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## PROPORTION OF S.C. AND S.T. POPULATION IN URBAN CENTERS OF DHULE DISTRICT (M.S.)



Chaudhari S. B.<sup>1</sup> and Patil Shivaji Bansilal<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research student , J.J.T.University, Rajasthan.

<sup>2</sup>Head and Research Guide , Dept.of Geography , Late Annasaheb R.D.Deore Arts and Science College,Mhasadi, Tal-Sakri,Dist-Dhule.

### ABSTRACT

In the present paper an attempt has been made to study the proportion of SC and ST population in the urban centers of Dhule district. In the social status of the region the proportion of SC and ST population is the important indicator. Knowledge of population characteristics such as growth, density, sex ratio, literacy status, occupational structure, percentage of SC and ST etc. are almost important in the study of population geography in any region. Because, these dynamic features greatly affect on the economy and social set up of the region. Aims of such study are to finding out and measuring changes in these characteristics over a period of time. It is necessary to seek explanations for any changes may have occurred and visualize the consequences of these changes. As per 2011 census total percentage of Sc population is decreased but percentage of Dhule ,Shirpur and Dondaicha is increased. Sakri is newly developed urban center. Overall study of ST Population reveals that, in the district about four urban centers two urban centers are tribal and two urban centers are non-tribal. The percentage of tribal is high in tribal urban center and noticeable in non-tribal.

**KEYWORDS :** *Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Social Status, Population, Urban.*



### INTRODUCTION :

#### STUDY AREA:

Dhule district is located in the northern part of Maharashtra state. The district has occupied the total area of 8063.11 Sq. Km. The district is located between 20°38" North to 21°39" North latitudes and 73°50" East to 75°13" East longitudes. (Fig. No.1) The district has occupied 2.60% of the total area of the state and population was 2048781 as per 2011 census. The sex ratio was 945.

The district comprises 678 villages and 4 urban centres. The population of the district is unevenly distributed in four tahsils namely, Dhule, Sakri, Shindkheda and Shirpur.

The study region is a part of Tapi Basin and hence, it is completely drained by Tapi and its tributaries. The soil of the district is derived from trap rock. On the basis of depth, texture and colour, soil of the region can broadly be classified into three major types like-

## PROPORTION OF S.C. AND S.T. POPULATION IN URBAN CENTERS OF DHULE DISTRICT (M.S.)

- 1) Deep black cotton soil
- 2) Medium black soil
- 3) Coarse shallow soil

### DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

#### A) Data Base: -

Data regarding S.C. and S.T. population is obtained from secondary sources .i.e. Census and socio economic review of Dhule district

#### B) Literature Survey:-

The available literature on the above topic of research is scanned from various research papers, Books and Journals.

#### C) Laboratory Work :-

The laboratory work includes Presentation of SC and ST population in tabular form and it is presented with the help of bar graphs.

