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**WARD WISE DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN NIPPANI TOWN**

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**Abstract:**

*The present study intended to study the distributional pattern and growth of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes' population in Nippani town. The concept of population distribution is a very useful tool for the analysis of man's distribution in space. The analytical study of the growth and distributional pattern of the population plays an important role not only in evaluating the socio-economic condition of the town but also in facilitating, monitoring and introducing corrective measures for the future. Although SC and ST is in a minority, they constitute about 6.65 percent of the total population of the town (Census of India, 2011). The SC and ST in town, occupies lowest rank in caste hierarchy faced many problems, which are social, economic, political and educational in nature. The present investigation secondary data obtained from the Census of India. In this study, the growth and distributional pattern of the SC and ST population of Nippanitown have been discussed.*

**Keywords:** *Growth, Distribution of Population, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled tribes and Non-Scheduled Caste and GIS maps*

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**Introduction:**

All over the world, distribution of population is very important topics of human geography. The word distribution mentions to the way the people are venture the earth's surface; the accent is that, on the pattern actual place location of a population (Chandan and Sidhu, 1980). The Indian social order acknowledged by its multiplicity and in terms of religion, caste, region and language. Caste is a inflexible system of occupationally focused, inter-reliant groups. The castes are typically and powerfully endogamous (Shinde, 2013). This sort of variety gives augment to population by way of incredibly dissimilar kinds of family backgrounds and demographic characteristics. The dissimilarity of the

caste system is a special type of, ideas and values based on the population, which is the essential to the hierarchy in caste structure (Dumont, 1970). Scheduled Castes are most awful victims of social inequality in extremely sphere of life. Simultaneous, the rigors of pollution, social practices of untouchability and social relations of servility differ really in different parts of the town. They stay at the underneath of social hierarchy and have been socially disadvantaged, discriminated and subjugated. The Constitution of India, mandated special protections and requirements for listed Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of India, as they have suffered historically and are in enormous underprivileged situation. The

caste has been undergone significant

Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes have historically been deprived and susceptible, even though Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes are in a minority. According to the Census of 2011, 1241 castes are notified under the total Scheduled Castes and (4,378) and scheduled tribes (4,378) population is 106406 (1.6 lakh) constituted 6.65 per cent of the total population of the town. The Scheduled Castes population throughout the country occupy the lowest rank in the caste hierarchy and faced many problems which are social, economic, political and educational (Parul, 2014). The suffering of Scheduled Caste varies from region to region and caste to caste as also in the time frame. However, both temporarily and spatially, the Scheduled Castes have been vital in India's population. Despite discrimination of various sorts against the

#### **Study Area:**

Nippani town is one of the oldest town and it is now agricultural and commercial trade centre in the broader of Belagavi district of Karnataka and Kolhapur district of Maharashtra, The site and situation of Nppani town are influenced by environmental factors to a

As per the municipal council record, the total geographical area of Nippani town is 17.82Sq.km, extending between 16<sup>0</sup> 37' N to 16<sup>0</sup> 42' North latitude and 74<sup>0</sup> 36' E to 74<sup>0</sup> 60' East longitude and town is situated at an height of 520 meters

The town consists of 31 wards, and the high 3233 (5.14%) population was concentrated in ward No.06 and ward no 23 is having the least population of about 944(1.50%). Nippani town with a population of around less than one lakhs,

modify since independence of India.

person of these castes functionally they have been from the beginning and everywhere an integral part of India's life (Gosal and Mukherjee, 1972). The Scheduled Castes population in higher education level differs from region to region as the region specificities are acting predominantly on the social attributes. Therefore, the understanding of distribution and relative concentration of Scheduled Caste population is very important to know the complex nature of society and to the comprehension of the population geography of India. Concentration and distribution pattern of Scheduled Caste to look into the spatial pattern of disparity in higher level of education between the Scheduled Caste and general population.

great extent. The Nippani town is located on the national High way No-4. With undulating topography. The black cotton soil is the predominant within and outside the town. The socially grown natural vegetation are found in the town are mainly all along the streets and roads.

above the mean sea level (MSL), and the temperature ranging between 18<sup>0</sup>C to 42<sup>0</sup>C. The average annual rainfall of the town was about 1273 mm. The town receives most of the rainfall in the month of July and August.

