CHAPTER NO. 1

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CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Geography deals with wide area of study. Geography had since long been considered as an Earth Science where the study of earth received greater attention than its inhabitants. But geographers turn to attention the study of environment to man. Vidal-de- la Blache, Juean Brunhes were significance in giving anthropocentric orientation to geography. Traditionally geographers have been classified geography into Physical and Human geography. The natural phenomena over the surface of the earth studied in physical geography. Such study concerned with nature and distribution of physical features, such as mountains, plateaus, rivers, glaciers and rocks. This study also includes study of physical phenomena and processes such as rainfall, snowfall, winds, evaporation and humidity etc.

In Human geography studied nature and distribution of man made aspects and their relationship with the physical landscape. As compare to Physical geography, Human geography is relatively a new branch of geography. Human geography studied the cultural landscape including language, settlements, industrial establishment etc.

Human geography also has several sub branches, e.g. Settlement geography, economic geography, political geography, population geography etc.

Population geography is a recently developed and specialized branch of Human Geography. Geography is a study of nature and distribution of physical and cultural factors over the surface of the earth. Population is an important aspect, which varies over the surface of the earth. Population plays a dominant role in determining the economy of the region. Not only economy of the region but also changing socio-cultural, political and environmental issues of the
region. However, population geography has recently emerged as a separate branch of study and research. It involves human population and its different characteristics, such as mobility and growth. It is related to other allied areas like demography, sociology, economics and related disciplines.

In brief population geography studies the distribution of population over the surface of the earth, with its characteristics and relation with geographical personality of the region.

While studying population geography in particular region without noted contribution of various scholars the study has been not completed. A number of scholars have been made his contribution on this subject.

Trewartha (1953) describes that population geography is the spatial study of human population, concerned with its spatial distribution. In this view Trewartha indicates that importance of population geography lies in understanding regional differences in the people covering the earth provide focal point in geography.

In the opinion of Edward Ackerman (1959), ‘Population geography is as a formal and systematic sub-field of the discipline of geography, places grater emphasis of man. Man is the main focus of study of population geography. In addition to the inclusion of mans culture, economic activities, and general distribution at present or in the past, there exists a need for better understanding of spatial aspects of population.

Population geography is mainly related with spatial pattern of population aspect. Not only spatial variation in distribution but also growth and composition of population, are related to the spatial interaction in the nature of places. Physical, economic and cultural factors are to explain and analyze these relations. (Clarke 1965)

Wilbur Zelinsky (1966) attempts to explore that the nature, uses and meaning of population geography, its issues, foundries, and the identity of its major ideas. Population geography concerned with the simple description of the location of population numbers and characteristics, and the geographic analysis of population
phenomena interrelated with population and elements of geographical study area.

According to Woods (1979), population studies have for long been the subject of concern for social scientists including geographers. The Social sciences has made valuate contributions of spatio temporal pattern of population.

The role of geographers in population studies is well expressed by many scholars. In word of Garnier, ‘It is the business of geographers to describe the facts in the present environment context, studying also their causes, characteristics and possible consequences’. Population geography may be defined as the analysis and geographic interpretation of spatial variation of the structure and value of demographic phenomena. These phenomena analyze of size and changes of population growth and distribution. (Garnier 1978)

The term ‘Demography’ was first used by Achille Guillard in 1955. The word demography was derived from the Greek word ‘Demos’, which means ‘People’. Economic, social, political, geographical, biological, ecological, anthropological determinants and consequences are closely related with population studies. In word of Hauser and Duncan, ‘Demography means the study of population changes of components such as fertility, mortality, size, territorial distribution and d mobility of population. (Phatak 1998)

To show the evolution of population over the time and the space the statistics are essential. In accordance with international agreement census is an enumeration of the population in a given area at a given time and certain characteristics of each person. i. e. age, sex and marital status, etc. The data on the number of persons in each subdivision of the area show the geographical distribution of population. Population geography is newly developed branch of geography. Today the population explosion of the world is adding millions of people each year, with the increasing in population in time and space. It is necessary to know not only the dynamic ideas about the place of population in geographic literature but also the quality
and quantity of population in different parts of the globe. (Mandal, Uyanga, and Prasad 2007)

1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH WORK

The present study has concern with the analysis of growth, density, distribution, literacy, sex ratio, and occupational structure of Scheduled Caste population in Satara district.

