

**Trend of Rural – Urban SC&ST Worker Tahsilwise Change in Main a
Spatial Perspective in Yeotmal District**

Mr. Digambar. N. Mane

Asst. Prof.

& Head Department of Geography,
Mahatma Phule Mahavidyalaya,
Ahmedpur Tq. Ahmedpur, Dist. Latur

Abstract:

The figure relating to the tehsil level decadal variation of male SC and ST population from 2001 to 2011. The study reveals that the male SC and ST Workers show the relationship between the two and it also indicates. The degree of variation in male SC/ST population at different places at different points of time i.e. 2001-2011. The distributional aspect of rural and urban Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Tahsilwise Change in SC Main Workers Percentage in Yeotmal District.

Key Word: has been studied and an attempt has been made to know the decadal variation in rural and urban Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes population Worker Tahsilwise Change in Main and its growth rate have been studied.

Introduction:

Each person in the population is a consumer of goods and services that are available, only some proportion of the population participants in their production. It is obvious that the very young, the very old as well as physically and mentally incapacitated persons are not useful for economic activity. It is therefore, only those who can produce goods and services constitute the manpower of any nation. The economically active population is that part of manpower which actually takes part or tries to take part in the production of goods and services (Shryock, Henery 1971, p.38). The economic and social development of a nation is associated with the number of persons who are economically active, the quality of their work and the regularity of their employment. The size of labour force varies spatially and temporally. Therefore it is influenced by age composition, life expectancy, availability of work and literacy levels. Proportion and quality of economically active population influences the nature and volume of production. Occupational data is an important quality of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is important to study working class of these people. Yeotmal district provides background for formulating the pattern of socio-economic and working system. In 2001 to 2011 for socio-economic development the size of labour force and sex wise participation in different economic activities reveal the natural resource base socio-cultural urbanization, stage of civilization and development of Yeotmal district. Following the table tahsilwise change in SC Main Workers percentage in Yeotmal District.

Objective:

The research paper mainly focuses on the important SC& ST worker in yeotmal district. This is paper in mainly based on following objective.

- 1) Rural – Urban SC Worker Tahsilwise Change in Main Tahsilwise Change in Yeotmal District.
- 2) Rural – Urban ST Worker Tahsilwise Change in Main Tahsilwise Change in Yeotmal District.

Methodology:

The Primary and Secondary data have been used for the research paper. The questionnaire has been prepared to collect the data. The Statistical Method has been used for Calculation. The Cartographic technique has been also used to represent the data. Census of India, Maharashtra state series

- 1) 2001 to 2011 Yeotmal district census handbook.
- 2) Socio-Economic Abstract in Yeotmal District,
- 3) Computed by the Researcher.

Primary Data:

The Primary data has been collected from Yeotmal by filling up the questionnaires'.by Random Sample Method.

Secondary Data:

Secondary data which is necessary is collected From, Magazines, newspaper and other related books are also referred to get secondary in formation.

Analysis:

Table No. 1.1: Tahsilwise Change in SC Main Workers Percentage in Yeotmal District.

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Area	2001	2011	Vol. of Change
1	Ner	Total	40.89	33.69	-7.20
		Rural	41.13	34.77	-6.36
		Urban	31.98	22.19	-9.79
2	Babhulgaon	Total	45.09	33.15	-11.94
		Rural	46.72	35.12	-11.60
		Urban	30.90	24.49	-6.41
3	Kalamb	Total	40.60	37.60	-3.00
		Rural	43.70	35.38	-8.32
		Urban	27.30	29.42	2.12
4	Yeotmal	Total	39.45	28.28	-11.17
		Rural	47.55	34.01	-13.54
		Urban	25.92	23.05	-2.87
5	Darwha	Total	53.28	37.56	-15.72
		Rural	54.81	38.04	-16.77
		Urban	30.72	30.42	-0.30
6	Digras	Total	48.98	35.73	-13.25
		Rural	51.87	37.08	-14.79
		Urban	37.57	29.36	-8.21
7	Pusad	Total	48.55	35.18	-13.37
		Rural	49.27	35.38	-13.89
		Urban	38.77	29.67	-9.10
8	Umarkhed	Total	45.85	40.77	-5.08
		Rural	47.24	41.49	-5.75
		Urban	30.16	29.30	-0.86
9	Mahagaon	Total	38.41	26.12	-12.29
		Rural	40.12	33.15	-6.97
		Urban	25.18	21.10	-4.08
10	Arni	Total	41.38	29.12	-12.26
		Rural	44.73	33.38	-11.35
		Urban	26.25	23.19	-3.06
11	Ghatanji	Total	45.89	34.18	-11.71
		Rural	50.12	40.19	-9.93
		Urban	30.75	25.07	-5.68

