



The Decadal Variations Of Sc And St Population In Sindhudurg District (Maharashtra)

Asso. Prof.Dr. Sudhir Murlidhar Buva,

,Dept.of Geography ,S.P.K.Mahavidyalaya, Sawantwadi,Sindhudurg,416510 (MS)

ABSTRACT:

In the two decades, there has been continuous change in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Sindhudurg District. SC and ST mean such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes as are deemed under as per the Constitution of India since independence the Indian Government rehabilitated the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. The Government has made large-scale provisions of opportunities for social, cultural and educational up-lift meant of these castes. This social group is among the most subordinated and poorest in India. They are now participating in all activities. But these welfare programmes could yield to a very small segment of the society and after the independence, the socio-economic conditions of the rural SC and ST population is more or less. In this context present investigation is also useful for developmental planning of SC and ST population in Sindhudurg District.

If we come the main theme of the paper that the decadal variation of SC and ST population in Sindhudurg District between on decade 1991-2001. Overall the SC population in Sindhudurg District is decreased and ST population is increased in the decade 1991-2001.

As per 2001 census the SC population is 38536 and ST population is 4952, it means the proportion of SC population is 4.4 percent and ST population is 0.6 percent to the total population in the Sindhudurg District.

INDEX TERM: (SC) Scheduled Castes, (ST) Scheduled Tribes, Decades

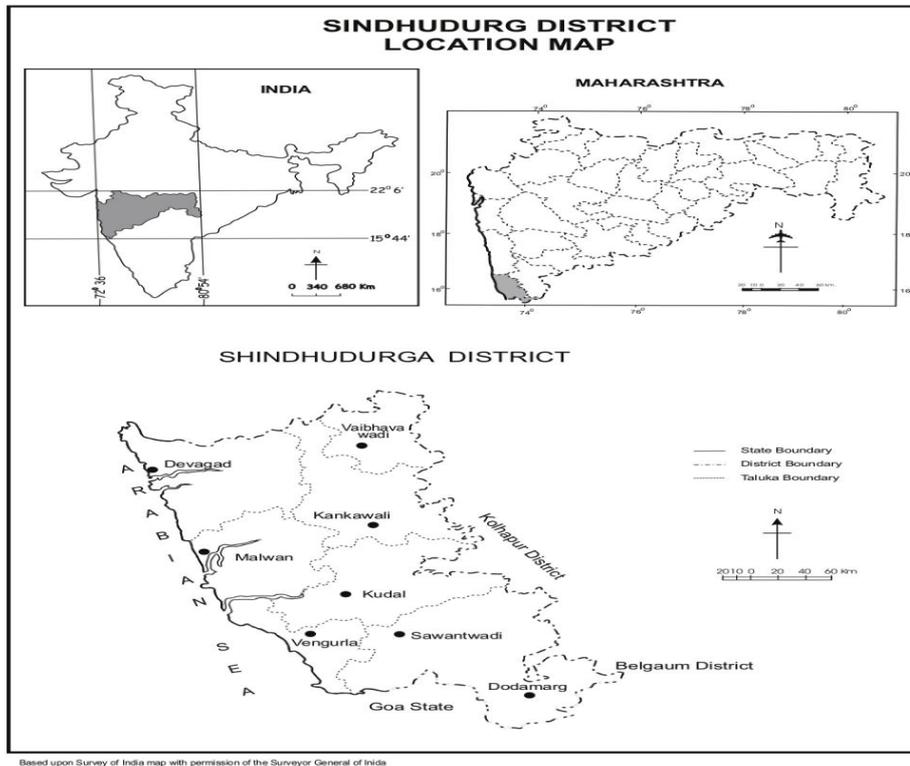
INTRODUCTION:

In the two decades, there has been continuous change in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Sindhudurg District. SC and ST mean such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes as are deemed under as per the Constitution of India since independence the Indian Government rehabilitated the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. The Government has made large-scale provisions of opportunities for social, cultural and educational up-lift meant of these castes. This social group is among the most subordinated and poorest in India. They are now participating in all activities. But these welfare programmes could yield to a very small segment of the society and after the independence, the socio-economic conditions of the rural SC and ST population is more or less. In this context present investigation is also useful for developmental planning of SC and ST population in Sindhudurg District.

