

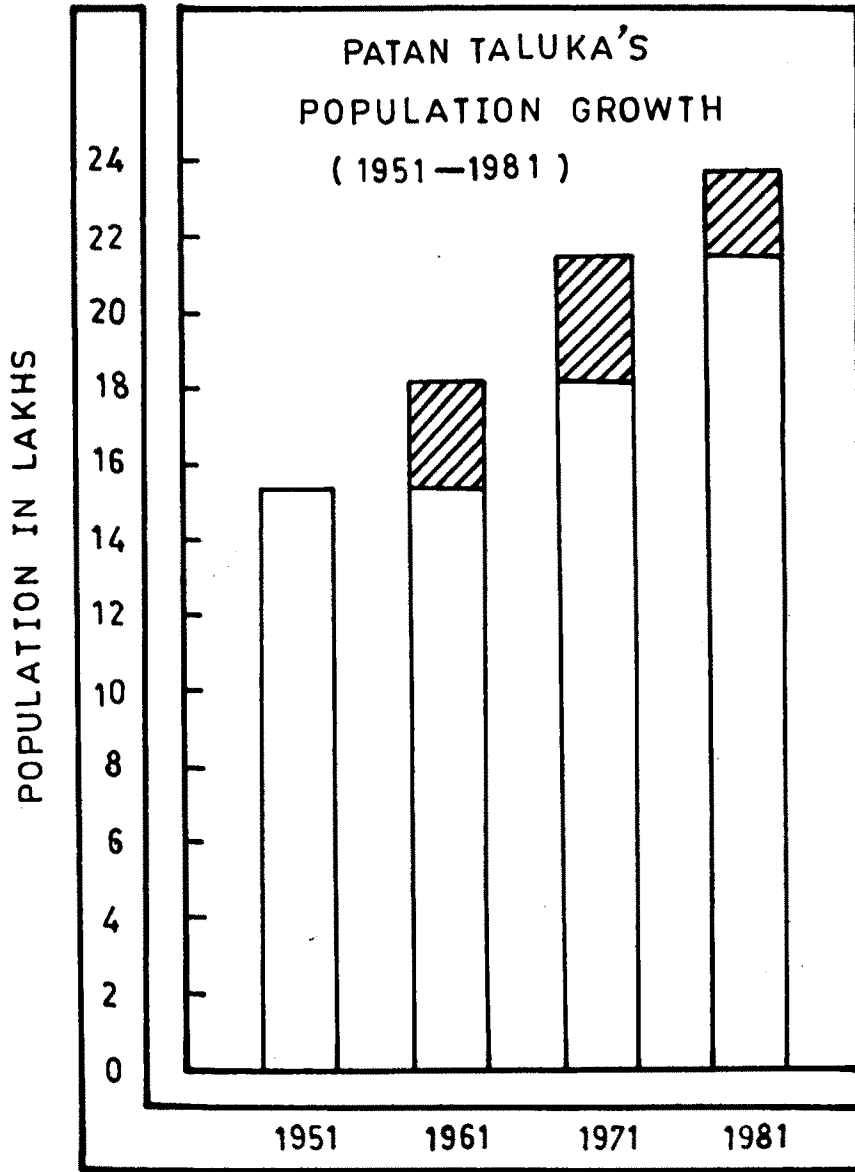
CHAPTER - 4

TRENDS IN THE GROWTH OF POPULATION OF PATAN  
TALUKA

4.1 GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1951

India has a great diversity from region to region in geographical, social and economic conditions. The impact of these socio-economic differences on the process of population growth remains concealed. When trends at the national level alone are considered. Population growth refers to the total increase in population over the existing number during a specific period. Growth in population may be studied in terms of the difference between population at present and population at base year. Therefore, it is important to study the variation in trends in population growth at the region level. A study of changes in absolute population and percentage growth rates of population in Patan taluka can be made from Table 4.1.

At the outset, the absolute population of the taluka increased from 1,46,691 in 1951 to 2,33,265 in 1981, registering an overall increase of 59.01 percent. If the change is viewed from census to census, there has been a decreasing trend in the decadal increase in the absolute number and thereby in the decadal growth rate of the population. Absolute number increased by 33,414 (that is 23.05 percent) between 1951-61, by 27,366 (i.e. 15.16 percent) between 1961-71 and by 25,398 (i.e. 12.22 percent) between



CENSUS DECADES



DECENNIAL GROWTH  
IN POPULATION

Table 4.1

Decennial growth of the population of Patan taluka

Year	Persons	Decadal variation of number	Percentage variation
1951	1,46,691	N.A.	N.A.
1961	1,80,501	+ 33,414	+ 23.05
1971	2,07,867	+ 27,366	+ 15.16
1981	2,33,265	+ 25,398	+ 12.22