The problem of Scheduled Caste is one of the major national problem. Scheduled Castes are name of the backward castes. They are known as the Dalit and Harridans’. The term Scheduled Caste appeared for the first time in the government of India Act. 1935. The British government in the year 1936 listed these backward comminutes systematically in a particular schedule. Since these time people termed as Scheduled Caste. Constitution (article 341 (i) also prescribe the list of Scheduled Castes for the purpose of upliftment of the people contained in the Scheduled Castes.

According to census 1991, as may as 35 Scheduled Caste recorded in the study region. Five major Scheduled Caste recorded were Mang, Mahar, Holar, Bhambi and Beda Jangam. All these Castes were found scattered all over the study region

Scheduled Caste had suffered a neglected in society and socially, economically and politically backward and less awakened. They were at the same time deprived of all the essential opportunities in life, and thus were kept away from the main stream of the society. (R.Sangeeta rao 1989)

Scheduled Caste population used by the higher castes for their economics and social prosperity and they, themselves have remained poor in the process. The concentration is observed to be closely associated with the quality of agriculture, industry, and other economic activities, which are conducive to large employment. (Mukerji 1971)

According to Aambedkar (1981) most of Scheduled Caste people faced the problem of untouchables. They were not touched by high Hindu castes people. Their touch was regarded as pollution.
Economically Scheduled Caste people are poorest among the poor. Untouchables were discriminated socially, politically, economically and culturally. There has been no much change in socio-economic status of Scheduled Caste people. The over all condition of Scheduled Caste has not been changed. So they have conscious of their rights and privileges based on equality of status.

It is the fact that, the study of socio-economic pattern of Scheduled Caste population is considered as a fairly reliable index of socio cultural and economic advancement. It is necessary to social reconstruction, preparation of man power and rapid development and also essential for improvement in quality of social life. The geographical study of Scheduled Caste population play role in peaceful and friendly national relation. Population geographers have become more increasingly interested in question relating to the socio-economic status of Scheduled Caste and their level of development. Thus, the geographical study of Scheduled Caste population is of immense significant.

A number of scholars have been made their contribution on this subject, such as density, distribution, growth, literacy, sex ratio and occupational structure. Significance of such type of study is marked by many geographers is as follows.

Population Geography was yet to grow in its coverage of all important aspects of population. The potential areas of research were indicated as population pressure on physical and social resources, special population groups like Scheduled Castes and Tribes. (Krishnan 1997)

Population geography is newly developed and systemic branch of geography. It is concerned mainly with the spatial analysis of population. It involves not only the magnitude of the population but also its different characteristics, growth and mobility. It is related to other allied areas like demography, sociology, economics and related disciplines. (Ghosh 1985)

According to Zelinsky (1966), population geography means the study of the process through which the changing population with the
space and time exerts its influences on geographical characteristics of the region and at the same time, impact of the geographical characteristics of the region on the population.

According to Clarke (1977) that similar to the distribution of any other natural resources, the distribution of population is uneven on the surface of the earth. Distribution is related to the location and area, economic and social aspects of life are influenced by distribution of population and development of the region.

Density of population helps us in understanding nature of population distribution. It indicates natural resources; it also becomes easier to know possibilities for region. While introducing new transporting network it is essential to know density of population of a region. (Sawant, Athavale 1994)

Population density is the most fundamental demographic process with which all other demographic attributes are directly or indirectly associated. Population growth determines density, distribution pattern and composition of population. (Ghosh 1985)

Trewartha (1953) describes that the sex ratio is fundamental demographic to the geographic analysis of an area, because it is important feature of the land escape, and it also influences on the other demographic elements .It has profound effect on the demographic structure of a region

Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic processes. Hence, illiteracy takes away from man his dignity, perpetuates ignorance, and hampers social advancement, economic growth and political maturity. (Chandana 2006)

A study of occupational structure is crucial to an understanding of the regional pattern of distribution of economy. The type and scale of economic activities exercise considerable influence upon population distribution. This is particular true that the occupational structure provides back ground knowledge for formulating plans and programmers for economic and social development. (Clarke 1972)
1.3 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The study of population has had a long history. The credit for initiating a new field of population studies go to John Grount is considered father of demography. Then some other scholars like as Malthus. In the twentieth century there were vary few scholars whose interest was in this field of population studies. But the end of Second World War, there has been progress in field of population studies.