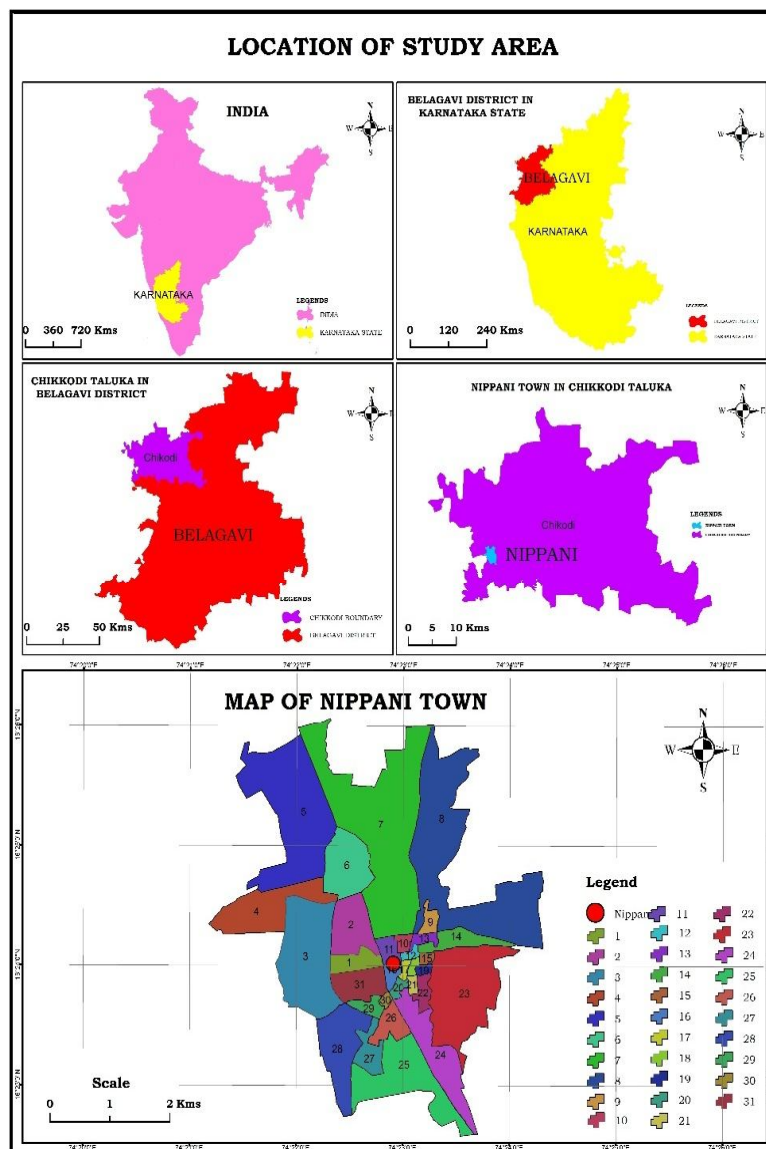
covers an area of about 17.76 sq.km (ranked 11<sup>th</sup> place) as per the 2011 census, and demographically it is the Second biggest town in terms of size of population in Belagavi district. The actual size of population was about 62,865 persons out

of which 31,334 (49.84%) shared by male and 31,531 (50.16%) female population. The density of population in the town was

The Nippani town is situated at a distance of 264 kms. from Pune, 40 kms. From Kolhapur, 74 kms. from Belgaum and 23 kms. from Chikkodi 168 kms. from Hubli-Dharwad. Presently, Nippani town enjoys important Market and commercial centre in the Northern part of Belgavi

about 3111 persons per sq.km. The city is well connected by roads network.

district, and it is growing faster than its surrounding urban centres. The large numbers of immigrants have caused the growth of town and its socio-economic activities, changed the land use pattern in the town.



