

# A Geographical Study of Economic Condition of Schedule Cast (Sc) Population in Anjani River Basin of Erandol Taluka, Jalgaon District (M.S.)”



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## Abstract

The paper presents the development status of sc in Anjani river basin of Erandol taluka, Jalgaon district, their problems and prospects from the inclusive growth and human development perspectives. It presents the prevailing situation in respect of schedule cast (sc) their level of backwardness with respect to parameters such as income, land ownership, health indicators, educational attainments, access to basic infrastructure and basic amenities in the Anjani river basin of Erandol taluka, Jalgaon district. The analysis indicates that although there has been progress on many development indicators across these sc communities in the taluka, they still lagged behind the 'other' social groups. The study of economic condition of any sets of population reflects the true image of standard of life, social and economic progress of the population under study. The word related dispersion of populace is regularly specified as a target foundation to gap nations in the middle of created and immature. Undoubtedly it is a helpful foundation in the meantime from the perspective of systematic meticulousness, it is not totally dependable. Many physical and cultural aspects influence the economic condition of the population. Schedule Cast (SC) population in India is educationally, socially, politically and especially economically is very backward as compared to the other religious minority population of the India. In Anjani River Basin of Jalgaon district also the same economic condition of the Schedule Cast (SC), means economically Schedule Cast (SC) economic condition is not good in Anjani River Basin of Jalgaon district. 36.33% Schedule Cast (SC) population in rural areas were under below poverty line; around 60.32% population had 10000 to 50,000 annual incomes.

**Keywords:** Standard of Life, Below Poverty Line, Census, Well-Being, Dispersion, Development, Deprivation.

## Introduction

Erandol was known as "Ek Chakra Nagari" in the time of the Pandavas. Erandol is situated near the Anjani River, Girna River tributary, India Tapi valley of the Deccan Plateau, between the Satpura hills and Ajanta hills. It has an average elevation of 227 metres (744 feet). The Anjani River passes through the town, and the Anjani Dam lies nearby. Erandol shares borders with the talukas of Dharangaon, Pachora, Bhadgaon. National Highway 6, which connects Mumbai and Nagpur, links Erandol with Dhule to the west and Jalgaon to the east. The nearest railway station is Dharangaon on the Surat Line, about 12 km away, and Mhaswad on the Mumbai Line, about 14 km away.

Out of total population, 11,705 were engaged in work or business activity. Of this 8,371 were males while 3,334 were females. In census survey, worker is defined as person who does business, job, service, and cultivator and labour activity. Of total 11705 working population, 89.07% were engaged in Main Work while 10.93% of total workers were engaged in Marginal Work. Erandol Taluka of Jalgaon district has total population of 166,521 as per the Census 2011. Out of which 86,304 are males while 80,217 are females. In 2011 there were total 35,227 families residing in Erandol Taluka. The Average Sex Ratio of Erandol Taluka is 929. As per Census 2011 out of total population, 18.7% people lives in Urban areas while 81.3% lives in the Rural areas. The average literacy rate in urban areas is 76.7% while that in the rural areas is

73.5%. Also the Sex Ratio of Urban areas in Erandol Taluka is 942 while that of Rural areas is 927.

Occupational structure of a country depends upon a number of socio, cultural, economical, technological and geographical factors of that region, development of productive forces, specialization, and availability of natural resources and level of per capita income are somewhat more important. The occupational distribution of population is often stated as an objective criterion to divide countries between developed and underdeveloped. It is wildly thought that the country, which provides employment in the primary sector to a greater amount of labour force are underdeveloped. This concept has definitely an objective basis. Most of the poor countries are essentially agricultural and even if some industries have been established in these countries, their impact is yet to be felt on the socio-economic life of the people India, China, Pakistan, Nepal etc. fall in this category (Mishra and Puri, 1998)<sup>1</sup>. Up till now, one can realize that the word related occupational structure of a society is the result of various personally related elements, for example, agricultural improvement, industrialization and human advancement. At the point when the essential assets are used on a business scale, it creates expansion of occupational structure, as indicated by that, if the agricultural stayed at subsistence level, there is very