Trewartha gave the status of an independent discipline to population geography in 1953. He was the first geographer to include geography as a subject at under graduate level. After this time population geography spread too many American universities of the world.

In India a few references are found to the collection of population data. The year 1872 is beginning of census in India. This is a starting point of population studies in India. The population study is useful in geographic view to know how the various issues, rapid population growth, density, distribution and urbanization etc. in different regions.

The geographers contributed towards progress in the field of population geography. Research related to population being done important in methodology. Hence it would be necessary to take and done research work each population aspects separately.

1.3.1 DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATOIIN

The spatial spread of population in the India is not ubiquitous. There are wide regional contracts in the degree of concentration of population giving highly variable density to different parts of the country. All the study of distribution and density of population by using different quantities techniques were discussed and analyzed with the related factors. It is the fact that a number of study have been made by many scholars.
Krishnan (1971) analyze that the high density is related vary intensive agriculture, in upper Bari Doab, Punjab and close near to various urban centers and large proportion of population out side the agriculture.

Agriculture density and there changes in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1961-71 analyses by Siddique. (1978) He also explained that pattern of agricultural density was mainly determined by physiographic and socio-economic condition.

Chandana (1980) analyzed distributional pattern of Scheduled Caste population in India and pointed out that spatial disparities in the distribution, and also highlighting certain weakness in respect of such study.

K. Sita (1986) Explained about pattern of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra by using the district wise data, and took into consideration the growth and distribution of population.

Acharya (1993) attempts on geographical distribution pattern of Scheduled Caste population in Marathawada and western Maharashtra by using district wise census data. He also studied economic planning of Scheduled Caste population in this region.

Tiwari and Tiwari (2002) made use of location quotient and concentration index for studying population distribution in Jharkhand state. The highest concentration of population was found in the central part of the state, moderate in the southwest and relatively low in the western Santhal Pargana.

Gharge (2007) attempted on spatio temporal changes in population structure and distributional pattern in upper Krishna basin by using tahsil wise data. The lowest concentration was found in western part, Moderate in the eastern part, Highest in the central plain area.

1.3.2 GROWTH OF POPULATION

A number of geographer have been made a study of population growth is as under.
Shastri (1973), studies the spatial pattern of population distribution of Nagpur city and trace its growth trends during the past 100 years. Population growth trends are studied by fitting a regression line to the data and by measuring the deviations from the trend line.

Chandana (1974), explained about rural population in Gurgaon and Rohtak district by using village wise data. He was found that the village located on the roads which is connected to Delhi, growth occurred highest.

Premi and Tyagi (1975) cover the distribution and growth population at the state level and 1961-71 at the district level. The author has tried to put forth plausible reasons for the patterns of population growth and density at the district levels during the period.

Gosal (1982), analyzed a comprehensive study of population growth in India. Due to extension of irrigation facilities, reclamation of wastelands, development of industries, and commercial activities rapid growth of population occurred.

Kamlesh, Bahuguna, and Rudola (1994) attempts to evaluate the current trends of rural population growth in western Himalaya, based on the district and village level analysis of Pauri Garhwal district. It was identifying the trend population decline under the influence of rural out migration.

Tripathi (1999) has been undertaken study of Scheduled Caste population in view of socio-economic profile of India. There is marked increase of urban Scheduled Caste population due to growth of industrialization and modernization. It was found that the decadal growth rate of the Scheduled Caste has been more than that of the general population last decade.

Singh (2006), examined demographic aspects of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe of Manipur by using census data from 1901-2001. It was found that both Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe recorded accelerated growth rates in the last few decades. This study reveals that their population has been increasing steadily.
Gupta (2006) studied population growth in Gurgaon, of in the shadow urban zone capital city of India. It was observed that rapid growth of population has indicated an increasing trend. In addition, pressure of continuously growing metropolitan city is also changing the structure of the town and its surrounding neighborhood.