**Objectives:**

The main objectives of this research paper is

- 1) To examine the pattern of SC and ST population in Nippani Town.
- 2) To analyse the ward-wise SC and ST population variations in Nippani Town.

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**Data Base and Methodology:**

The present investigation is purely based on secondary data collected from Census of India-2011. The collected data are analysed by statistical and cartographic techniques. In order to assess the population growth, the following formula

$$\text{Formula: } GR = \frac{P1-P0}{P0} \times 100$$

has been adopted. The appropriate statistical and cartographic techniques have been adopted for preparation of maps and diagrams. The following statistical equation is used to understand the growth rate.

Whereas, GR = Growth rate of population

P1 = Population of the present year

P0 = Population in the previous year

**Table-1: Decade-wise Growth of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Population in Nippani Town**

Sl. No.	Year	Non Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled tribes	
		Population	Growth Rate (%)	Population	Growth Rate (%)	Population	Growth Rate (%)
1	1991	51624	0	7920	0	155	0
2	2001	58081	12.50	8697	09.81	376	42.58
3	2011	62865	08.23	11223	29.04	1024	72.34

The term growth of population is used in its broadest connection to cover change in population numbers inhabitant a territory during a specific period of time, irrespective of the fact whether the

Table-1 shows the decadal growth of Non Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Caste population in Nippani town from 1991 to 2011. The population of Non Scheduled Caste has increased from 51624 in 1991 to 62865 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population rose to 9.81 per cent in

positive or negative. This change/growth can be measured both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage (Chandana and Sidhu, 1980).

2001. But after one decade it increased to 29.04 per cent in 2011. During 2001 and 2011 Scheduled tribes population increased to 42.58 and 72.38 per cent of the total population. It seems that after growth rate is decreased than previous year.

**Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Population in Nippani Town-(2001-2011):**

During the decade of 2001 the total Schedule Caste (SC) population was about 8637 persons (15%) and Schedule Tribes

(ST) population was only 376 persons (1%) to total population of Nippnai town. Whereas during the decade of 2011 the Schedule Caste population slightly increased to 11223 persons(18%) and Schedule Tribes population also increased

to 1024 persons (2%). This slight increase in the size of population was due to expansion of family holders in the town during the study period.

Table no.1 also explains that, ward wise distribution of SC/ST population, are categorized in to five categories namely very high, high, Medium, low and very low SC/ST population in the study.

### **1. Very high population:**

The wards under the category of very low (0-1%) and (0-0%) percent of SC population in the 2001 and 2011 census namely ward.No1, 2, 9,10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16,17 and 19, in addition to ward.No10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19 and 21 respectively.

The wards under the category of very low (0-0%) percent of ST population in the 2001 and 2011 census namely ward.No7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in addition to ward. 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 respectively.

### **2. High population:**

The wards under the category of low (1-3%) and (1-2%) percent SC population in the 2001 and 2011 census namely ward.No3, 15, 18, 28 and 30 in addition to ward.No1, 2, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 25, 29 and 30 respectively.

There are two wards under the category of low (1-2%) and (1-3%) percent ST population in the 2001 and 2011 census namely ward.No1, 2, 10, 23, 25, 29 and 30 in addition to ward.No13, 14, 29 and 31 respectively

### **3. Medium population:**

The wards under the category of Medium (3-5%) and (2-5%) percent SC population in the 2001 and 2011 census

The total Schedule Caste (SC) population is 8637(15%) percent and Schedule Tribes(ST) is 376 (1%) percent for total population of Nippnai town is 58081 in 2001 census. And the ST population is 11223(18%) percent and 1024(2%) percent of 2001 and 2011 census.

namely ward.No4, 5, 26, 27 and 29 in addition to ward.No3, 4, 6, 23, 24, 27 and 28 respectively.