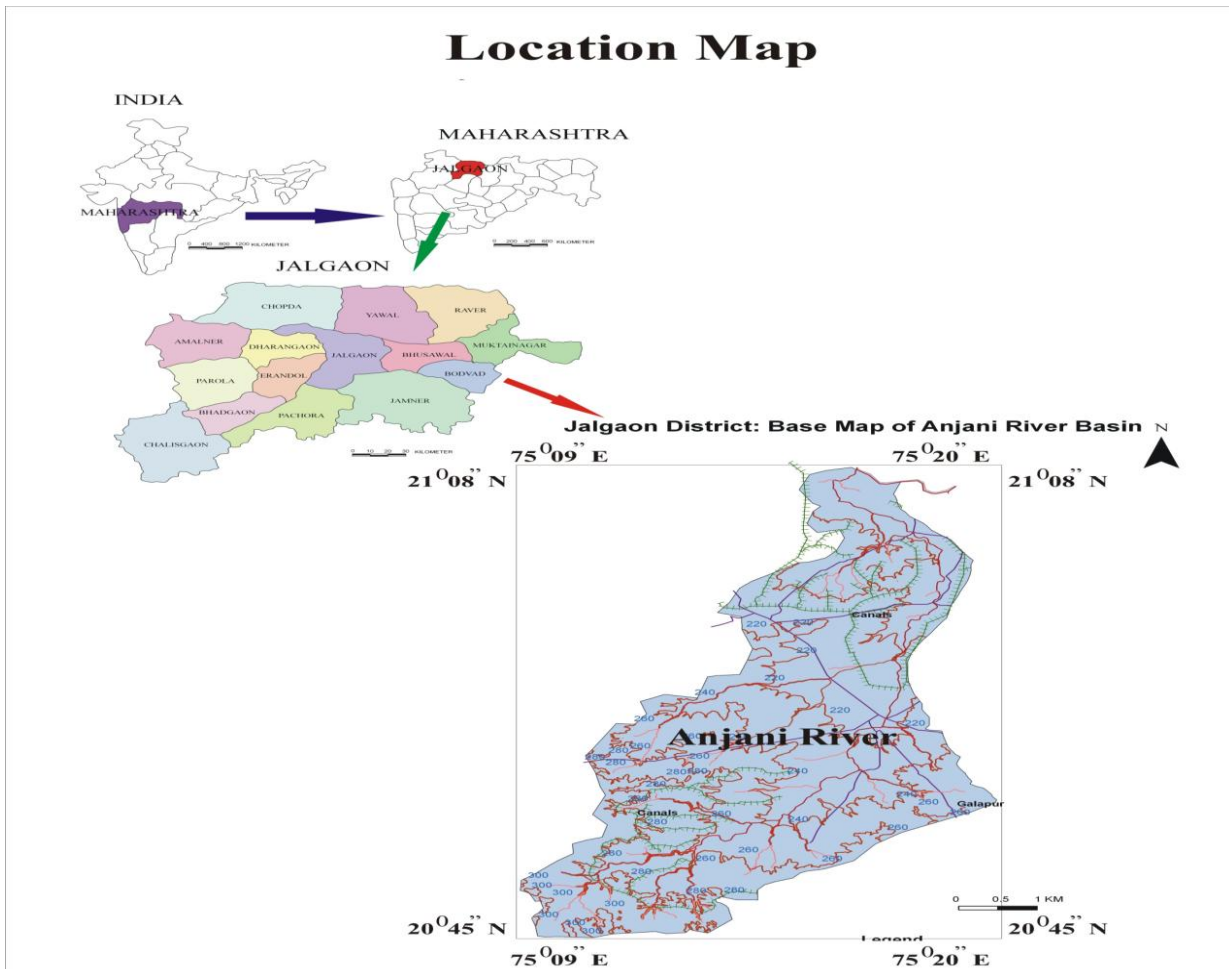
little enhancement of occupations. The expansion process gets further inputs from industrialization since industrialization produces an assortment of occupations. Advancement in science and innovation presents a component of specialization in the occupational organization by making very specific sort of occupations. Every one of these advancements together breed another urban society, which is more administration arranged. It adjusts the occupational structure considerably. (Chandna, 1986)<sup>4</sup>.