### Dhule District: Location Map

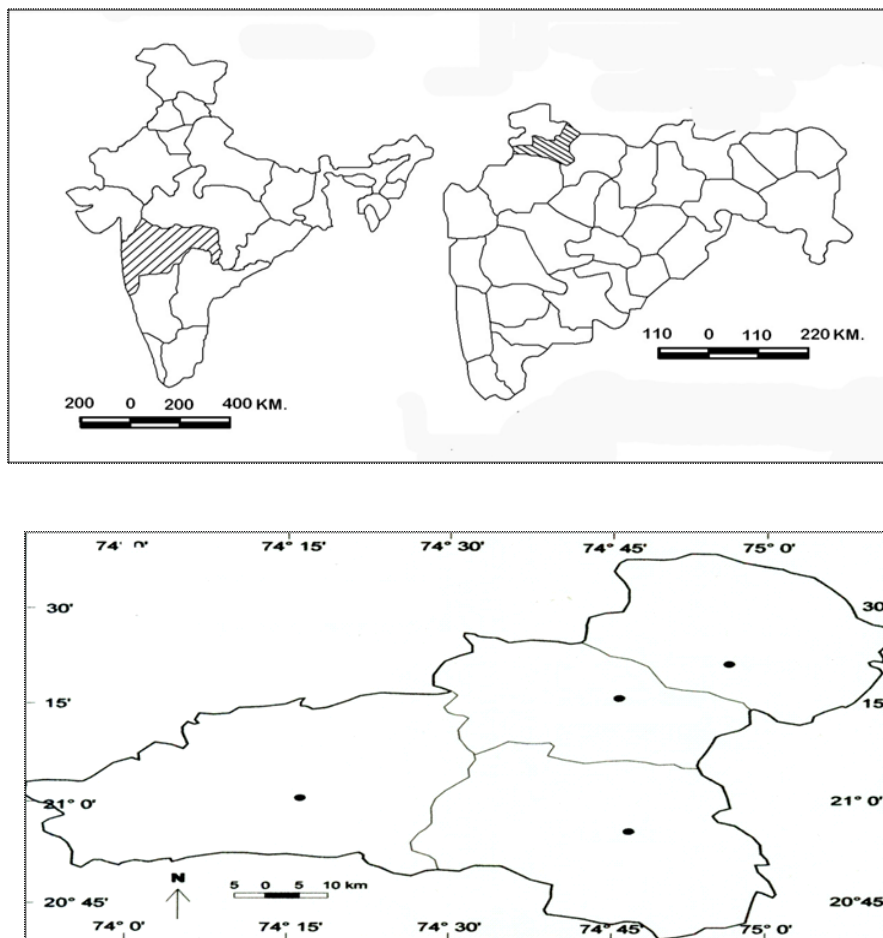


Fig No.-1

**Proportion of Scheduled Caste Population:**

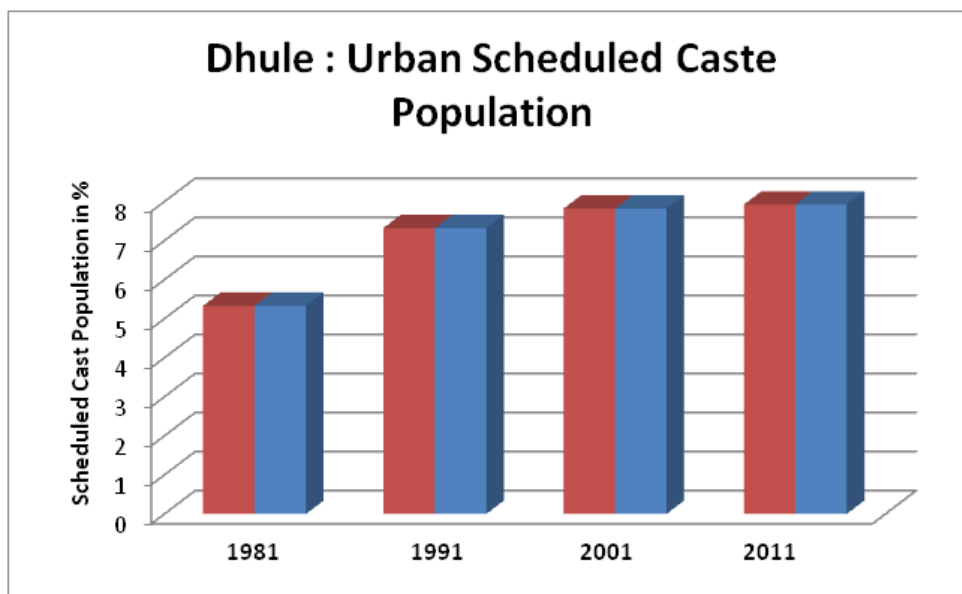
In the social status of the region the proportion of SC and ST population is the important indicator. In the present study the proportion of SC population to total population is given urban center wise and district as a whole from 1981 to 2011 in Table No. 1 and also depicted in fig 2 A, B, C and D

**Table No. 1  
DHULE DISTRICT: URBAN CENTREWISE SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION**

Sr.No.	Name of the Urban centre	Decades, Population in %			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Dhule	5.33	7.32	7.82	7.92
2	Shirpur	7.59	7.42	7.10	7.30
3	Dondaicha	5.48	6.87	5.65	5.82
4	Sakri	---	---	---	6.24
	District	4.53	6.43	6.39	6.12

Source-Census-1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011

It is observed from the above table that the SC population is below 7% in the district. The increasing rate of SC population is very slow. In 1981 census for the district the percentage of SC population was 4.53% in urban center level Dhule-5.33%, Shirpur 7.59 %, and Dondaicha 5.48%. The percentage of SC population is more in tribal urban center like Shirpur, while it is less in non tribal urban center like Dhule and Dondaicha. In 1991 and 2001 the it is observed that the percentage of SC population is increased at non tribal areas. As per 2011 census total percentage of Sc population is decreased but percentage of Dhule ,Shirpur and Dondaicha is increased. Sakri is newly developed urban center. Above Table No.1 Clearly indicated that after 1981 the percentage of SC population is increasing in urban center like Dhule.