Lakshmana (2008) explained the decadal variations of child population growth in Karnataka state by using census data from 1981-2001. He concluded that during the last two decades there has been drastic change in the growth of child population under age of 6 in the Karnataka. Most of the districts in the southern region have registered negative rate of growth in child population. The growth rate of female child population was absolutely negative in most of the districts of the southern region.

1.3.3 LITERACY

The term literacy is one of the very significant qualitative indicators of social development associated to the economic development. Even today education is the most intrinsic instrument for changing the socio-economic status of an individual and society as a whole. That is why there are number of study on the literacy made by geographers is as under.

Krishan and Shyam (1973) discussed about the progress of female literacy in India, by using district wise data in the year 1951-1971. It was observed that areal variation in female literacy were found related to male literacy, influence of Christianity, degree of urbanization, and age at marriage. Even the literacy shows a wide gap between males and females.

Gosal (1979), gives an account of spatial and temporal patterns of literacy. The author has identified significant contrasts in the literacy rates between urban-rural areas, urban-north and urban-south. The costal areas interior belts which have been explained through historical and ahistorical factors.

Ramotra (1988), attempted the spatial disparity in literacy rates of male-female and rural-urban population of Scheduled Castes in
north western India. It was also investigates disparity between the Scheduled Caste and non Scheduled Caste literacy rates in north-western India.

Gill (1992) analyzed the literacy differentials in Punjab in terms of castes, age groups, rural and urban residence and regions. It was found of duration of availability of educational facilities, and socio-economic accessibility to these institutions emerge as the most important determinants of spatial and social equalities of literacy in Punjab.

Tripathi (1999) discussed about the spatial patterns of literacy in India, using the census data of India. The study examines the Scheduled Caste male-female literacy pattern. The rate of increase of female literacy has been much higher over the last decade than the male literacy rates.

Ramotra (2000) focused literacy and educational attainment and male-female in village Ralegansiddhi district Ahmadnagar. The study examines the caste wise literacy and educational attainment and male-female disparity based on primary data. To measure a disparity index in male-female disparity in literacy David Sopher’s formula has been used. The literacy rate has increased and male-female disparities have declined. It is concluded that literacy is related to other social and economic change of people. Due to economic prosperity and social change just by managing the scare resources in proper way.

Samanta (2003) studies the gender disparity in literacy in West Bengal over the period of 1951-2001. It discusses the temporal changes and regional variation in literacy. It was explains the district wise variations in gender differences.

Sharma (2004) attempted literacy and educational levels in north-east India. He examines in the study the factories behind the low level of literacy and education and their social consequences in the region.

Singh (2005) was carried out the geographical analysis of literacy and education among Scheduled Caste in Uttar Pradesh. It is
observed that the number of Scheduled Caste literates has been increased at vary high rate but the base of Scheduled Caste literates has remained low due to high increasing in population. There is great deal of disparity with in the state as well as in both urban and rural areas. He also noted that the overall Scheduled Castes literacy has generally improved during 1961-1991.

Singh (2006) examined demographic aspects of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in Manipur. The discussion revolves the literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in perhaps lower than the Tribes. It is such today tribes in the state have got through many capacities in India and abroad. And the literacy rate raised up steadily since 1961.

Pant (2007) an attempt has been made and highlight literacy pattern among the Scheduled Tribes population of India. It was also explains regional variations in literacy pattern and gap in male-female among the Scheduled Tribes population in India. It is therefore concluded that the plans for the development of tribal population should be launched at grass root level to reduce the disparity.

Roy and Yadav (2008) made a study of demographic structure of Bijnor District in Uttar Pradesh. It was examines literacy by educational levels and made classification of literates by their educational level. The results obtained can serve as useful input for comprehensive management and planning strategies for Bijnor district in near future as well.

1.3.4 SEX RATIO

Sex ratio is the basic tool for the analysis of the composition of population. A part from its directly influences married persons in a population and birth rate, it also determines the socio-economic and political structure of the population. A several geographers have been made his work on the sex ratio is as follows.

Krishnan and Chandana (1973) explained sex ratio at district level in Haryana’s population and observed the deficiency of
females which was attributable to low sex ratio at the time of birth and higher rate of mortality. There was difference in urban and rural sex ratio, according to state sex ratio is lower than the nation.