12	Kelapur	Total	35.98	25.65	-10.33
		Rural	39.72	32.83	-6.89
		Urban	31.29	24.10	-7.19
13	Ralegaon	Total	36.98	29.66	-7.32
		Rural	40.07	30.80	-9.27
		Urban	30.52	20.54	-9.98
14	Maregaon	Total	37.18	31.65	-5.53
		Rural	42.19	32.01	-10.18
		Urban	32.75	22.18	-10.57
15	ZariJamani	Total	40.06	34.78	-5.28
		Rural	41.31	36.76	-4.55
		Urban	31.92	24.10	-7.82
16	Wani	Total	49.34	37.62	-11.72
		Rural	50.20	35.60	-14.60
		Urban	38.77	34.02	-4.75
Average Total District	Total	42.99	33.17	-9.82	
	Rural	48.40	35.37	-13.03	
	Urban	31.29	25.76	-5.53	

Source: 1) Census of India, Maharashtra State series II, 2001 to 2011, Yeotmal District Census Handbook.2) Socio-Economic Abstract in Yeotmal District, 3) Computed by the Researcher.

The scheduled castes labor people in 2001 to 2011. Considering the above period accounts, their working participation rate of total main workers was 42.99% and the total marginal workers were 8.52%, in rural areas 48.40% were the main workers, 9.82% were rural marginal workers. And the main urban workers were 31.29% and the marginal urban workers were 4.61% in 2001.

Comparatively of the above workers, the district average workers participating qualify or rate was recorded total main workers was 33.17% and the total marginal workers were 10.44%, in rural areas 35.37% were the main workers, 11.31% were rural marginal workers. And the main urban workers were 25.76% and the marginal urban workers were 5.58% in 2011.

The total working population studied in Yeotmal district, it was found that the Scheduled Castes main workers are low in rate and the marginal workers are high. As per the 2011 reports, that period give the above information.

According to Table No. 1.1, it is seen that the Scheduled Caste main workers percentage decreased in 2011. There were remarkable ups and downs in the Scheduled Caste main workers population. The growth rate sharply declined during 2001 to 2011, the rate decreased by many tahsils of Yeotmal district but overall average of the district it is increase in total, rural and urban i.e. 33.17%, 35.37% and 25.76% respectively.

While considering rural areas of the district Darwhatahsil occupied the first rank 54.81% and Kelapur tahsil occupied the last rank with 39.72% in respect of main workers participants' rate. The proportion of main workers in rural areas was above the district rural average 43.70%, Darwha 54.81%, Digra 51.87%, Wani 50.20%, Ghatanji 50.12%, Pusad 49.27%, Yeotmal 47.55%, Umarched 47.20%, Babhulgaon 46.72% and Arni 44.73%. There is disparity between the main workers in proportion and ratio. Among the rural and males were high and females were low. It was less in urban areas of tahsils and high in rural areas.

Considering the participation of main workers through urban areas in district the Scheduled Castes was 31.29% in 2001 as against the district average was 25.76% in 2011 compared to the total district average. The proportion in all tahsils are below the district urban average of main workers and high proportion in 2001 of Ner, Babhulgaon, Darwha, Digra, Pusad, Umarched, Ghatanji, Kelapur, Maregaon, Zari -Jamani and Wani tahsils.

The females in rural areas were economically more active than that in urban areas. Generally, rural areas offer more opportunities for men and women to work in the sphere of primary activities like agriculture, animal husbandry etc. and mechanization has not made significant use in the rural agricultural economy. The per capita income is comparatively low in view of the labour intensive nature of the women were required to operations, like sowing, harvesting which were to be carried out in short span of time covering large area in each tahsils.