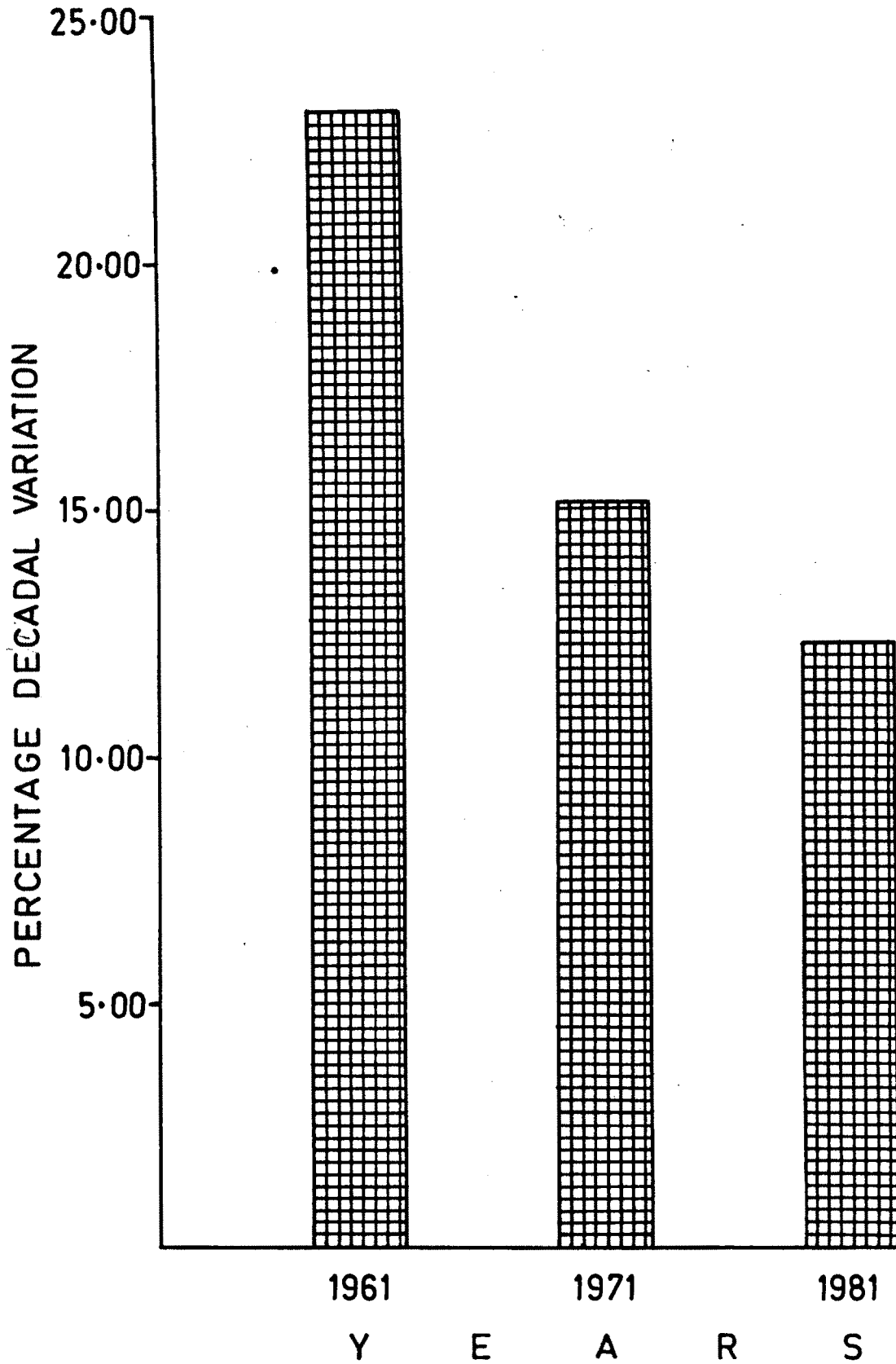
N.A. - Not Available

- Source :
1. Government of India, District Census Handbook - Satara, Census of India 1981, Series-12, Maharashtra Part - II B, 1982.
  2. Government of Maharashtra, Census of India-1951, 1961 and 1971, District Census Handbooks - Satara, 1953, 1963 and 1973.
  3. Government of Maharashtra, Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Satara District 1981-82, District Statistical Office, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay, 1983.

1971-81. Thus, the population of Patan taluka in the post-Independence period has been increasing at a diminishing rate. This experience is rather different from the increasing rate of population growth experienced in some other talukas of satara district as also outside the district.

This is the first demographic glimpse of Patan taluka which is perceived in isolation. Now, it can be viewed in the context of all other talukas of Satara district

# PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION 1961-81



and the district as a whole. Statistical details in this respect are given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2

Talukawise population growth and decennial percentage change in the population of Satara district.

Taluka	Percentage decadal increase in population		
	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81
1. Karad	21.02	23.60	23.03
2. Satara	17.71	25.44	21.93
3. Wai	18.71	19.43	14.48
4. Khandala	31.33	13.88	14.79
5. Phaltan	40.41	33.21	20.03
6. Man	19.09	21.47	20.25
7. Khatav	18.70	13.83	14.19
8. Patan	23.05	15.16	12.22
9. Jaoli	12.67	14.79	14.51
10. Mahabaleshwar	10.18	23.89	20.81
11. Koregaon	20.01	18.45	15.90
Satara district	21.50	20.79	18.02

Source : As per Table 4.1

For Satara district as a whole, importantly a declining percentage increase has been registered over the three decades between 1951-81. Major contributors to this overall trend were ~~Kak~~ Khandala, Phaltan, Khatav, Patan,

Wai and Koregaon talukas. Rest of the talukas exhibited an increasing trend. In this perspective there is a point worth noting about Patan taluka. So far as the decadal percentage increase was concerned, Patan taluka with 23.05 percent increase during 1951-61 was third in rank among all the talukas but with a decline in this percentage to 15.16 percent over 1961-71, it was pushed down to eighth place and further to the lowest rank when 1971-81 percentage increase was 12.22 percent. Another point. Compared to Satara district percentage increase of Patan taluka was more than the district percentage for 1951-61 decade, but for the succeeding two decades, Patan remained below the district percentages. Thus, Patan taluka has emerged as the taluka of Satara district having the least possible increase in its population. Is it a consequence of effective implementation and acceptance of the family welfare programme and/or any other phenomenon prevalent in the taluka? This point will be thrashed out at the appropriate place.

#### 4.2 URBAN-RURAL DIVISION

Population is broadly divisible on the basis of place of residence. It is difficult to understand the population problem of the region without a proper understanding of its social structure. As pattern of inhabitation is an important aspect of social change the discussion of urban-rural population growth is enlightening. India is fundamentally agriculture-based and predominantly rural. For a proper grasp of the problem one has to compare the

rural and urban constituents of population over a period defined by an uniform set of characteristics. The definition of urban or rural population as adopted here, as in most analytical studies, is not sociological but is the one used in the Indian censuses. From census to census the concept of rural and urban areas has not remained the same, but for all practical purposes it does not significantly affect inter-census comparability upto 1951. Comparison is difficult between 1951 and 1961, practically in respect of certain categories of towns.