STUDY AREA:

Sindhudurg is one the District of south Maharashtra situated along the west coast and part of Kokan. The study region which lies between $15^{\circ} 37'$ North to $16^{\circ} 40'$ North latitude and $73^{\circ} 19'$ East to $74^{\circ} 13'$ East longitude, covers an area about 5207sq.km.and having total population 848868 persons according to2011 census. The Sindhudurg district lies in the south part of the Maharashtra state along the sea coast which extents north-south direction about 121 km.,(Fig.No.1)

There are 736 villages and 4 towns having population density163 persons in per sq.km. Administrative district is sub-divided into 8 Tahasils. The stream which flow from the Sahyadri towards the sea have formed basins at pace between the hill ranges and on the coastal basins. Physiographically, this area is very rugged and complex one. The height of the region varies from sea level up to 1300m.



OBJECTIVE:-

The present study proposes to understand the decadal variations of SC and ST population in the context of set up of the Sindhudurg District. The study intends to adopt a geographical approach. This means that attempt will be made to find out the growth in 1991-2001 and distribution of SC and ST population in 1991 and 2001. This may be followed by analysis of demographic characteristics at tahsil level. The objectives of study may be outlined as follow:

- 1) To study the decadal variations of SC and ST population in the study area.
- 2) To study the tahsil wise distribution of SC and ST population. This information may be useful to classify the tahsil in to different groups of SC and ST population.
- 3) To analyses the changes in the decadal variations and the distribution of SC and ST population in the villages from 1991-2001.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:-

The present study is based on secondary data. The published sources would be used to show broad variation of SC and ST population at tahsil level in the Sindhudurg District. The study may be carried out using following steps:

- 1) Understanding the decadal variations of SC and ST population in the decades 1991-2001.
- 2) The study of the distribution of SC and ST village wise population in the year 1991 and 2001 in the Sindhudurg District.

1] Changes in SC and ST population:

Before understanding the decadal variations of SC and ST population in Sindhudurg District, it is necessary to analyze the changes in proportion of SC and ST population to total population within the District.

1.1 Changes in SC population:

TABLE NO - I

Tahsil wise percentage of SC population to total population in Sindhudurg District

Sr. No	Tahsil	1981	1991		2001			
		Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Kudal	5.53	6.07	6.30	6.08	5.3	5.19	5.30
2	Malvan	4.15	6.30	6.40	6.22	4.4	4.69	4.76
3	Devgad	1.32	2.64	2.68	2.60	2.1	2.07	2.13
4	Vaibhavwadi	2.23	4.06	4.10	4.02	3.6	3.60	3.63
5	Kankavli	3.55	5.83	6.00	5.70	4.8	4.81	4.79
6	Sawantwadi	5.27	5.65	5.74	5.57	5.1	5.38	5.38
7	Vengurla	4.06	4.08	4.09	4.07	4.2	3.84	3.92
8	Dodamarg	-	-	-	-	6.1	5.99	6.17
Total Sindhudurg District		4.00	5.11	5.18	5.02	4.43	4.41	4.45

Sources District Census Handbook-Sindhudurg-1981, 1991, 2001

The Table No-I reveals that the years the proportion of SC population in the total population increased 1.11percent in 1991 and decreased 0.68 percent in 2001. At the same manor male population decreased 0.77 percent and female population decreased 0.57 percent in2001 in Sindhudurg district. In the Sawantwadi tahsil the SC population decreased 0.55 percent, at same manor male population decreased 0.36 percent and female population decreased only 0.19 percent in 2001, because Sawantwadi tahsil is divided in to two tahsil the new tahsil is Dodamarg.