**Fig. No. 2 A**

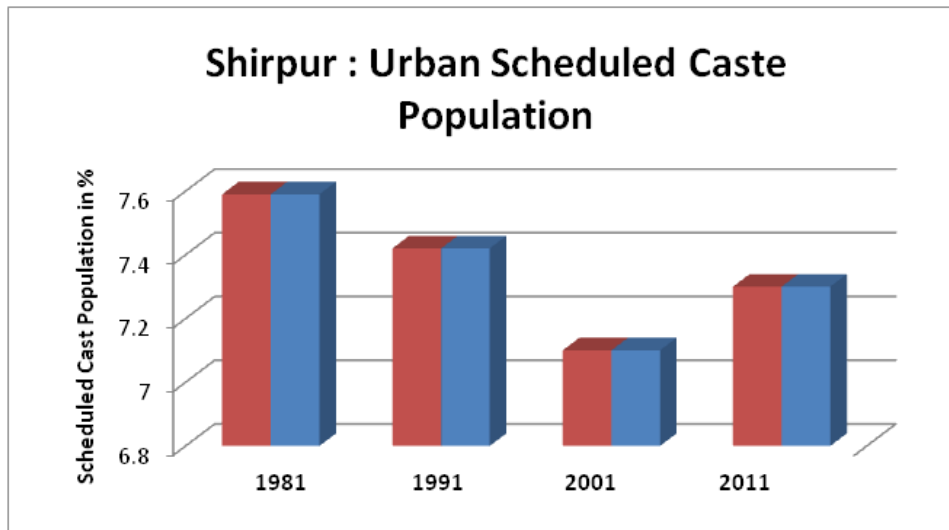


Fig. No. 2 B

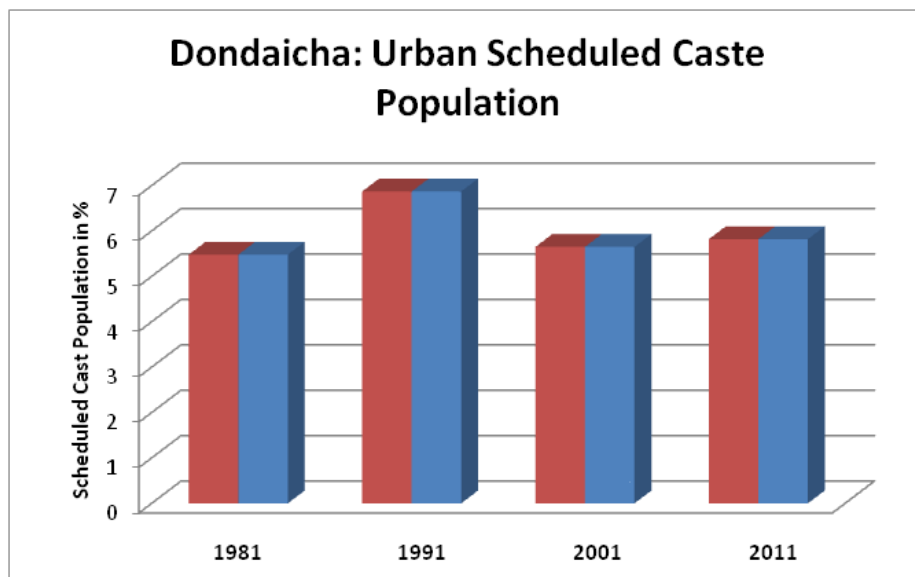


Fig. No. 2 C

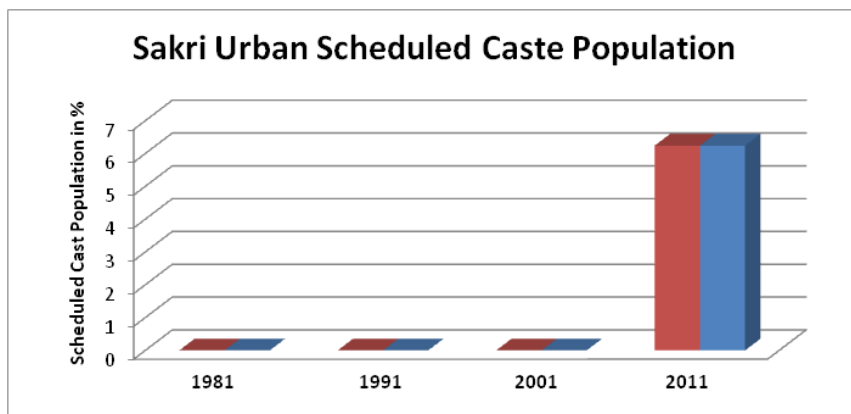


Fig. No. 2 D

**Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population:**

In the study area ST population changes the social status of the region. In the study area Sakri and Shirpur urban centers are ST Population dominated. For the better understanding of the distribution of ST Population, urban centre wise study is important. Table No.2 is giving information of the ST population and it is depicted in Fig. No. 3 A, B, C and D

The analysis of the data clearly indicated that the percentage of tribal in the district is significant. From 1981-28.34%, 1991-28.26%, 2001-29.39% and 2011-31.56%.