Ayyar and Srivastava (1978) carried out the study on sex ratio of urban centers in Madhya Pradesh. It was focused that Scheduled Caste population and the size of urban centers determines on the sex ratio.

Pednekar and Sita (1980) gives an account on sex ratio three thousand settlements in south konkan in the districts of Kulaba and Ratnagiri. The time series account has revealed that sex ratio are increasing in south konkan region due to in migration.

Mitra (1982) gives a state wise account of the female per thousand male in India’s population from 1871-1971. It was observed that the regions for variation in sex ratio in various part of the country, the higher mortality rates, maternal mortality, lack of medical facilities for female and an overall second class citizen of female population.

Siddiqui and Siddiqui (1993) analyzed the regional pattern of distribution of sex composition of population in Deoria district in Uttar Pradesh for the Census years 1971 and 1981 separately. He also describes the spatial changes in sex composition of population during 1971-81. It was found that a vary wide range of variation occurs in regional distribution of sex ratio due to fertility, mortality, and migration.

Gill (2000), discussed in respect of sex ratio differentials in the North West India. He observes that migration patterns play an important part in chiseling out regional patterns of sex ratio in given area. The impact of practice of female feticide has also becomes quite tangible in some parts of the study area in the past about two decades.

Gosal (2001) gives an account on sex composition of India by using 2001 census data. He observed that male selective
migration has been mainly responsible for regional variation in the sex ratio of country's population.

Hassan (2002) analyzed sex ratio of 0-6 year’s population in Haryana. He found that sex ratio of this age group was relatively high in areas which were characterized by higher literacy rate and higher level of urbanization and industrialization. Sex ratio of 0-6 years age group was relatively high among Scheduled Caste than among the non-scheduled castes.

Barah (2002) gives an account on sex composition in Assam by using district wise census data. She attempted to measure and correlate the degree of urbanization with the sex composition in the state. The degree of urbanization is related with the sex composition in the state. The degree of urbanization is found to be more reflective than the other variable areas of the state, which are the centers various secondary and tertiary activities, have attracted a large number of rural people to earn better living due to the socio-economic and cultural reasons. There also have occurred variations of the sex ratio at death.

Singh (2006) discussed the sex ratio of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population in Manipur by using census data from 1931-2001. He observed Manipur has been experiencing a decaling trend of sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The study indicate imbalance structure between males and females, due to socio-economic consequences and also birth, mortality of females.

Roy and Yadav (2008) describes sex structure of Bijnor district in Uttar Pradesh. In the study area the overall sex ratio has been unfavorable to females during 1901-2001. Population growth, rate of marriage and occupational structure are affected by sex ratio. The sex ratio of Bijnor district is comparatively lower than that of state Uttar Pradesh and is also much lower than the total average of India.

Zodage (2008) an attempt has been made on sex ratio in Karvir taluka in Kolhapur district in the Maharashtra state. It is noted that
there is wide variation in sex ratio in Karvir taluka from village to village. The study region recording high sex ratio suffers from poor agriculture and show emigration. There is rise in sex ratio during 1981 to 1991 and decline in sex ratio during 1981-2001.

1.3.5 OCCUPTIONAL STRUCTURE

The study of the economically active population or labour force occupies an important position in the field of population geography. The economic and social development of a nation depends on the number of persons who are economically active, the quality of their work and the regularity of their employment. The work force is divided into various industrial categories. The different type of occupations can be known from the industrial classification in Indian census. The study on the occupational structure was made by many geographer is as under.

Bhardwaj and Harvey (1975) examined a comparative study of occupational structures of Scheduled Caste and general population in Punjab by using district wise data of 1961. It was found that urban and rural both areas most of Scheduled Caste population as a agricultural worker as compare to general population.

Gill (1981) analyzed spatio temporal changes in occupational structure of Hissar district during the period 1951-1971, especially rural population. The study focused that the important changes in occupational structure of rural population due to the development of urban centers.

Singh (1986) discussed about the agriculture population in the Varanasi city region. It was found that the participation ratio of males and females in agriculture. The female participation in this occupation is varying small because under the present social setup woman are rarely allowed to work outside their home. The labour force participation of females depends on among other factors their material status, the number of children born to them, social
costumes, as well as the attitude of society towards female participation in labour force.