### Study Area

Anjani River is tributary of Girna River which is itself a major tributary of Tapi river in the part of Maharashtra state, India. Anjani River originates near Titvi village at an altitude of 325m. in Bhalgaon Tehsil of Jalgaon District. Its coordinate is 75°09'E - 75°20'E Longitude. and 21°08'N - 21°08'N Latitude. Erandol taluka length of the Anjani River 27 Kilometer. The catchments areas of the Erandol taluka Anjani Basin Covers 200.27 sq.Km.. The average annual rain fall in the catchment area up to 700mm. Anjani River is oriented in south direction

### Erandol taluka Anjani river Basin Villages

Umbræ, Malkheda, Aadgaon & Aadgaontanda, Kasoda, Pharkande, Nandkhurda Bk., Khadke Sim, Khadke Khurde, , Sonbrdi, Hanumanthkhede Bk, Hanumanthkhede Majare. Dharagir Erandol, Vikharan



**Objective**

The objective of this research paper is to study the economic condition of schedule cast (sc) population in Anjani river basin of Erandol taluka, Jalgaon district (m.s.)

**Research Methodology**

A per Census 2011, out of total 33 inhabited Villages in Anjani river basin of Erandol taluka, Jalgaon District. 33 villages having predominant schedule cast (sc) population were selected for the primary data collection. The primary data was collected by door to door interview technique with the help of standard questionnaire. The primary data was collected by using random sampling method. 67% schedule cast (sc) households were randomly surveyed in the rural areas of selected village in Anjani river basin of Erandol taluka, Jalgaon district. After collection of primary data, it was processed, tabulated and compiled then same has been represented by cartographic techniques.

**Hypothesis**

1. Economic condition of schedule cast (sc) population is not well in Anjani river basin of Erandol taluka, of Jalgaon district.

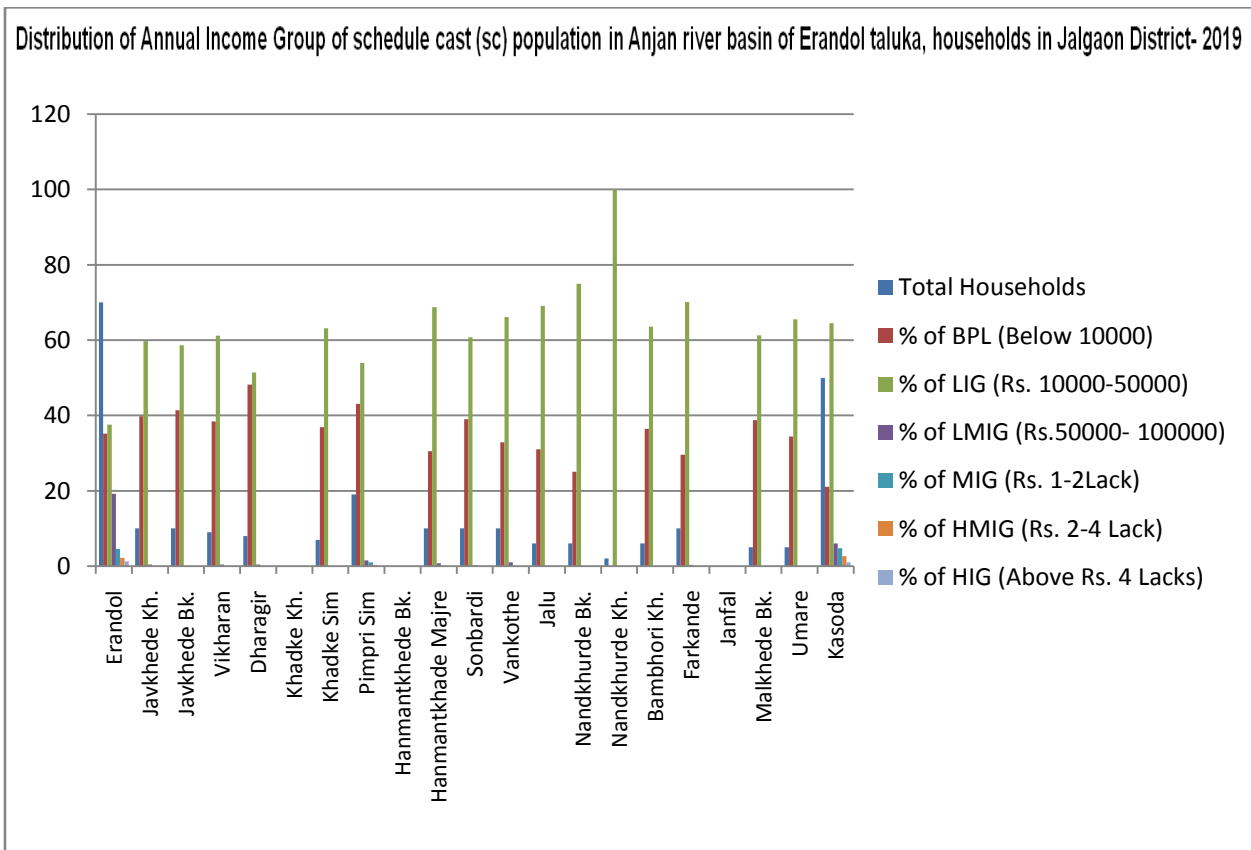
2. There are uneven economic conditions among schedule cast (sc) population is not well in Anjani river basin of Erandol taluka, of Jalgaon district.