The picture of Patan taluka in this context is presented in Table 4.3

Table 4.3

Urban-rural composition of the population of Patan taluka.

Year	Total Population	Percentage of Urban population	Percentage of rural population
1951	1,46,691	-	100.00
1961	1,80,501	-	100.00
1971	2,07,867	6.20	93.80
1981	2,33,265	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. - Not Available

Source : As per Table 4.1

Patan taluka appears to be essentially a rural area. Till 1961 census, no place in the taluka attained the status of an urban area and as such the entire population was classified as rural one. The census of 1961 adopted a wider connotation of the term 'urban area'. Eventhough a place is inhabited by less than 10,000 people, but if the main source of living of the majority of the people is other than agriculture, then such a place began to be classified as an urban area, irrespective of the fact whether it had a municipal borough or not. Consequently, in 1971 census, three places in Patan taluka were registered as urban areas, and for the first time Patan taluka had 6.20 percent of its population branded as urban population. Such a break-up of 1981 census was not available with any of the government office at taluka as well as district level. Hence, comments on decadal variation have to be reserved. Eventhen, it can be broadly said that urbanisation process is afoot in the taluka and is likely to gain momentum in future with a structural change in the economy of the taluka.

Position of Patan taluka amidst all the talukas of Satara district can be viewed in the light of the details in Table 4.4.

Satara district, as observed from Table 4.4, has been almost stagnant in its overall distribution of population between urban and rural areas. Rural-urban division has been round-about 86:13 all the while during



Table 4.4

Talukwise rural-urban composition of the population of Satara district (percentage to total population)

Taluka	Rural Population				Urban population			
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1951	1961	1971	1981
1. Karad	80.74	86.57	83.86	85.79	19.26	13.43	16.14	16.21
2. Satara	74.74	74.53	72.31	71.52	25.26	25.47	27.69	28.48
3. Wai	81.75	82.98	83.18	82.78	18.25	17.02	16.82	17.22
4. Khandala	100.00	100.00	96.67	100.00	-	-	3.33	-
5. Phaltan	87.83	86.43	85.65	84.88	12.17	13.57	14.35	15.12
6. Man	89.04	89.53	89.51	89.84	10.96	10.47	10.49	10.16
7. Khatav	90.98	100.00	100.00	100.00	9.12	-	-	-
8. Patan	100.00	100.00	93.80	100.00	-	-	6.20	N.A.
9. Jaoli	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-
10. Mahabaleshwar	53.49	51.76	52.88	51.48	46.51	48.24	47.22	48.52
11. Koregaon	81.21	87.78	87.43	80.52	18.79	12.22	12.57	19.48
Satara District	86.38	88.93	86.85	86.97	13.62	11.07	13.15	13.03

Source : Compiled on the basis of data culled from the sources as per Table 4.1

1951-81. This stagnation in rural-urban composition is visible in case of every taluka of the district. Any change over inter-censal period was only marginal and devoid of any conspicuous percentage increase or decrease. By implication, therefore, urbanisation process in the talukas of Satara district has not made any headway.

Of the eleven talukas, four - Khandala, Khatav, Patan and Jaoli - talukas have its population rural-based. Observation regarding Patan, as said earlier, will depend finally on the availability of the concerned data. From amongst the remaining seven talukas having a part of its population in urban areas, Mahabaleshwar led with a little less than half of its population living in urban places. No other taluka had such a division. Urban population of other talukas in 1981 was as follows : Satara taluka (28.48 percent), Koregaon (19.48 percent), Wai (17.22 percent), Karad (16.21 percent), Phaltan (15.12)percent), and Man (10.16 percent). Compared to all these talukas, Patan remains at much low rank. But if it is presumed that its position of urban population as revealed by 1971 census (6.20 percent) was more or less maintained in 1981 census, also, as observed in case of all other talukas, then Patan taluka would rank eighth in the district after Man taluka in having urban population. Going a step further, one can express an optimism that if efforts of economic transformation of Patan taluka are geared up well, within a decade

or two hence Patan taluka has chances to beat Man taluka in having urban population.

#### 4.3 DENSITY OF POPULATION

The term density of population implies average number of persons living per square kilometre. Density of population of Patan taluka is shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5

Density of population of Patan taluka.

Year	Area in square kilometres	Total population	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population per square kilometre
1951	1330.0	1,46,691	28,325	30,563	110
1961	1330.0	1,80,501	32,791	37,790	136
1971	1330.0	2,07,867	40,227	42,229	156
1981	1330.0	2,33,265	45,338	45,995	175

Source : As per Table 4.1

In the nineteen fifties Patan was not as densely populated as it is in nineteen eighties. According to the 1951 census, Patan taluka with an area of 1330 square kilometres and population of 1,46,691 had 110 persons per square kilometre. This, however, has undergone a change in later years. The density went upto 136 persons in 1961, 156 persons in 1971 and 175 persons in 1981. Hike over

three decades was of 65 persons per kilometre. Importantly, there appears some uniformity in increase in density between 1961-81; it was 20 persons per sq. km. between 1961-71 and 19 persons per sq. km. between 1971-81. Density increase was a result of successive increase in the number of occupied residential houses as also of the households since 1951. In 1961 there were 32,791 occupied residential houses and 37,790 households; the figures rose to 40,227 and 42,229 respectively in 1971 and further to 45,338 and 45,995 respectively in 1981.

Other interesting inferences also can be established with the help of Table 4.5. One is the average number of households per residential house in Patan taluka. Number of households per residential house was 1.07 in 1951, 1.15 in 1961, 1.05 in 1971 and 1.01 in 1981. On the whole, a declining trend prevailed. It implies that people were able to secure independent houses whenever and wherever possible. The ratio declined in spite of absolute increase in population. Thus it is an indication of availability of more housing facilities to the people.

Another point is average number of persons per household. It was 4.80 in 1951, 4.78 in 1961, 4.92 in 1971 and 5.07 in 1981 revealing an increasing trend. Average size of family in Patan taluka has been gradually increasing, eventhough an increase from 4.80 to 5.07 over 30 years was not of an alarming nature.