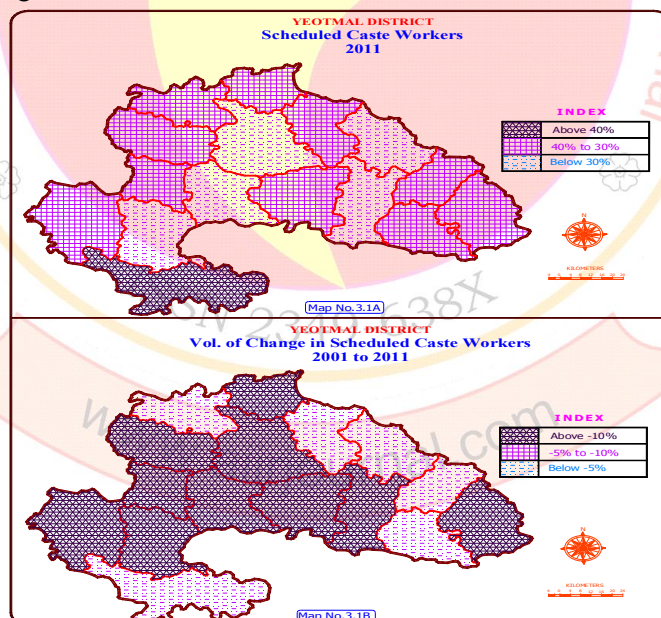
Accordingly in the period of 2011 the Scheduled Castes main workers participation was 33.17%, in rural areas 35.37% and in urban areas 25.76%. Comparatively, district average work participation total rate was low in this year.

The average of main workers had become less as compared to total district average work participation rate. It was also observed that in the rural areas high work participation rate was in Umarkhedtahsil 41.49% and the lowest work participation rate was in Maregaontahsil i.e. 32.01% as per the 2011. In urban areas the work participation rate was high in Wanitahsil (34.02%) and the lowest work participation rate of main workers was in Ralegaontahsil (20.54%).

In Yeotmal district it was found that main workers ratio was high through the rural areas as well as it was found low in urban areas. One more important issue was that where the companies, factories as well as textile mills, industries are available there the proportion developed a lot. On the contrary where the land was fertile, good yielding, there also some working class settled so as to earn for their livelihood and for their children expenses about education and so as to make both ends meet. So the proportion of this class, it was high in rural areas due to local facilities.

In this way later on the working class among Scheduled Castes, who were engaged in traditional bound work, they themselves participated in all round activities or in all the fields of job, employment as well as tried to enjoy government schemes. Compared to 2001 this percentage of main workers increased at the time of 2011.

Map No. 1.1 A and B Change in scheduled Caste Workers 2001 to 2011



The total Scheduled Castes main workers participation rate was negative i.e. -13.03% in rural areas, - 5.53% in urban areas as compared to district average total work participation rate was low in this year. In this survey it was found that as compared to the total district average, the proportion of main workers become low.

The Map No. 1.1 A and B clearly shows that the above 10% negative change was found in Babhulgaon, Yeotmal, Darwha, Digras, Pusad, Mahagaon, Arni, Ghatanji, Kelapur and Wanitahsils whereas 5

to 10% negative change was observed in Ner, Umarkhed, Ralegaon, Maregaon and ZariJamanitahsils. Below 5% negative change was noticed in only Kalambtahsil. This percentage of low and high found in rural as well as urban areas.

In the following table tahsilwise change in SC marginal workers percentage in Yeotmal District.

Table No. 1.2: Tahsilwise Change in ST Main Workers Percentage in Yeotmal District

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Area	2001	2011	Vol. of Change
1	Ner	Total	20.45	15.24	-5.21
		Rural	31.45	24.78	-6.67
		Urban	12.54	10.56	-1.98
2	Babhulgaon	Total	38.70	30.34	-8.36
		Rural	47.12	36.68	-10.44
		Urban	26.66	23.55	-3.11
3	Kalamb	Total	53.51	42.00	-11.51
		Rural	53.80	42.28	-11.52
		Urban	43.19	22.24	-20.95
4	Yeotmal	Total	50.45	40.21	-10.24
		Rural	50.94	40.41	-10.53
		Urban	37.80	31.64	-6.16
5	Darwha	Total	47.38	39.18	-8.20
		Rural	47.60	39.62	-7.98
		Urban	33.23	21.61	-11.62
6	Digras	Total	47.32	36.70	-10.62
		Rural	48.59	38.04	-10.55
		Urban	13.19	32.80	19.61
7	Pusad	Total	45.29	29.81	-15.48
		Rural	46.76	31.84	-14.92
		Urban	40.18	23.07	-17.11
8	Umarkhed	Total	38.34	33.32	-5.02
		Rural	39.44	34.29	-5.15
		Urban	28.73	26.67	-2.06
9	Mahagaon	Total	35.42	24.23	-11.19
		Rural	39.45	31.78	-7.67
		Urban	24.10	19.45	-4.65
10	Arni	Total	37.89	24.56	-13.33
		Rural	41.85	29.78	-12.07
		Urban	19.78	18.78	-1.00
		Total	34.74	24.10	-10.64