**Results and Discussion**

The main factor of income refers to wages, salaries, profits, rentals, remittances and any flow of earnings received. Income is also the form of unemployment or workers compensation, social security, pensions, interests or dividends, royalties, trusts, alimony, or other governmental, public, or family financial assistance. To analyze income groups of Erandol taluka schedule cast (sc) Population, extensive field survey was conducted in the mostly rural areas in Anjani River catchment area of Erandol taluka, Jalgaon District. The total 492 households schedule cast (sc) population in Anjani river basin of Erandol taluka, of Jalgaon district. was surveyed in the rural and backward areas of District. In Jalgaon District, there are six income groups are created according their annual income like, Below Poverty Line Group (Below Rs. 10,000), Lower Income Group (Rs. 10,000 to 50,000), Lower Middle Income Group (Rs. 50,000 to 1,00,000), Middle Income Group (Rs. 1,00,000 to 2,00,000), Higher Middle Income Group (Rs. 2,00,000 to 4,00,000) and Higher Income Group (Above Rs. 4,00,000).

**Distribution of Annual Income Group of schedule cast (sc) population in Anjan river basin of Erandol taluka, households in Jalgaon District- 2019**

Sr. no	Tahsil	Total Households	% of BPL (Below 10000)	% of LIG (Rs. 10000-50000)	% of LMIG (Rs.50000-100000)	% of MIG (Rs. 1-2Lack)	% of HMIG (Rs. 2-4 Lack)	% of HIG (Above Rs. 4 Lacks)
1	Erandol	668	35.20	37.55	19.17	4.62	2.19	1.27
2	Javkhede Kh.	49	39.78	59.76	00.46	0	0	0
3	Javkhede Bk.	28	41.37	58.63	0	0	0	0
4	Vikharan	46	38.38	61.19	00.43	0	0	0
5	Dharagir	24	48.20	51.39	00.41	0	0	0
6	Khadke Sim	31	36.87	63.13	0	0	0	0
7	Pimpri Sim	61	43.13	54.00	1.55	1.00	00.32	0
8	Hanmantkhade Majre	04	30.50	68.75	00.75	0	0	0
9	Sonbardi	24	38.97	60.76	00.27	0	0	0
10	Vankothe	27	32.85	66.14	1.01	0	0	0
11	Jalu	09	30.98	69.11	0	0	0	0
12	Nandkhurde Bk.	27	25.05	74.95	0	0	0	0
13	Nandkhurde Kh.	05	0	100.00	0	0	0	0
14	Bambhori Kh.	31	36.45	63.55	0	0	0	0
15	Farkande	30	29.58	70.12	0.3	0	0	0
16	Malkhede Bk.	08	38.73	61.27	0	0	0	0
17	Umare	06	34.44	65.56	0	0	0	0
18	Kasoda	309	21.07	64.50	6.00	4.76	2.67	1.00
		<b>1421</b>	<b>36.33</b>	<b>60.32</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.16</b>