Now this analysis can be taken a step ahead for a comparison of Patan taluka with other talukas of Satara district with the help of Table 4.6.

Density of population of Satara district shot up from 113 persons per sq. km. in 1951 to 195 persons per sq. km. in 1981. In this process, however, percentage increase per decade registered a declining trend. It increased by 21.23 percent during 1951-61, by 20.43 percent during 1961-71 and by 18.18 percent during 1971-81. Now in comparison with the district, density of population of Patan taluka showed a rapid percentage decline from 23.63 percent over 1951-61 to 12.17 percent over 1971-81. The taluka incremental percentage was slightly higher than the district for 1961-71, but it remained quite lower than the district percentage during 1971-81. From this point, the taluka stood in a better position than the district.

This point is further stressed by the fact that actual density of population per sq. km. of Patan taluka all the while remained below the district average.

Comparing the talukas, Patan taluka ranked fifth in density in 1951 and 1961 and sixth in 1971 and 1981. Karad, Satara, Wai and Koregaon talukas occupied the first four places in that order till 1961. But lateron, Phaltan taluka which ranked next to Patan interchanged its place with Patan taluka. Therefore, Patan taluka was growing

Table 4.6

Talukawise density of population of Satara district

Taluka	Density of population			Percentage increase in density		
	1951	1961	1971	1961	1971	1981
1. Karad	198	235	291	18.68	23.82	23.02
2. Satara	178	200	262	12.36	31.00	22.14
3. Wai	140	176	211	25.71	19.88	14.21
4. Khandala	91	120	137	31.86	14.16	14.59
5. Phaltan	85	119	158	40.00	32.77	20.25
6. Man	58	69	84	18.96	21.73	20.23
7. Khatav	110	118	135	16.36	22.88	14.07
8. Patan	110	136	156	23.63	14.70	12.17
9. Jaoli	80	90	103	1.25	14.44	14.56
10. Mahabaleshwar	90	108	134	20.00	24.07	20.14
11. Koregaon	122	147	174	20.49	18.36	16.09
Satara District	113	137	165	21.33	20.43	18.18

Source : As per Table 4.1

at a speed lesser than the talukas which were posed as industrial, commercial and/or educational centres.

#### 4.4 SEX COMPOSITION

Undoubtedly the classification of population according to sex generally influences the form and tempo of life in any country. Balance between the sexes is an important aspect of population structure. The proportions of men and women in total population of a society have vital bearing in so far as it affects the labour supply through marriage and fecundity.

The sex composition of a population has some demographic and socio-economic implications. The demographic implications result from the relationship between the sex composition and the fertility potential of the population. The socio-economic implications result from the fact that the two sexes differ considerably with respect to their participation in gainful work. The ratio of males to females in a population is to a large extent determined by the ratio of male births to female births and the sex differentials in the past mortality conditions.

Patan taluka exhibits certain peculiarities of its own in this context which can be brought out by using details in Table 4.7.

A noteworthy feature observed from Table 4.7 is changing sex composition of the population of Patan taluka.

Table 4.7

Sex composition of the population of Patan taluka

Year	Total Population	Males		Females	
		Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage
1951	1,46,691	70,463	48.03	76,228	51.96
1961	1,80,501	87,112	48.26	93,389	51.74
1971	2,07,867	99,101	47.67	1,08,766	52.33
1981	2,33,265	1,07,106	45.93	1,26,105	54.07

Source : As per Table 4.1

The number of males and females has increased over the period of three decades under reference. But that of the males was up from 70,463 in 1951 to 1,07,106 in 1981, that is, by 52 percent whereas that of the females shot up from 76,228 in 1951 to 1,26,105 in 1981, that is, by 63.43 percent. This phenomenon would be accounted at a later stage. The fact to be noted at this juncture is that because of higher growth rate of females, the balance in the composition of the taluka population has been increasingly tilting towards female population. Male-female ratio of 48.03 : 51.97 in 1951 altered to 45.91 : 54.09 in 1981. Thus, the gap between the two sex-groups has been consistently widening resulting into a society overwhelmed by female population. It denotes that the number of females remained always high



than the number of males in Patan taluka. The number of females per 1,000 males was 1,082 in 1951; it declined to 1,072 in 1961, but again shot up to 1,098 in 1971 and further to 1,177 in 1981. It is a revelation of out-migration of large number of male population, more so of working population, of Patan taluka. The phenomenon as observed implies increasing tendency towards out-migration. Emigration to Bombay and Pune was larger than intra-district migration of young men. Similar demographic trend has been characteristic with Chiplun, Sangameshwar and Ratnagiri<sup>talukas</sup>/of Ratnagiri district because active males of these talukas usually migrate to industrial cities like Bombay.

Patan taluka is presented in district setting in Table 4.8. The table refers to the number of females per thousand males. It appears that the district as a whole is female dominated for the entire period since 1951 as the number of females per 1000 males was 1051 in 1951, 1048 in 1961, 1037 in 1971 and 1061 in 1981. Decadal variation in this number was not conspicuous but the situation did not change appreciably. District picture has been the outcome of the fact that 8 out of 11 talukas in the district exhibited a similar tendency. Patan taluka is one of them. Moreover, though Karad, Phaltan and Mahabaleshwar talukas had male-predominance, the gap was not very significant. In fact, Karad and Mahabaleshwar talukas had registered excess female population in 1951. Anyway, Satara district continued to

Table 4.8

Talukawise sex ratio of population of Satara district

Taluka	Sex ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)			
	1951	1961	1971	1981
1. Karad	1016	994	979	968
2. Satara	1068	1065	1032	1064
3. Wai	1116	1128	1099	1112
4. Khandala	1066	1024	1044	1041
5. Phaltan	992	982	852	972
6. Man	1017	1017	1006	1039
7. Khatav	1038	1042	1074	1107
8. Patan	1082	1072	1098	1177
9. Jaoli	1002	1211	1189	1232
10. Mahabaleshwar	1031	989	998	941
11. Koregaon	1055	1063	1056	1099
Satara District	1051	1048	1037	1061

Source : As per Table 4.1

rely on out-migration of its male population for want of enough employment opportunities within the district. In this respect, Satara district stands in good comparison with Ratnagiri district which is foremost in Maharashtra State in emigration of its male population and thereby female predominance; Satara district stands second in this respect.