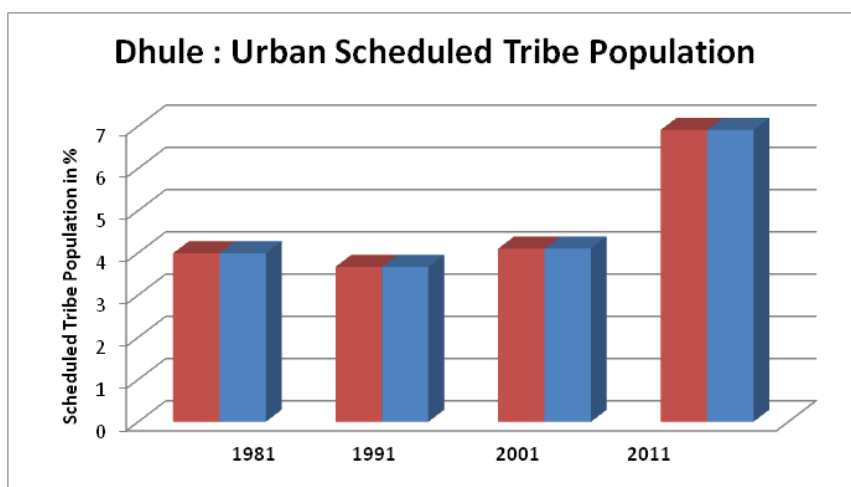
Urban center wise data is very interesting. In the urban centers like Sakri and Dondaicha the percentage of ST is very high. In Sakri urban center it is 14.75 % in 2011. In Shirpur urban center 5.95% in 1981 and it is 9.46 in 2011. In non tribal urban centers like Dhule and Dondaicha the percentage of ST Population is also noticeable. In both urban center the percentage of ST Population is more i.e.3.99 and 12.99%.respectively in 1981 and it is 6.91 and 15.76% in 2011. The growth of ST Population in this urban center is continuous in Dondaicha urban center from 1981 to 2011.

**Table No. 2  
DHULE DISTRICT: URBAN CENTREWISE SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION**

Sr.No.	Name of the Urban centre	Decades, Population in %			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Dhule	3.99	3.67	4.1	6.91
2	Shirpur	5.95	6.13	6.73	9.46
3	Dondaicha	12.99	13.22	13.20	15.76
4	Sakri	---	---	---	14.75
	District	28.34	28.26	29.39	31.56

Source-Census-1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011

Overall study of ST Population reveals that, in the district about four urban centers two urban centers are tribal and two urban centers are non-tribal. The percentage of tribal is high in tribal urban center and noticeable in non-tribal.