In the vengurla tahsil total percentage SC population is increased in 1991by 0.02 percent and it is increased by 0.12 percent in the 2001 decade, but male and female SC population is decreased by 0.25 and 0.15 percent respectively. The maximum SC population is descread in Malvan tahsil in 2001 decade i.e. 1.9 percent and minimum SC population is decreased in Vaibhavwadi i.e. 0.46 percent, Kankavli 1.03 percent, Kudal 0.77 percent, Devgad 0.54 percent.

1.2 Changes in ST population:

TABLE NO - II

Tahsil wise percentage of ST population to total population in Sindhudurg District

Sr. No	Tahsil	1981	1991		2001			
		Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Kudal	0.80	1.03	1.05	0.98	0.9	0.97	0.90
2	Malvan	1.18	0.39	0.44	0.34	0.2	0.12	0.09
3	Devgad	1.14	0.10	0.13	0.08	0.7	0.75	0.69
4	Vaibhavwadi	3.51	0.36	0.43	0.31	0.6	0.74	0.53
5	Kankavli	0.56	0.59	0.63	0.56	0.4	0.43	0.41
6	Sawantwadi	0.34	0.48	0.51	0.45	0.6	0.68	0.59
7	Vengurla	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.2	0.21	0.20
8	Dodamarg	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.91	0.88
Total Sindhudurg District		0.86	0.48	0.50	0.44	0.60	0.60	0.54

Sources District Census Handbook-Sindhudurg-1981, 1991, 2001

The Table No-II reveals that the years the proportion of ST population in the total population increased 0.38 percent in 1991 and increased 0.12 percent in 2001. In the Devgad 0.60 percent, Vaibhavwadi 0.24 percent, Sawantwadi 0.12 percent the ST population increased and Kudal ,Kankavli, Malvan and Vengurla the ST population decreased in 2001. Male and female ST population is

decreased in Kudal and Malvan and Kankavli tahsil. Devgad Vaibhavwadi, Sawantwadi, Vengurla tahsil found male and female ST population is increased.

2] Growth rates of SC and ST population:

If we come the main theme of the paper that the decadal variation of SC and ST population in Sindhudurg District between on decade 1991-2001. Overall the SC population in Sindhudurg District is decreased and ST population is increased in the decade 1991-2001.

2.1 Growth rates of SC population:

The growth rate of SC population in Sindhudurg District it is evident from Table No. III that in the decade 1991-2001 the growth rate is decreased 9.19 percent. If we consider the tahsil wise SC male & female population growth rate is negative. The maximum female SC population growth rate decreased in Malvan tahsil i.e. -26.48 percent and minimum decreased in Vengurla tahsil i.e. -1.69 percent. The maximum male SC population growth rate decreased in Sawantwadi tahsil i.e. -25.90 percent and minimum decreased in Vengurla tahsil i.e. -0.17 percent.

TABLE NO - III
Growth rates of S C population in Sindhudurg District

Sr. No	Tahsil	1991			2001			Decade 1991-2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Kudal	9753	4688	5056	8647	4149	4498	-11.34	-11.50	-11.19
2	Malvan	6847	3180	3667	5138	2442	2696	-24.96	-23.21	-26.48
3	Devgad	3156	1511	1645	2634	1248	1386	-16.54	-17.41	-15.74
4	Vaibhavwadi	1971	887	1084	1749	794	955	-11.26	-10.48	-11.90
5	Kankavli	7595	3620	3975	7278	3542	3736	-4.17	-2.15	-6.01
6	Sawantwadi	10238	4931	5307	7594	3654	3940	-25.83	-25.90	-25.76
7	Vengurla	3750	1794	1956	3714	1791	1923	-0.96	-0.17	-1.69
8	Dodamarg	-	-	-	3043	1458	1585	-	-	-
Total	Sindhudurg District	42435	20183	22252	38536	18446	20990	-9.19	-8.61	-5.67