Coming to Patan taluka. In having excess of female population, Patan taluka remained one among the top three talukas, changing its position from decade to decade. With 1,082 females per 1000 males in 1951, Patan taluka was at the top. When the number came down to 1,072 in 1961, the taluka was relegated to the third position, next only to Jaoli and Wai talukas and it was maintained in 1971 eventhough the number went up to 1,098. The 1981 census revealed a noteworthy rise in the female population (1177) so that the taluka rose up to second place next to Jaoli taluka pushing wai taluka down to the third place. Considerable mobility of its active male population to places outside not only Patan taluka but Satara district can thus be noted as a salient feature of the population of the taluka having its strong bearing on the observed declining percentage increases in the absolute population from census to census. In other words, falling rate of population increase was in consonance with rising rate of emigration of male population of the taluka.

#### 4.5 LITERACY

Literacy level is an important characteristic of population. The quality of population can be judged from life expectancy, the level of literacy and the level of technical training attained by the people. Literacy was defined in the census as the ability of a person to both read and write in any language. Literacy rates of the sexes

from 1951 to 1981 in Patan taluka are given in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9

Literacy in Patan Taluka

(in percentages).

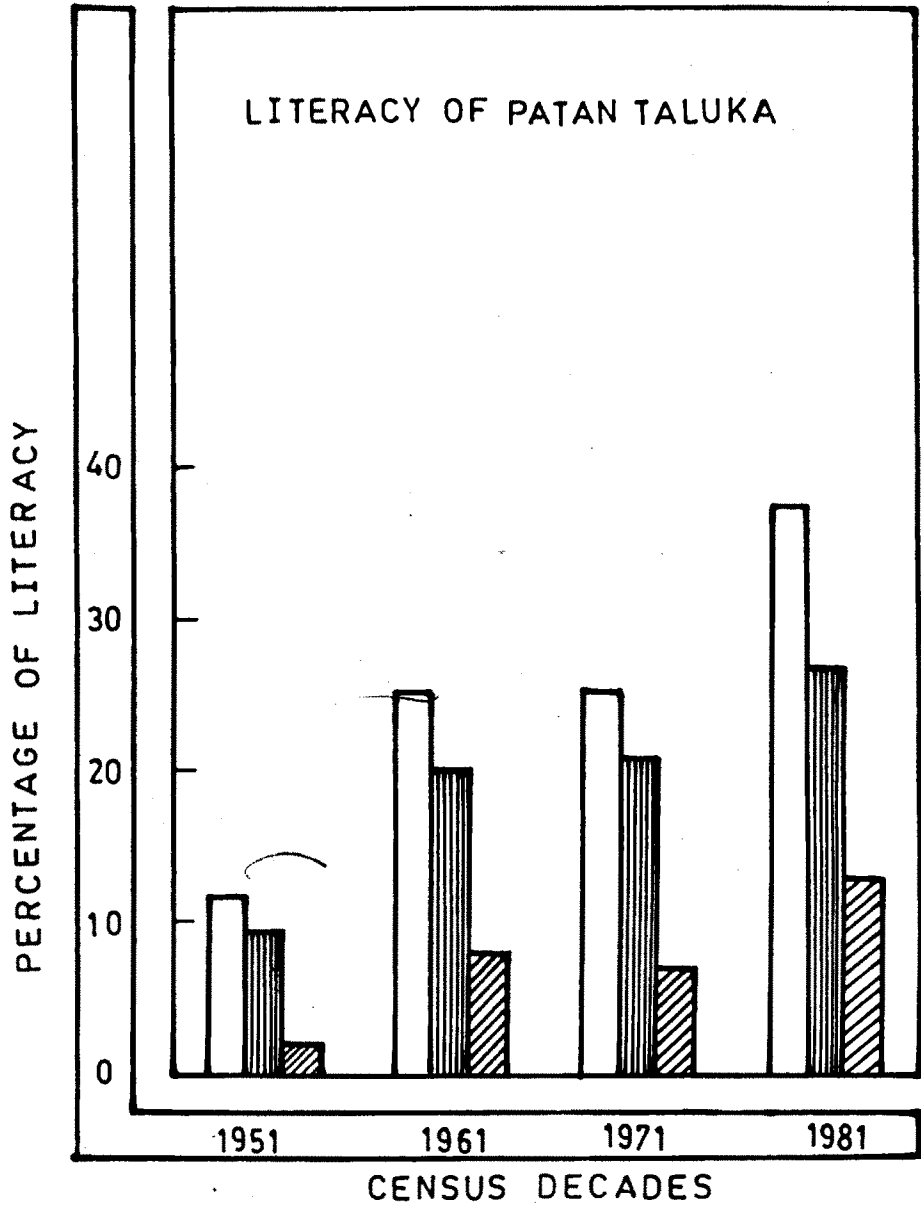
Year	Overall literacy	Male literacy	Female literacy
1951	11.68	9.62	2.06
1961	28.54	20.39	8.15
1971	28.69	21.21	7.48
1981	37.33	24.55	12.78

Source : As per Table 4.1

Above figures reveals that there is a increase in the literacy rate of Patan taluka during thirty years (1951-1981). In case of male literacy rate has increased from 9.62 percent in 1951 to 24.55 percent in 1981;

In educating the people, Patan taluka made good efforts during the post-Independence period. The efforts have borne fruits so that the overall percentage of literacy shot up from 11.68 percent in 1951 to 28.54 percent in 1961; it more than doubled within a decade. But, nineteen sixties did not show any progress; overall literacy percentage stagnated at 28.69 percent in 1971. This lethargy was shed away during the seventies, so that by

### LITERACY OF PATAN TALUKA



- TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY
- ▨ MALE LITERACY
- ▧ FEMALE LITERACY

1981, the literacy percentage moved upto 37.33 percent. On the whole, the overall literacy percentage trebled during the period of three decades.