Singh (1989) made another study on spatio-temporal changes in urban female working population of Varanasi city region. It was evaluated the spatial and temporal patterns of female workers in 1971-1981, and to assess the impact of socio-economic factors on the female working population in the urban centers of the study region. Literacy, living status, and caste are determinant of the participation of females in the work. The degree of urbanization, industrialization and socio-economic development of the urban centers of the region has great impact on the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes working population in the towns.

Tripathi (1999) an attempt has been made to identify the Scheduled Caste population along with demographic, social and economic characteristics. It was point out the work participation rate of the Scheduled Caste population is higher than the all India average. It may mention that roughly half the number of main workers among the Scheduled Caste work as labours. The general socio-economic condition of the Scheduled Caste population in India has remained vary low.

Tripathi and Tiwari (1995) made a detailed study on occupational characteristics of urban centers in Chhattisgarh region. It was focused the population of rural areas depend on urban centers to satisfy its various needs but most the urban centers are varying weak in providing necessary services to the population concerned. The occupations like household industry, manufacturing, processing services and repairs are actually lacking in all the urban centers, as all are having vary low degree of workers in these occupations.

Singh (2006), made an attempt on a study of demographic aspect of Scheduled Caste and scheduled tribes in Manipur. Their work participation are examined based on census data from 1901-2001. It was found that both castes and tribes recorded as agricultural worker. The work participation in agricultural activities for both
Scheduled Castes and tribes were relatively high engaging above 75 percent in which female workers shared more than male workers.

Roy and Yadav (2008), gives an account of demographic structure of Bijnor district in Uttar Pradesh. It was observed that the study has the problem of full time employment opportunities as well as the population is not such trained and interested to earn their leisure. The percentage of non working population in the study always has been greater than working population. The percentage of working cultivators is higher than any category of worker and percentage of agricultural laborers is increasing from 1961 to 1991, and increasing trend found due to rapid growth of population after 1961 decade.

1.4 CHOISE OF THE STUDY REGION AND TOPIC

The researcher has selected the Satara district as a study region. The selection of the study region is based on the following consideration.

1. In the southern Maharashtra, the study region is relatively well watered and fertile region. It is emerging as an agricultural region. And researcher is interested about geographical analysis of Scheduled Caste population.

2. Population Geography in view of spatial patterns of distribution, density, growth, literacy, sex ratio, occupational structure, rural-urban, male-female of Scheduled Caste population of this region has not been studied yet by geographers.

3. The researcher is the native of the same study region and much familiar with population, climate and physical conditions of the study region.

4. Moreover, the study region is productive and enriches well settlement and development of people.

5. In the study region there is a spatial variation in growth, distribution, density, sex ratio, literacy and occupational structure of Scheduled Caste population.

6. The study region has varied problems relating Scheduled Caste population, which seems to the challenges for researcher and
planners.

7. The geographical analysis of Scheduled Caste population reveals background for solving the problems of development as well as planning.

All these consideration motivated researcher to turn his attention to this region and its pattern of Scheduled Caste population.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

A geographical analysis of Scheduled Caste population in relation to the total population of Satara district is main object of the proposed study. This will be viewed in the light of following objects.

1. To study the geographical set up of study region.
2. To study the distribution of Scheduled Caste population and its density in Satara district.
3. To study the distribution and density of rural-urban Scheduled Caste population and its growth rate.
4. To study the spatial patterns of literacy of Scheduled Caste population.
5. To analyze the changes in distribution of sex ratio and identify the different components of sex ratio of Scheduled Caste.
6. To study the occupational structure by major economical categories especially primary, secondary and tertiary activities of economy of Scheduled Caste population.

1.6 DATA BASE AND INFORMATION

This study is based on the reliable and accurate census data. It is not possible to conduct individual census of the required data from door to door in study region.

The required secondary data will be collected from the following sources.

B) Published records of the Government like.
   1) Socio-economic Review.
   2) Census of Maharashtra.
The required primary data will be collected from the following sources. For the case study of the present socio-economic pattern of Scheduled Castes population in village Gondawale Bk. the data and information will be collected by survey method, interview, discussion and observation by using Questionnaires.

