedhe (28755), south solapur (35151). And in akkalkot (41045) the distribution of scheduled caste population is seen in rural areas.

Distribution of scheduled caste population in taluka wise urban areas of solapur district as per 2011 census-

it is found that out of the total scheduled caste population of the district, 206564 were distributed. Karmala (3535), madha (5401), barshi (18374), north solapur (138078), pandharpur (12211), malshiras (13718), sangola (4803), mangalvedhe (2629) and akkalkot (7815). It is found to occur in urban areas.

Distribution of scheduled caste population in solapur district as per 2011 census- out of the total population of solapur district, the population of scheduled castes is found to be 649745. Of these, 443181 are distributed in rural areas and 206564 in urban areas. The highest

distribution of scheduled caste population in the district is found in north solapur (155201) taluka and the lowest in mangalvedhe (31384) taluka.

Rural change-

The total population of scheduled castes in the rural areas of solapur district has increased in 2011 (31312) as compared to 2001. Karmala (2677), madha (2983), barshi (1755), north solapur (1387), mohol (2829), pandharpur (4521), malshiras (311), sangola (8216), mangalvedhe (3973), south solapur (3483).) in these talukas there is a positive increase in the population of scheduled castes. Only in akkalkot taluka (-823) negative increase is seen.

Urban change-

The population of scheduled castes in the total urban area of solapur district has increased in 2011 (40310) as compared to 2001. In karmala (3), barshi (3212), north solapur (20685), pandharpur (1454), malshiras (13718), sangola (876), mangalvedhe (51), akkalkot (549) talukas, positive increase in sc population is observed. . Only in madha taluka (-238) negative growth is found.

Total changes-

The total population of scheduled castes in solapur district (17622) is found to have

increased in 2011 as compared to 2001. Karmala (2680), madha (2745), barshi (4967), north solapur (22072), mohol (2829), pandharpur (5975), malshiras (14029), sangola (9092), mangalvedhe (4024), south solapur (3483). The population of scheduled castes in these talukas seems to have increased positively in 2011 as compared to 2001, only akkalkot taluka (-274) has seen negative growth. In 2001, the literacy rate of scs in rural and urban areas of solapur district was 62.6% and 71.1% respectively. The literacy rate has increased to 69.67% and 78.45% in 2011 in rural and urban areas respectively. According to the 2001 census, the total number of scs in rural solapur district was 939 in rural areas and 959 in urban areas. .

Conclusion-

- 1) the total scheduled caste population in solapur district has increased in 2011 as compared to 2001.
- 2) the distribution of scheduled caste population in rural and urban areas of the district has increased in 2011 as compared to 2001.
- 3) compared to the year 2001, in 2011 all the other talukas except akkalkot taluka saw a positive increase in the population of scheduled castes and its distribution.
- 4) as akkalkot taluka is a drought prone area and due to lack of irrigation facilities, due to lack of industrialization and development of agriculture, the population has not migrated from the outlying areas.
- 5) the reasons for the increase in literacy rate in 2011 as compared to 2001 are that the literacy rate has increased due to the radical change in the minds of parents and educational development during this ten year period.

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