11	Ghatanji	Rural	41.98	32.83	-9.15
		Urban	24.78	20.54	-4.24
12	Kelapur	Total	36.87	32.87	-4.00
		Rural	39.04	30.87	-8.17
		Urban	25.78	22.18	-3.60
13	Ralegaon	Total	36.98	29.66	-7.32
		Rural	40.07	30.80	-9.27
		Urban	30.52	20.54	-9.98
14	Maregaon	Total	31.85	24.87	-6.98
		Rural	37.89	32.01	-5.88
		Urban	22.14	18.45	-3.69
15	Zari-Jamani	Total	40.06	34.78	-5.28
		Rural	41.31	36.76	-4.55
		Urban	31.92	24.10	-7.82
16	Wani	Total	40.93	34.06	-6.87
		Rural	41.05	34.50	-6.55
		Urban	31.07	25.00	-6.07
Average Total Distirct		Total	39.76	35.41	-5.19
		Rural	43.02	34.20	-9.50
		Urban	27.85	22.57	-4.73

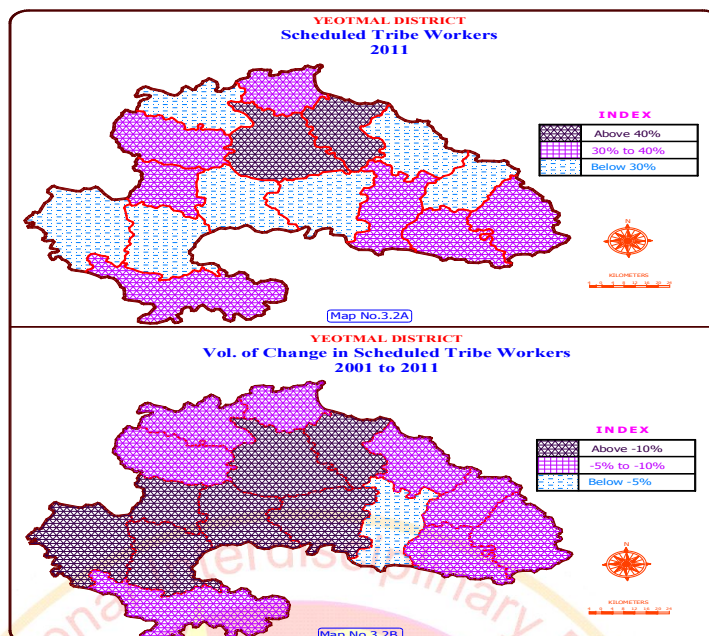
Source: 1) Census of India, Maharashtra State Series II 2001 to 2011 Yeotmal District Census Handbook. 2) Socio-Economic Abstract in Yeotmal District, 3) Computed by the Researcher.

As compared to total Scheduled Tribes main workers was 39.76%, in rural areas 43.02% and in urban area 22.57% in 2001.

It is seen that Scheduled Castes ratio is more as compared to Scheduled Tribe's percentage. Because they people were engaged in traditional different occupation such as working in forest, wood cutting, making mats, collecting honey in the forest. They ate roots, bulbs, fruits and flesh of animals. There was illiteracy in the case of these people especially.

In 2001, Yeotmal districts Scheduled Tribe percentage of total main workers is above 50% was observed in Kalamb and Yeotmal tahsils whereas 40 to 50% was noticed in Darwha, Digras, Pusad, Zari-Jamani and Wanitahsils and below 40% Scheduled Tribe main workers percentage was registered in Ner, Babhulgaon, Umarched, Mahagaon, Arni, Ghatanji, Kelapur, Ralegaon and Maregaon tahsils. It was observed after, tahsilwise study, the proportion in 2011 Scheduled Tribes main workers percentage was high (Above 40%) in same tahsils found in 2001.

Map No. 1.2 A and B Change in Scheduled Tribe Workers 2001 to 2011



Also 30 to 40% Scheduled Tribes main workers percentage was confined in Babhulgaon, Darwha, Digras, Umarkhed, Kelapur, Zari-Jamani and Wani tahsils whereas below 30% Scheduled Tribes percentage was found in Ner, Pusad, Mahagaon, Arni, Ghatanji, Ralegaon and Maregaon tahsils

Table No. 1.1 and Map No. 1.1 B shows tahsilwise analysis of volume of change in total Scheduled Tribes percentage in Yeotmal district.