At a glance Table, 1 reveals that as per primary data collected (2019) schedule cast (sc) population in Anjani river basin of Erandol taluka, of Jalgaon district, it had average 36.33% households was living in Below Poverty Line (Below Rs. 10,000). The higher percentage of rural schedule cast (sc) below poverty line households (Below Rs. 10,000) in comparison to average of the Taluka was in the Villages of Dharagir, Pimpri sim and Javkhede BK which was 48.20%, 43.13% and 41.37% respectively. The lowest was in the villages of Kasoda (21.07%), Nandkhurde (25.05%) and Farkande (29.58%). At Erandol Taluka level, average 60.32% households was living in Lower Income Group (Rs. 10,000 to 50,000),. The higher percentage of rural SC Lower Income Group (Rs. 10,000 to 50,000) in comparison to average of the Taluka was in Nandkhurde kh village (100%), Nandkhurde bk village (74.95%) and in Farkande village (70.12%). And lowest percentage of rural SC Lower Income Group (Rs. 10,000 to 50,000) in comparison to average of the Taluka was in the Villages of Erandol (37.55%), Dharagir (51.39%) and in Pimpri sim (54.00%). At Erandol Taluka level, it had average 2.1% was living at Lower Middle Income Group (Rs. 50,000 to 1,00,000). The higher percentage of rural SC Lower Middle Income Group (Rs. 50,000 to 1,00,000) in comparison to average of the Taluka was in the villages of Erandol (19.17%), Kasoda (6.0%) and in Pimpri sim (1.55%). The lowest percentage of rural SC Lower Middle Income Group (Rs. 50,000 to 1,00,000) in comparison to average of the taluka was in Sonbardi (0.27%), Farkande (0.3%) and in Dharagir

(0.41%). In Erandol taluka, it had average 0.73% households was living in Middle Income Group (Rs. 1,00,000 to 2,00,000).

The higher percentage of rural SC Middle Income Group households in comparison to average of the taluka was in the villages of Erandol and Kasoda which was 2.67 and 2.19 respectively. The lowest Middle Income Group was in the village of Pimpri sim (1.00%), and 15 villages are 0%.

At Erandol taluka, it had average 0.36% households was living in Higher Middle Income Group (Rs. 2,00,000 to 4,00,000). The higher percentage of rural SC Higher Middle Income Group households in comparison to average of the taluka was in the villages of Kasoda (2.67%) and Erandol (2.19%) respectively. The lowest Higher Middle Income Group was in the village Pimpri sim (0.32%). There was no Higher Middle Income Group household found in the villages Umbrae, Malkheda, Farkande, Nandkhurda Bk., Khadke Sim, Khadke Khurde, , Sonbrdi, Hanumanthkhede Bk, Hanumanthkhede Majare. Dharagir Vikharan.

In Erandol taluka level, it had average 0.16% was living at Higher Income Group (Above Rs. 4,00,000). The higher percentage of rural SC Higher Income Group (Above Rs. 4,00,000) in comparison to average of the talukat was in the villages of Erandol (1.27%) and Kasoda (1.00%) and There was no Higher Income Group (Above Rs. 4,00,000) household found in the villages of Umbrae, Malkheda, Farkande, Nandkhurda Bk., Khadke Sim, Khadke Khurde, , Sonbrdi, Hanumanthkhede Bk, Hanumanthkhede Majare. Dharagir, Vikharan.

**Conclusion**

The schedule cast (SC) is one of the significant social groups in Anjani river basin of Erandol taluka, of Jalgaon district. The schedule cast (sc) population in Anjani river basin of Erandol taluka, of Jalgaon district is virtually economically, lagging behind in developmental process as compared to the other religious groups. The level of economic development of schedule cast is not homogeneous throughout the Anjani river basin of Erandol taluka. The majority of schedule cast population is living in sub-standard quality of life having high incidence of poverty, low level of education, low employment opportunity, kaccha households, BPL etc. India has accomplished an impressive transformation in its agricultural sector. India's perspective plan aims to accelerate economic growth and eliminate poverty. Alleviation of poverty will require raising the incomes of the poor particularly the bottom quartiles in both Rural and Urban area. This will require economic growth as well as better distribution of income. It requires greater emphasis and investments in an employment oriented strategy of growth that can raise the incomes of the poor more rapidly.

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