Male-female break-up of the literacy percentage in Patan taluka, as elsewhere in the country, was dominated by male literacy percentage. Male literacy hiked from 9.62 percent in 1951 to 24.55 percent in 1981 after a lull during the sixties. It was two-and-a-half times increase. As against this, female literacy percentage swelled faster from 2.06 percent in 1951 to 12.78 percent in 1981 showing an increase of a little over 6 times. Significantly, between 1961-71, the percentage of female literacy actually declined, but in the seventies the literacy movement picked up well. Fast-growing female literacy percentage can be considered a welcome feature of the taluka's population.

The case of Patan may now be considered in district context by using details in Table 4.10.

Perusal of Table 4.10 reveals that for all the census years and for overall as well as male and female literacy, the percentages of Patan taluka remained less than those for Satara district. On this count, therefore, Patan taluka can be considered backward in the district setting.

Among the talukas, five talukas, viz., Karad, Satara, Wai, Mahabaleshwar and Koregaon, had for all the



Table 4.10

Talukawise literacy percentage of satara district

Taluka	Year	Overall literacy	Male literacy	Female literacy
1. Karad	1951	21.72	17.17	4.55
	1961	37.27	26.04	11.22
	1971	41.69	28.48	13.20
	1981	50.68	29.13	22.00
2. Satara	1951	25.01	18.29	6.72
	1961	42.56	26.97	15.58
	1971	47.05	29.97	17.08
	1981	56.15	32.86	23.25
3. Wai	1951	23.68	17.42	6.25
	1961	38.73	24.73	14.00
	1971	40.87	25.68	15.19
	1981	52.34	30.63	21.63
4. Khandala	1951	14.52	12.03	2.49
	1961	33.01	23.03	9.80
	1971	38.11	25.31	12.79
	1981	49.85	30.52	19.29
5. Patan / Phaltan	1951	14.19	11.52	2.76
	1961	27.26	19.74	7.52
	1971	35.14	24.52	10.62
	1981	46.06	29.61	16.43
6. Man	1951	8.66	6.83	1.82
	1961	21.64	16.66	4.97
	1971	27.66	20.32	7.34
	1981	36.38	24.71	11.64
7. Khatav	1951	16.78	12.96	3.82
	1961	34.53	23.22	11.31
	1971	36.56	24.17	12.39
	1981	46.72	28.19	18.50
8. Patan	1951	11.68	9.62	2.06
	1961	28.54	20.39	8.14
	1971	28.69	21.21	7.48
	1981	37.33	24.55	12.78

Contd...

Table 4.10 Contd...

Taluka	Year	Overall literacy	Male literacy	Female literacy
9. Jaoli	1951	11.26	9.40	1.86
	1961	24.68	17.92	6.75
	1971	33.13	22.32	10.80
	1981	40.56	25.66	14.87
10. Mahabaleshwar	1951	25.18	18.18	6.99
	1961	39.90	26.77	13.13
	1971	46.78	31.18	15.59
	1981	55.94	35.85	20.05
11. Koregaon	1951	22.14	17.38	4.76
	1961	39.39	25.51	13.88
	1971	44.28	28.00	16.28
	1981	54.41	31.37	23.13
Satara District	1951	18.14	14.08	4.06
	1961	33.97	23.15	10.82
	1971	38.32	25.71	12.61
	1981	48.06	29.10	18.96

Source : As per Table 4.1

categories literacy percentages higher than the district average. It appears that literacy level is largely associated with the degree of urbanisation. As seen earlier, all the five talukas had a sizeable proportion of urban population. Naturally, spread of educational facilities would be wider and thereby higher literacy percentages of both the males and females.

Khandala, Phaltan, Man, Khatav, Patan and Jaoli talukas remained below the district averages. Among these talukas, except Man taluka, all others were above Patan



taluka. Man taluka was marginally below Patan taluka.

All these details drive to the conclusion that in spite of spread of educational facilities in Patan taluka as described in Chapter 3, growth of literacy in the taluka remained all the while almost the least of all the talukas in satara district. Patan taluka was a educationally the most backward taluka in Satara district.

#### 4.6 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

Colin Clark, in his work 'Conditions of Economic Progress', argues that there is a close relationship between development of an economy on the one hand, and occupational structure on the other and economic progress is generally associated with certain distinct, necessary and predictable changes in occupational structure. Occupation determines many things such as the standard of living, diet, health, leisure time and recreation, etc. and these affect the population growth. Perhaps no aspect of production throws as much light on the economic development of a region as its occupational composition. Total population is normally divided into two categories, i.e., working population and non-working population. The proportion of a population that is economically active (working population) is an important factor which affects the entire stream of production. Various factors influence the proportion of persons who are economically active, among them are age-structure, age of marriage, levels of income, average size of family and

state of health.

Work is defined in the census as participation in any economically productive activity; such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work also.<sup>1</sup>

Occupational structure of the population of Patan taluka can be discussed in the light of the data in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11

Percentage distribution by occupation of total population in Patan taluka.

Year	I Primary activity	II Industry	III Trade, Commer- ce	IV Transport	V Services	Total
1951	88.15	6.38	1.48	0.13	3.85	100.00
1961	79.52	7.02	1.45	0.36	3.65	100.00
1971	83.50	6.65	2.63	0.95	6.24	100.00
1981	84.09				15.91	100.00

Source : As per Table 4.1

In Table 4.11, the usual three-sector (primary, secondary and tertiary) classification is elaborated in case of the tertiary sector for giving more details; these categories of the tertiary sector are classified as categories II, III and IV. The 1981 census extended this sub-classification upto categories IX. But at the same

time, data available at hand was cumulative of secondary and tertiary sectors. This cumulative detail is shown under the column of 'services' indicating therebelow the individual categories included.