Sources District Census Handbook-Sindhudurg-1991, 2001

2.2 Growth rates of ST population:

Table No. IV is given the clear cut idea about the decadal variation of ST population in Sindhudurg District. Total ST population increased 27.20 percent in decade 1991-2001. Male & female ST population is also increased in decade 1991-2001 i.e. 28.64 percent and 25.75 percent respectively. If we compare the tahsil wise ST population growth rate it is found that Kudal, Malvan and Kankavli tahsil have decreased growth rate. The maximum ST population growth rate decreased in Malvan tahsil i.e. -60.59 percent and minimum decreased in Kudal tahsil i.e. -4.07 percent. Devgad, Vaibhavwadi, Sawantwadi and Vengurla tahsil have increased. Percentage of decadal ST population maximum increased rate is found in in Devgad tahsil i.e. 634.68 percent. In the Vaibhavwadi i.e. 72.88 percent, Sawantwadi 9.17 percent and Vengurla is 140.00 percent. At same manor male & female ST population is also increased in this tahsils.

TABLE NO - IV
Growth rates of S T population in Sindhudurg District

Sr. No	Tahsil	1991			2001			Decade 1991-2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Kudal	1548	754	794	1485	748	737	-4.07	-0.80	-7.18
2	Malvan	472	242	230	186	99	87	-60.59	-59.09	-62.17
3	Devgad	124	71	53	911	458	453	+634.68	+545.07	+754.72
4	Vaibhavwadi	177	94	83	306	165	141	+72.88	+75.53	+69.88
5	Kankavli	772	379	393	682	340	342	-11.66	-10.29	-12.98
6	Sawantwadi	818	415	403	893	453	430	+9.17	+9.16	+6.70
7	Vengurla	80	45	35	192	95	97	+140.00	+111.11	+177.14
8	Dodamarg	-	-	-	450	222	228	-	-	-
Total	Sindhudurg District	3893	1955	1938	4952	2515	2437	+27.20	+28.64	+25.75

Sources District Census Handbook-Sindhudurg-1991, 2001

3] Distribution of SC and ST population in 2001:

As per 2001 census the SC population is 38536 and ST population is 4952, it means the proportion of SC population is 4.4 percent and ST population is 0.6 percent to the total population in the Sindhudurg District.

3.1. Distribution of SC population:

If we consider the SC population as per 2001 census (Fig. No. 02 & Table No. V) the maximum proportion is 6.1 percent to the SC total population in Dodamarg tahsil. If we observed to the distribution of tahsil wise SC population in Sindhudurg District. Devgad and Vaibhavwadi tahsil is found in groups of 02 to 04 percent and Kudal, Malvan, Kankavli, sawntwadi & Vengurla tahsil are found in groups of 04 to 06 percent SC population to the total population of tahsil.

TABLE NO - V
Distribution of SC population in 2001

Sr.No	Groups (%)	Include Tahsil
1	02 to 04	Devgad, Vaibhavwadi
2	04 to 06	Kudal, Malvan, Kankavli, sawntwadi & Vengurla
3	06 and above	Dodamarg

3.2.

Distribution of ST population:

If we consider the ST population as per 2001 census (Fig. No. 03 & Table No. VI) ST population is devied in to four groups. Malvan & Vengurla tahsil have groups in 0.2 to 0.4 percent ST population, Kankavli is groups in 0.4 to 0.6 percent, Devgad, Vaibhavwadi, sawntwadi are groups in 0.6 to 0.8 percent and Kudal, Dodamarg are found groups in above 0.8 percent ST population.

TABLE NO - VI
Distribution of ST population in 2001

Sr.No	Groups (%)	Include Tahsil
1	0.2 to 0.4	Malvan Vengurla
2	0.4 to 0.6	Kankavli,
3	0.6 to 0.8	Devgad, Vaibhavwadi, sawntwadi
4	0.8 and above	Kudal, Dodamarg

Concluding remarks:

If we come the main theme of the paper that the decadal variation of SC and ST population in Sindhudurg District between on decade 1991-2001. Overall the SC population in Sindhudurg District is decreased and ST population is increased in the decade 1991-2001.

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