**Fig. No. 3 A**

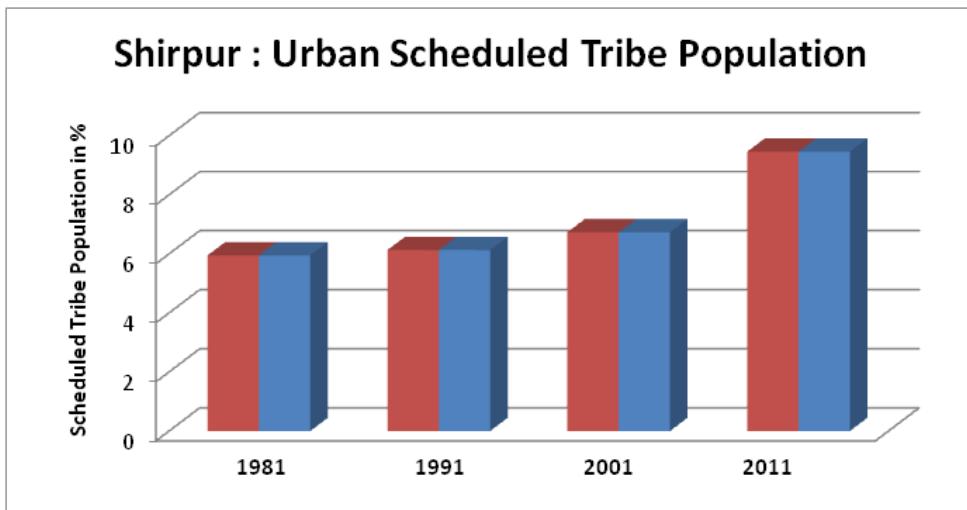


Fig. No. 3 B

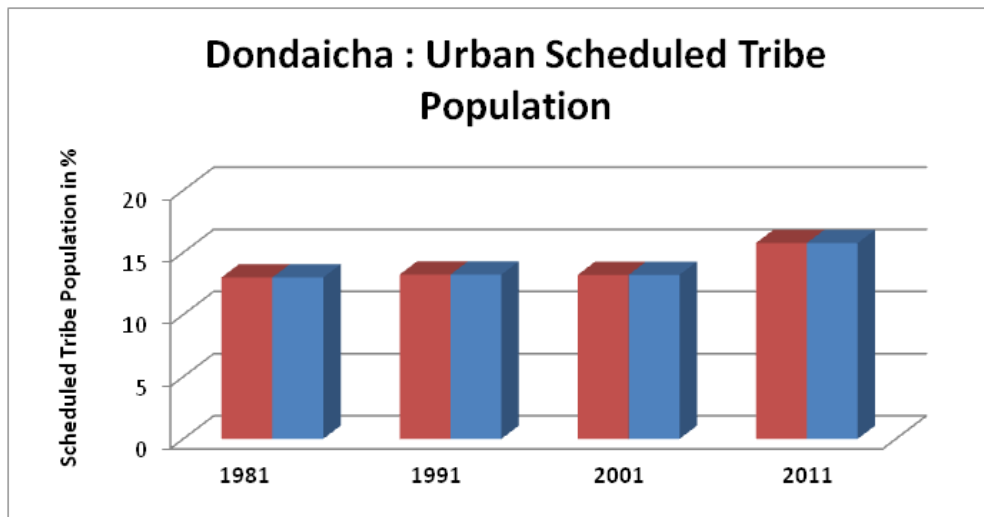


Fig. No. 3 C

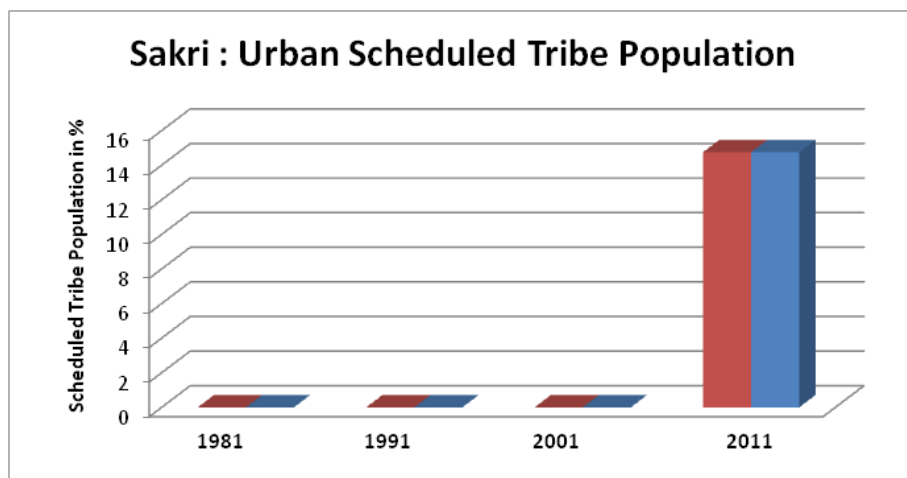


Fig. No. 3 D



### CONCLUSION –

It is observed from the above study that the SC population is below 8% in the district. The increasing rate of SC population is very slow. It is observed that as per the 2011 census the percentage of urban SC population was 6.12. Overall study of ST Population reveals that, in the district about four urban centers, two urban centers are tribal and two urban centers are non-tribal. The percentage of tribal is high in tribal urban center and noticeable in non-tribal. It is observed that as per the 2011 census the percentage of urban ST population was 31.56. It means that near about one third population in urban areas is ST population. Both SC and ST population shared up to 40 percentages to total urban population.

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**Chaudhari S. B.**  
Research student , J.J.T.University, Rajasthan.



**Patil Shivaji Bansilal**  
Head and Research Guide , Dept.of Geography , Late Annasaheb R.D.Deore  
Arts and Science College,Mhasadi, Tal-Sakri,Dist-Dhule.

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Golden Research Thoughts  
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