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Spatial Distribution of Scheduled Cast Population in Ratnagiri District

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Introduction:

The lower classes of society are referred to as the "backward class" social class group. BC first appeared in the early social structure of India. The Brahmin, the Kshatriya (the warrior class), the Vaishya, and the Shudra (the service class) were the four basic social classes that made up ancient Indian civilization. Additionally untouchable was a fifth class known as the Atishudras. There is a notion that the foundation of this system is in heaven. In Indian civilisation, where the unwritten norm still holds true, a person's profession is determined by birth rather than by skill or aptitude. The fourth class, known as the servant class, performed occupations like blacksmith, gold smith, leather workers, merchant, doctor, barber, and barber shop owner, despite the claim made by this system that the classification is based on the activities and inherent aptitudes adopted (Guna and Karma). The same strategy was used up until British armies drove British India out of India. The first threat was to the system, as Dr. Rajendra Prasad correctly noted.

The State was given a key role in this process since planning in India was largely focused on advancing economic growth while preserving justice. Once upon a time, the public sector was thought to control the economy. In addition to economic objectives like profit maximisation, the public sector would take into account social and economic objectives such as granting access to underprivileged groups to participate in the development process and supporting the rule of law. In addition to general development measures, a number of focused development programmes have been put into place for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a group of people who are socially and economically underprivileged. The introduction of capitalism and the impact of the west on the country created new opportunities for adaptation and adaptability. Sanitary marts, scavengers' cooperatives, have begun operating in a number of Indian states under the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents (NSLRS). Scavengers are given the opportunity to work in clean markets to help them integrate into society.

Study area:

Ratnagiri dist. tehsil is situated in Konkan region of Ratnagiri dist. state. It lies between 16° 59' 0" N latitude and 73° 18'0"E. longitude. It is surrounded by Raigad tehsil to the north, Pune tehsil to the east, Satara tehsil to the south east, south Sindhudurg and Arabian Sea to the West. The Sahayadri ranges to the east and Arabian

Sea in the west from natural boundaries. The study region has an area of 8196 Sq. km. According to the 2011 census Ratnagiri dist. tehsil has a population of 1, 612, and 672, roughly equal to the nation of the US state of Idaho. The tehsil has a population density of 196 inhabitants per square kilometre (510 /sq. mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was -4.96 %. Ratnagiri dist. has a sex ratio of 1123 females for every 1000 males, and a population rate of 82.43%. For administrative purpose the tehsil is divided into Mandangad, Dapoli, Khed, Chiplun, Guhagar, Sangameshwar, Ratnagiri dist., Lanja and Rajapur tahsils.

Objectives:

1. To study the spatial distribution of SC population.
2. To study the status of Male-female SC population.

Data and methods:

The majority of the data used in this study is secondary data. As a result, the necessary information has been gathered from the various sources, including:

- 1) Tehsil census handbooks.
- 2) The Indian Census (2011)

Various tables and graphs have been used to show the collected data. However, in the current study, the necessary data from every tehsil in the study region was gathered to serve as a baseline for the physical location of each tehsil as determined by the 2011 Census. Data was gathered, incorporated in certain tehsils, and computed for analysis.

Results and Discussion:

Scheduled Cast Population in Ratnagiri dist. District

Table no. 1 Tehsil-wise SC Population in Ratnagiri dist. District (2011)

Sr. No.	Tehsil	Total SC Pop.	Percentage out of District Pop.
1	Mandangad	2911	4.34
2	Dapoli	4070	6.07
3	Khed	8739	13.05
4	Chiplun	8815	13.16
5	Guhaghar	2831	4.22
6	Ratnagiri dist.	11932	17.82
7	Sangmeshwar	9712	14.5
8	Lanja	7018	10.48
9	Rajapur	4917	7.34
	Ratnagiri dist. Dist.	66948	4.15

Source: Census 2011

The population of the scheduled caste people in Ratnagiri dist. was 66948 in 2011, according to the census. It shows a rising trend in the state of Ratnagiri dist.'s

scheduled caste population's status. Compare to total population, only 4.2 % population belong to scheduled cast. The scheduled caste population at the tehsil level was unequal, with significant differences. In comparison to the rest of Maharashtra., the scheduled caste population's population was low in the Ratnagiri dist.

In Guhaghar tehsil, 4.22 percent of scheduled caste residents, while Ratnagiri tehsil had a greatest SC population of 17.82 percent. The scheduled caste population's lowest population was found in Guhaghar and Mandangad tehsil (4.34%), whereas the scheduled caste population's lowest discovered in Dapoli (6.07%) and Rajapur tehsil (7.34 %) in 2011.