Since the economy of Patan taluka remained predominantly agricultural, more than four-fifths of its population derived its income from primary production activities. The percentage of population so dependent has varied from decade to decade, but within limits of 10 percentage points. For instance, 88.15 percent of the taluka population depended on primary production activity in 1951; this percentage slumped to 79.52 percent in 1961 but moved up to 83.50 percent in 1971 and 84.09 percent in 1981. Reversal of the trend initiated in the fifties to almost re-establishment of the 1951 position is no sign of any significant structural change implicit in the programmes of economic development. This inference is re-inforced by the fact that the proportion of population living on some or other kind of industrial activity remained stagnant at about 7 percent only for the entire period in question. Tertiary sector activities, though of much lesser importance in the occupational structure of the population of Patan taluka, appears to be involving larger proportion of population successively. This bright lining, however, does not vitiate the image of the taluka economy as predominantly primary producing one.

Where does the taluka stand in the comity of the talukas of x Satara district? Statistical details presented in Table 4.12 can be used for analysis pertaining to this question.

Table 4.12

Talukawise occupational structure of the population of Satara district (Percentage to total population).

Taluka	Year	I Primary activity	II Industry	III Trade Commer- ce	IV Trans- port	V Services
1. Karad	1951	70.85	13.89	4.33	0.68	9.40
	1961	77.29	11.86	3.38	1.15	6.32
	1971	68.78	7.81	5.66	2.56	10.23
	1981	67.38				32.62
2. Satara	1951	62.94	11.43	6.42	1.02	18.16
	1961	75.89	10.08	1.45	0.36	12.22
	1971	63.55	10.95	6.85	3.64	14.99
	1981	60.51				39.49
3. Wai	1951	72.77	11.20	4.04	0.91	11.06
	1961	84.6	5.50	2.98	0.96	5.96
	1971	77.95	7.80	3.84	2.23	8.23
	1981	74.70				25.30
4. Khandala	1951	71.31	15.05	4.62	0.52	8.48
	1961	80.65	9.91	2.50	0.86	6.08
	1971	79.83	7.85	4.43	1.91	6.33
	1981	75.97				24.03
5. Phaltan	1951	69.07	15.66	3.21	0.67	11.36
	1961	78.09	12.61	2.33	1.41	5.83
	1971	81.05	7.84	3.50	1.78	5.81
	1981	77.61				22.39
6. Man	1951	73.77	16.74	2.29	0.17	7.00
	1961	81.64	12.02	1.47	0.33	4.54
	1971	84.05	8.36	2.49	0.67	4.28
	1981	85.12				14.88

Contd...

Table 4.12 Contd...

7. Khatav	1951	73.53	15.92	2.56	0.28	7.69
	1961	84.59	8.69	1.72	0.45	4.55
	1971	84.04	6.74	2.89	1.32	5.17
	1981	84.03				15.97
8. Patan	1951	88.15	6.38	1.48	0.13	3.85
	1961	79.52	7.02	1.45	0.36	3.65
	1971	83.50	6.65	2.63	0.95	6.24
	1981	84.09				15.91
9. Jaoli	1951	89.00	4.17	2.12	0.22	4.42
	1961	90.77	3.99	2.38	1.47	5.48
	1971	88.80	3.80	1.78	1.12	4.47
	1981	87.20				22.80
10. Mahabale- shwar	1951	47.15	8.28	8.42	1.68	34.44
	1961	59.23	9.96	4.62	2.41	23.78
	1971	57.10	9.63	12.11	3.92	17.21
	1981	42.99				57.01
11. Koregaon	1951	75.35	14.02	3.20	1.05	6.31
	1961	81.25	9.42	2.38	1.47	5.48
	1971	71.24	13.31	4.32	2.99	8.12
	1981	71.97				28.03
Satara District	1951	73.53	12.41	3.64	0.61	9.64
	1961	80.65	4.58	2.50	0.86	6.08
	1971	76.18	9.55	4.24	2.04	7.96
	1981	74.35				25.65

Note : Percentage figures for 1981 given under the caption 'Services' relate to a cumulative of categories II, III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX as per 1981 Census.

Source : As per Table 4.1

Satara district in its totality is essentially agriculture-based since nearly three-fourths of its population perennially lived on primary production activities. Patan taluka was higher than the district

average with more than four-fifths of its population garbed by this sector. Intense backwardness of this taluka can be realised when the situation of the rest of the talukas is taken into account.

Mahabaleshwar remained the most developed taluka as less than 60 percent of its population derived its bread from primary activities. The percentage was only 43 in 1981. Next in order came satara and Karad talukas normally involving 60 to 70 percent of its population in the primary sector. wai, Khandala, Phaltan and Koregao talukas covered 70 to 80 percent population while Man, Khatav, Patan and Jaoli talukas had the primary sector casting its net over 80 to 90 percent population. Patan, in this way, again stands in the lowest group.

#### 4.7 LABOUR FORCE

It is obvious that the productive capacity of any country or any region depends upon the size of its labour force as well as on the proportion of the persons in the labour force to the total population. It may however, be pointed out that the productivity of workers and the rates of unemployment and under-employment are also important factors which need to be considered. Hence, in addition to the sex and age structure of the labour force skills, experience, aptitudes, education and health of the workers are also considered to be the primary determinants of the productivity of the labour force.

In the context of the subject at hand, attention has been given only to the size and sex-composition of the labour force in Patan taluka.

The size of Patan taluka's labour force in proportion of total population is given in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13

Labour force of Patan taluka

Year	Working Population	Percentage of workers to total population
1961	1,00,045	55.42
1971	66,560	32.02
1981	72,067	30.89

Source : As per Table 4.1

Patan taluka was in a good position regarding its labour force in 1961, when 55.42 percent of the taluka population comprised its labour force. This coveted position, as can be considered at least in isolation, did not either continue or improve in later two decades; on the contrary, it deteriorated. The percentage of workforce declined sharply to 32.02 percent in 1971 and to 30.89 percent in 1981. This noticeable change can be accounted by the tendency of the active male population of the taluka to

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migrate to industrial areas outside Satara district. Rapid growth of industrial units particularly in the Pune-Bombay-Thane belt of Maharashtra after 1960 has provided a magnetic field to attract job-seekers from backward areas not only of Maharashtra state but also from the surrounding states. Patan taluka has been a tributary to the influx of labour force to the above-mentioned industrial belt. Since the primary occupations at the native place within the taluka could not provide adequate living to many families, the young workers preferred to move out leaving behind the rest of the family to manage the local activities. Intense backwardness of the taluka compelled them to resort to this kind of living.