The wards under the category of Medium (2-3%) and (3-5%) percent ST population in the 2001 and 2011 census namely ward.No15, 24 and 26 in addition to ward.No2, 3, 4 and 7 respectively.

### **4. High population:**

The wards under the category of High (5-11%) and (5-7%) percent SC population in the 2001 and 2011 census namely ward.No8, 26, 27 and 29 in addition to ward.No3, 4, 6, 23, 24, 27 and 28 respectively.

The wards under the category of High (2-3%) and (3-5%) percent ST population in the 2001 and 2011 census namely ward.No15, 24 and 26 in addition to ward.No2, 3, 4 and 7 respectively.

### **5. Very High population:**

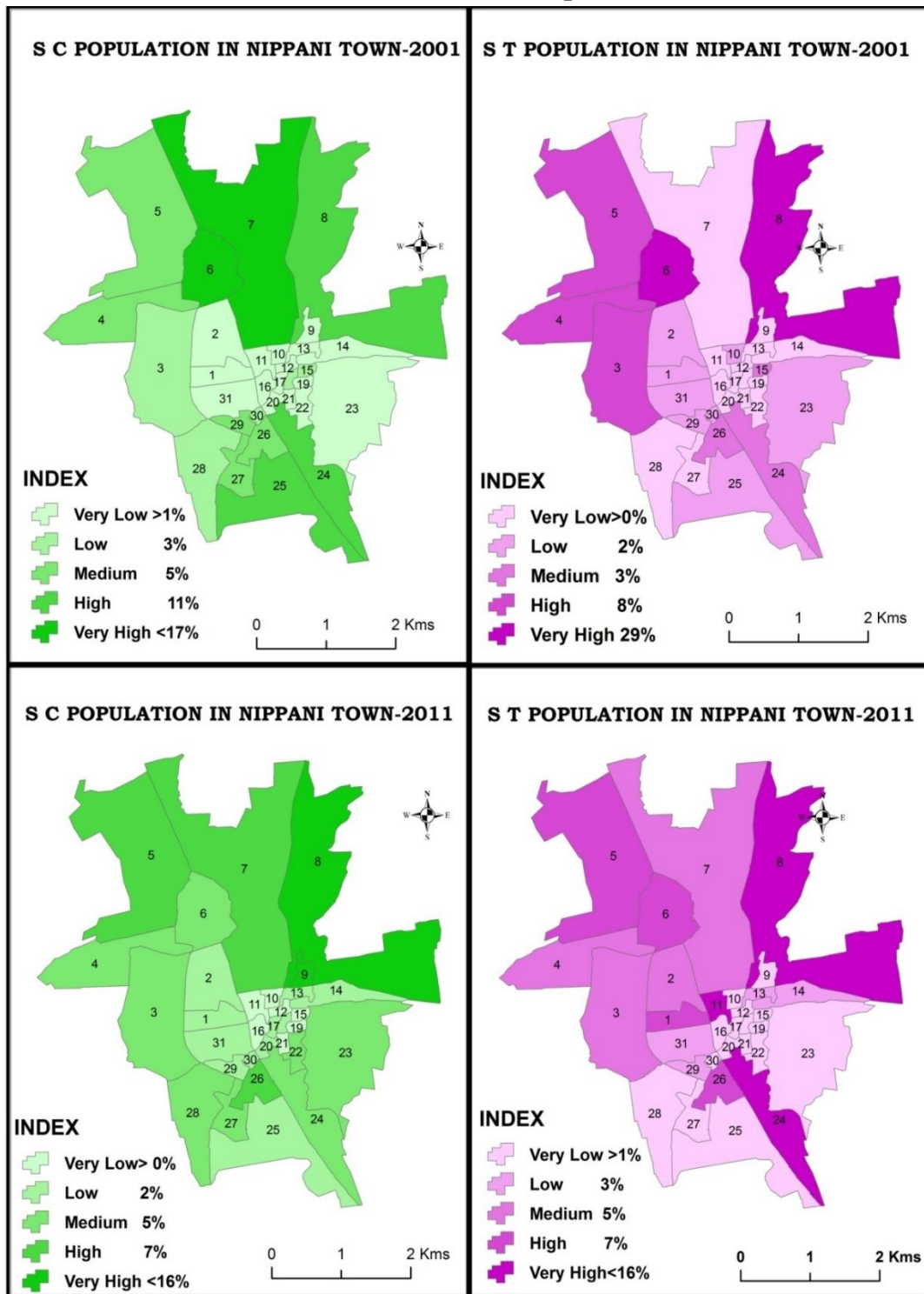
The wards under the category of Medium (11-17%) and (7-16%) percent SC population in the 2001 and 2011 census namely ward No. 8, 6 and 7 in addition to ward.No8 and 9 respectively.