Tehsil wise Population of Scheduled Caste Population:

In terms of the state's scheduled caste population's population rate, the Ratnagiri dist. is much less than the same portion as a whole. It was noted that there was significant fluctuation in the population at the tehsil level. The following three types of regions may be separated based on the average scheduled cast population in the Ratnagiri dist.

Area of High Population –Tehsils

There are five tehsils, Khed, Chiplun, Sangmeshwar lanja and Ratnagiri tehsils, fell into this category in 2011. In the Ratnagiri tehsil, the scheduled caste population's population in 2011 was 17.82 percent. According to the census, Sangameshwar tehsil's(14.5%), Chiplun (13.16%), Khed (13.05%) and Lanja tehsil (10.48%) scheduled caste population presented. Although the scheduled caste population's population in these tehsils was higher than that of the other tehsils in the research area The percentage of education level was high compared to other tehsils in the research region because to urbanisation and industrialization. The level of economic development and population levels are positively correlated.

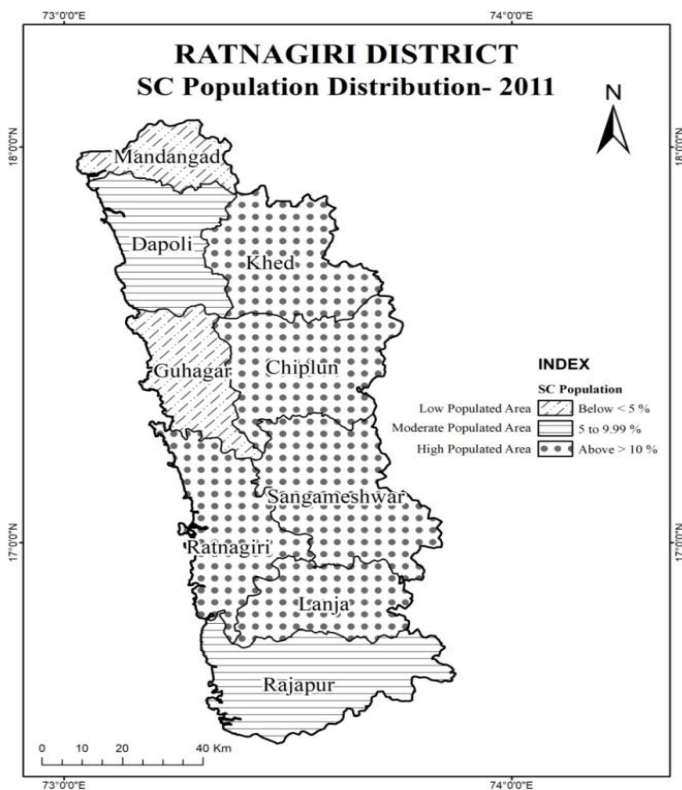
Area of Moderate Population –

According to the 2011 Census, are as with a population of between 5.00 and 9.99 percent were classified as having moderate population. This group includes the tehsils of Dapoli (6.07%) and Rajapur (7.34%).

Area of Low Population –

According to the 2011 Census, are as with a population of below 5.00 percent were classified as having low population. This group includes the tehsils of Mandangad (4.34%) and Guhaghar (4.22%).

Tehsil wise Population of Scheduled Caste:



Male- Female Population 2011

In relation to the rest of the population, the scheduled castes do indeed have an extremely low percentage of population. In comparison to non-scheduled caste populations, the population among scheduled castes in the Ratnagiri dist. area was equally low. Additionally, it is discovered that there is a significant gender gap in the population rates of the scheduled caste groups' males and girls. In the studied region, the population for men was 4.2 percent compared to 4.1 percent for women. The greatest rate of scheduled caste female population was recorded in the Rajapur tehsil, at 54.61 percent, followed by Lanja (54.32%), Mandangad (53.42%) and Sangameshwar (53%). Chiplun tehsil has the lowest rate of female population among reserved castes (51%). In the same time frame, it was also noted that the scheduled caste population's female population was high than male population rate. In the Ratnagiri dist., male population rates in 2011 were 4.2 percent. In comparison to Rajapur tehsil, which had the lowest male (45.79%) followed by Lanja tehsil (45.68%) and Chiplun tehsil had the highest male (49%) population rates. Ratnagiri tehsil has 47.59 % scheduled cast population. Khed (48.7%), Dapoli (48.62%), Guhagar (48.21%).