Above 10% negative change of total scheduled tribe main workers percentage was observed in Kalamb, Yeotmal, Digras, Pusad, Mahagaon, Arni, Ghatanji tahsils during the year 2001-2011. Whereas 5 to 10% negative change of total Scheduled Tribes main workers percentage was noticed in Ner, Babhulgaon, Darwha, Umarkhed, Ralegaon, Maregaon, Zari-Jamani and Wani tahsils and below 5% negative change was found in only one tahsil i.e. Kelapur.

It was observed after; tahsilwise study the proportion in rural areas was highest in Kalamb 53.80%, Yeotmal 50.94%. These tahsils percentage is high in rural areas. The rural areas having lowest percentage below 40% in Ner, Umarkhed, Mahagaon, Kelapur and Maregaon tahsils and the urban areas highest percentages above 40% in Kalamb and Pusad tahsils and the lowest percentage in Ner, Babhulgaon, Digras, Umarkhed, Mahagaon, Arni, Ghatanji, Kelapur, Maregaon and Zari-Jamani tahsils. The percentage of these people was distributed in urban, however in rural areas also.

As per the total numbering of 2011, the total Scheduled Tribes percentage was 35.41%, in rural areas was 34.20% and in urban areas 22.57% as compared to total district main workers in 2001 it is lowest on the contrary Scheduled Tribes main workers percentage. These people were lack of knowledge and they were not interest in engaged in other services and other economic activities and some other sources.

The study of rural areas indicated the ratio of 2001's map and also at the time of 2011 the majority of working class was more in rural areas and low in the urban areas. The volume of change in total average ratio of year 2001 to 2011, it was become very low for the scheduled tribes not only the rural areas but also in the urban areas.

Following table shows that the Scheduled Tribes marginal workers percentage in 2011. Tahsilwise change in ST marginal workers percentage in Yeotmal district has been noted.

Conclusion

That Scheduled Caste main workers percentage decreased in 2011. There were remarkable ups and downs in the Scheduled Caste main workers population. The growth rate sharply declined during 2001 to 2011, the rate decreased by many tahsils of Yeotmal district but overall average of the district it is increase in total, rural and urban i.e. 33.17%, 35.37% and 25.76% respectively. While considering rural areas of the district Darwhatahsil occupied the first rank 54.81% and Kelapurtahsil occupied the last rank with 39.72% in respect of main workers participants' rate. The proportion of main workers in rural areas was above the district rural average 43.70%, Darwha 54.81%, Digras 51.87%, Wani 50.20%, Ghatanji 50.12%, Pusad 49.27%, Yeotmal 47.55%, Umarched 47.20%, Babhulgaon 46.72% and Arni 44.73%. There is disparity between the main workers in proportion and ratio. Among the rural and males were high and females were low. It was less in urban areas of tahsils and high in rural areas. 1.1 A and B clearly shows that the above 10% negative change was found in Babhulgaon, Yeotmal, Darwha, Digras, Pusad, Mahagaon, Arni, Ghatanji, Kelapur and Wanitahsils whereas 5 to 10% negative change was observed in Ner, Umarched, Ralegaon, Maregaon and ZariJamanitahsils. Below 5% negative change was noticed in only Kalambtahsil. This percentage of low and high found in rural as well as urban areas.

As compared to total Scheduled Tribes main workers was 39.76%, in rural areas 43.02% and in urban area 22.57% in 2001.

In 2001, Yeotmal districts Scheduled Tribe percentage of total main workers is above 50% was observed in Kalamb and Yeotmaltahsils whereas 40 to 50% was noticed in Darwha, Digras, Pusad, Zari-Jamani and Wanitahsils and below 40% Scheduled Tribe main workers percentage was registered in Ner, Babhulgaon, Umarched, Mahagaon, Arni, Ghatanji, Kelapur, Ralegaon and Maregaon tahsils. It was observed after, tahsilwise study, the proportion in 2011 Scheduled Tribes main workers percentage was high (Above 40%) in same tahsils found in 2001.

As per the total numbering of 2011, the total Scheduled Tribes percentage was 35.41%, in rural areas was 34.20% and in urban areas 22.57% as compared to total district main workers in 2001 it is lowest on the contrary Scheduled Tribes main workers percentage. These people were lack of knowledge and they were not interest in engaged in other services and other economic activities and some other sources.

The study of rural areas indicated the ratio of 2001's map and also at the time of 2011 the majority of working class was more in rural areas and low in the urban areas. The volume of change in total average ratio of year 2001 to 2011, it was become very low for the scheduled tribes not only the rural areas but also in the urban areas.

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