The wards under the category of Medium (8-29%) and (7-16%) percent ST population in the 2001 and 2011 census namely ward No 6 and 8 in addition to ward No.11, 8 and 24 respectively.

**Table-2: Ward-wise Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Population**

Sl.no	Total pop.	2001				Total pop.	2011			
		POP. OF S.C	%	POP. OF S.T	%		POP. OF S.C	%	POP. OF S.T	%
1	1383	6	0	2	1	1957	59	1	57	6
2	1760	122	1	8	2	1655	89	1	40	4
3	3009	255	3	31	8	2392	480	4	37	4
4	3188	398	5	25	7	2792	515	5	49	5
5	4487	379	4	31	8	2799	782	7	57	6
6	2496	1452	17	98	26	3233	462	4	61	6
7	1345	1330	15	0	0	3174	623	6	54	5
8	1265	965	11	109	29	2443	1784	16	168	16
9	1779	91	1	0	0	1523	1503	13	0	0
10	1834	14	0	7	2	1597	12	0	0	0
11	1662	9	0	0	0	2038	35	0	126	12
12	1365	82	1	0	0	1493	12	0	0	0
13	1258	0	0	0	0	1803	111	1	30	3
14	1776	7	0	0	0	2306	83	1	17	2
15	2379	251	3	13	3	1818	6	0	1	0
16	1556	5	0	0	0	1232	43	0	0	0
17	1421	0	0	0	0	1627	123	1	3	0
18	1396	171	2	0	0	1536	168	1	0	0
19	1314	56	1	0	0	2019	9	0	6	1
20	1725	97	1	0	0	2082	104	1	5	0
21	1523	6	0	0	0	2191	54	0	4	0
22	1419	10	0	0	0	1517	446	4	1	0
23	2266	92	1	3	1	944	461	4	5	0
24	1845	573	7	13	3	2176	610	5	155	15
25	2034	707	8	8	2	1321	194	2	9	1
26	2465	325	4	11	3	2542	841	7	76	7
27	1279	397	5	0	0	1940	556	5	7	1
28	2359	190	2	0	0	2246	416	4	12	1
29	1434	399	5	4	1	2351	213	2	21	2
30	1499	186	2	7	2	1466	267	2	5	0
31	1560	62	1	6	2	2652	162	1	18	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58081</b>	<b>8637</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>62865</b>	<b>11223</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>2</b>

Wardwise Distribution of SC/ST Population: 2001-2011



**Conclusion:**

The present study concluded that, largest concentration of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled tribes population in Ward No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28,

31, etc. Ward No. 14 has the least Scheduled Caste population i.e. 0.13 per cent (05 persons). Very high proportion of Scheduled Caste population is found in Ward No. 2 i.e. 1722 persons (70.34%).

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