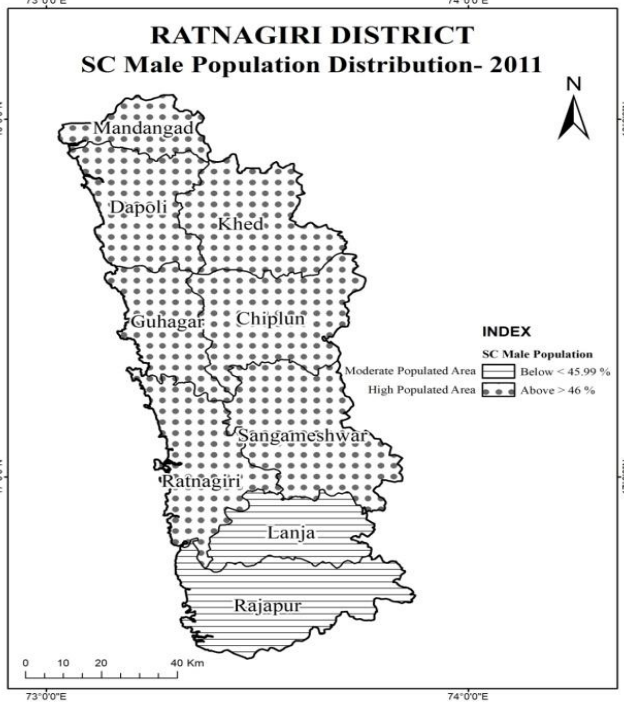
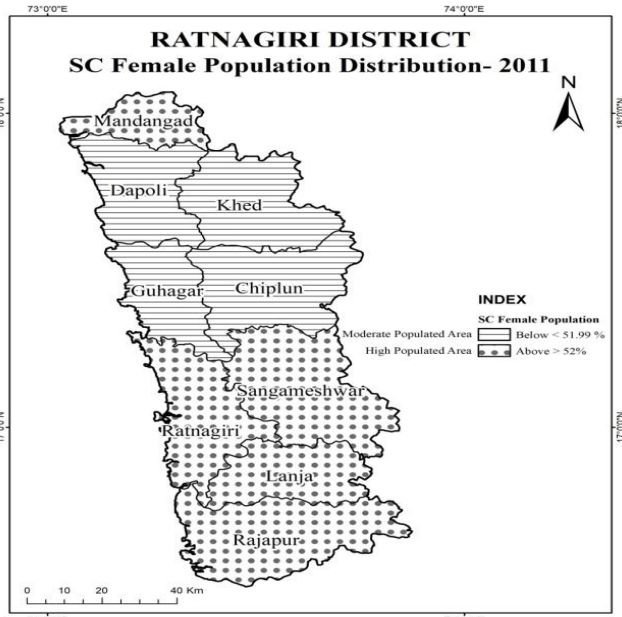


Table no. 2 SC Male-Female Population in Ratnagiri dist. District (2011)

Tehsil	Total SC Pop.	Percentage out of District Pop.	Male Pop.	%	Female Pop.	%
Mandangad	2911	4.34	1356	46.58	1555	53.42
Dapoli	4070	6.07	1979	48.62	2091	51.38
Khed	8739	13.05	4256	48.7	4483	51.3
Chiplun	8815	13.16	4324	49	4491	51
Guhaghar	2831	4.22	1365	48.21	1466	51.79
Ratnagiri	11932	17.82	5679	47.59	6253	52.41
Sangmeshwar	9712	14.5	4571	47	5141	53
Lanja	7018	10.48	3206	45.68	3812	54.32
Rajapur	4917	7.34	2232	45.39	2685	54.61
Ratnagiri Dist.	66948	4.15	31967	47.74	34981	52.26

Source: Census 2011

Sangmeshwar (47%) has respectively, although there has been improvement in population, economic development has varied. Low standing of women in society, lack of educational awareness, people's occupations and economic status are the primary causes of the low population rates in these areas. Now, different government development initiatives for the most vulnerable groups, including mandatory education, fee reductions, and seat reservations programmes, are helping to raise their population rates.

Conclusion:

The population of scheduled castes is relatively impoverished, which sums it up. The population of scheduled caste individuals in the Ratnagiri district varied significantly when the district was constituted due to use variations. Low population rates have been noted in certain locations as a result of spatial disparities in population levels. The populace has advanced despite a lack of educational understanding, their natural jobs, and the economy. The planned cast represents 4.15% of the population. Populations from the SC population were represented by men (4.2%) and women (4.1%). The Ratnagiri tehsil has the highest concentration of SC people (17.82%), while Guhaghar has the lowest (4.22%). The Rajapur tehsil has the largest concentration of SC females (54.61%), while Chiplun has the lowest (51%). The concentration of SC males is highest in the Chiplun tehsil (51%) and lowest in Rajapur (45.39%). These groups are now seeing a rise in population because to a variety of government development measures, such as seat reservations, tax reductions, and mandated education.

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