1.7 METHODOLOGY

The geographical study of over 30 years i.e. from 1981-2001 and analysis of Scheduled Caste population including density, distribution, growth, literacy, sex ratio, occupational structure in the study region, because there may be variation from tahsil to tahsils in population characteristics of Scheduled Caste population. In this proposed study, tahsil has been considered as a unit for analysis.

The data thus collected will be processed, analyzed by using different quantitative, statistical techniques. The tables are used to analyses the data. Spatial patterns of growth, distribution, density, literacy, disparity, sex-ratio, population engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary activities of Scheduled Caste in each tahsils have be tabulated in different tables. Different tables are prepared for different aspects.

To calculate the density of population formula will be used.

1. Arithmetic Population Density = Total population / Total Area in sq. Km.
2. Rural Density = Total Rural population / Total Rural Area.
4. Physiological Density = Total population / Gross Cropped Area.

To calculate the growth rate of population formula will be used as given below.

\[ r = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \times 100 \]
Where as, \( r \) = Growth rate of population.
\( \text{Pn} \) = Population in succeeding census.
\( \text{Po} \) = population in previous census.

To calculate the literacy rate formula will be used as given below.

\[
\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{L}{P} \times 100
\]

Where as, \( L \) = Literate population.
\( P \) = Total population.

To measure the disparity index in male-female literacy Sophers ‘Disparity Index’ formula will be used as given below.

\[
\text{DS} = \log \left( \frac{X_2}{X_1} \right) + \log \left( \frac{100 - X_1}{100 - X_2} \right)
\]

Where as, \( X_2 \) = Male population rate.
\( X_1 \) = Female population rate.

To calculate the sex-ratio of population formula will be used as given below.

1. General Sex Ratio = Total female population / Total male population \* 1000.
2. Rural Sex Ratio = Total Rural Female population / Total Rural male population \* 1000
3. Urban Sex Ratio = Total Urban Female population / Total Urban male population \* 1000

To study the occupational structure, the required data has been collected from district census handbook of Satara (1981-2001). The census data provides various categories of workers. For the purpose of analysis the workers, the data have been grouped into three categories, i.e. 1) primary activities, 2) secondary activities and 3) tertiary activities. The census data converted into percentages of workers to total, rural, urban, male and female. The result obtained for the above characteristics of Scheduled Caste by pie diagram, percentages have been converted into degrees.

\[ \text{3.7.1 FIELD WORK} \]

The primary data and information were collected through household scheduled by using interviews in village Gondawale Bk. tahsil Man. The district census handbook and other sources also refer
to look into the changing scenario of this village. During these visits, for the purpose of simplification in analysis discussions were attempted with grampanchayat, co-operative sectors as well as public.

The results obtained for above population characteristics of Scheduled Caste have been used to prepare the maps. To show the density, growth, distribution, literacy, male female disparity, sex-ratio, occupational structure of Scheduled Caste separate maps are prepared. The computed data will be presented with the help of choropleth maps, pie-diagrams, and graphs.

1.8 OUTLINE OF PROPOSED WORK

The proposed research work will divided in nine chapters.

The first chapter will deal with introduction, significance of research work, choice of study area, objective of the study, source of data and information as well as methodology that will be applied, review of literature, and outline of the research work.

The second chapter includes geographical setting of the study region. It covers physiography, drainage, climate, landuse pattern, soils, settlement and transportation.

The third chapter will be devoted to spatial distribution pattern of Scheduled Caste population, density of Scheduled Caste population and it covers rural urban Scheduled Caste population.

The fourth chapter includes general, rural-urban and male-female growth of Scheduled Caste population for the period of 1981-2001 at tahsil level.

The fifth chapter deals with the literacy pattern of rural-urban, male-female of Scheduled Castes population in Satara District and also includes trends of literacy.

The sixth chapter covers the sex composition of Scheduled Caste population. It includes pattern of sex ratio, rural-urban trends and fluctuations in sex ratio.

The seventh chapter will be devoted to occupational structure and classification of workers of Scheduled Caste population.
The chapter eight covers present socio-economic pattern including density, distribution, growth, literacy, sex ratio, and occupational structure of Scheduled Caste population in Gondawale bk. village as a case study.

The Chapter nine highlights summary and conclusions of the entire study.

REFERENCES:

32. Ibid. Pp. 79-95.
33. Ibid. Pp. 96-100.


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