It is necessary to see whether the kind of linkage established between level of economic development and trend in labour force is corroborated by the facts of other talukas - Details of Table 4.14 can be taken into account.

It has been observed in the previous pages that Satara district as an unit has been experiencing out-migration of its population leading to excess of female population per 1000 males. This factor has reflected in the trend regarding labour force in the district. Between 1961-81, the percentage of labour force first declined during sixties and then recovered marginally during seventies. Though Patan's labour force percentage was



Table 4.14

Talukawise workforce in Satara district

Taluka	Year	Working population	Percentage of workers to total population.
1. Karad	1961	1,19,287	47.40
	1971	91,076	29.28
	1981	1,49,250	38.65
2. Satara	1961	87,963	45.97
	1971	69,666	29.02
	1981	90,056	30.77
3. Wai	1961	49,630	47.38
	1971	40,230	32.15
	1981	50,353	35.20
4. Khandala	1961	30,929	48.97
	1971	26,382	36.67
	1981	28,164	34.13
5. Phaltan	1961	64,894	46.32
	1971	63,623	34.09
	1981	84,635	37.78
6. Man	1961	50,136	50.43
	1971	39,934	33.06
	1981	53,362	36.74
7. Khatav	1961	75,607	48.49
	1971	53,002	29.86
	1981	68,760	33.94
8. Patan	1961	1,00,045	55.42
	1971	66,560	32.02
	1981	72,067	30.89
9. Jaoli	1961	43,799	54.69
	1971	35,833	38.97
	1981	41,191	39.14

Contd....

Table 4.14 Contd...

10. Mahabaleshwar	1961	10,142	41.62
	1971	10,026	33.20
	1981	12,763	35.01
11. Koregaon	1961	60,063	43.26
	1971	44,998	27.36
	1981	55,297	29.02
Satara District	1961	6,92,495	48.42
	1971	5,41,330	31.33
	1981	7,06,356	34.60

Source : As per Table 4.1

higher than the district percentage in 1961 and 1971, it was lower than the latter in 1981.

If it is recollected from the previous pages that Karad, Phaltan and Mahabaleshwar talukas alone had excess of male population, then in that light it can be maintained that these talukas should be better placed than others in having the labour force. It is so, but, compared with other talukas, the difference was very small. Furthermore, the case of Jaoli taluka was typical. It had the highest percentage of labour force notwithstanding the fact that it was on the top of all the talukas in having excess female population.

Therefore, it is not possible to establish a definite linkage between the level of development of the taluka and the proportion of its labour force in the total population.

Another point. Labour force is a function of quantity of population. Growing population means larger supply of labour. This kind of positive correlation can be noticed in case of Satara district and its talukas too, if Table 4.14 is juxtaposed with Table 4.2. But, degree of correlation differed considerably. For example, as per 1981 census data population of Patan taluka increased by 12 percent but labour force increased by 31 percent during 1971-81. As against this, the same increase in labour force was experienced by Satara taluka with 22 percent rise in its population. Both the talukas had excess female population. Instances of the kind can be multiplied.

#### 4.8 MALE-FEMALE WORKERS

Labour force as a separate entity does not help to an extent, to study the productivity of it. It is necessary to divide the workers into male workers and female workers. This is done in Table 4.15 in order to throw some more light on the labour force of Patan taluka.

In the Indian setting percentage of female workers in the total labour force is less than that of male workers. Patan taluka has shown the same all-India trend of providing less and less number of female workforce excluding the instance of 1961 census year only when the participation of <sup>women</sup> ~~workers~~ in gainful production was more than the males. However, later on, the work participation rate of female in Patan taluka decreased from 50.55 percent to 32.84 percent

Table 4.15

Sexwise distribution of workforce in Patan taluka

Year	Percentage of male workforce	Percentage of Female workforce
1951	48.03	51.97
1961	49.45	50.55
1971	71.01	28.99
1981	67.15	32.85

Source : As per Table 4.1

in a total span of twenty years (1961-81). On the other hand, the male participation rate increased from 49.45 percent to 67.15 percent in the same period of twenty years. This can be attributed principally to modified definitions of a worker. The census of 1971 drastically changed the definition and stated that a man or woman who was engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or a boy or a girl who was primarily a student attending an institution, even if such a person helped in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. Consequently, the ratio of female workers to total female population got considerably reduced in 1971 census as a result of a stricter definition of work. Whereas in the 1961 census 50.55 percent of the females were returned as workers, in 1971 only 28.99 percent were recorded as workers.

Now follows the analysis of sexwise distribution of the labour force in the context of other talukas.

Statistical details are given in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16

Sexwise percentages of workers of the talukas of Satara district

Taluka	Year	Percentage of Male workforce	Percentage of Female workforce
1. Karad	1951	50.01	49.99
	1961	55.79	44.21
	1971	83.19	16.81
	1981	66.57	33.43
2. Satara	1951	48.35	51.65
	1961	50.28	49.72
	1971	73.88	26.12
	1981	68.82	38.18
3. Wai	1951	47.26	52.74
	1961	46.68	53.32
	1971	65.36	34.64
	1981	60.07	39.93
4. Khandala	1951	48.40	51.60
	1961	53.57	46.43
	1971	62.79	37.21
	1981	66.70	33.30
5. Phaltan	1951	50.20	49.80
	1961	57.53	46.47
	1971	74.56	25.44
	1981	67.29	32.71
6. Man	1951	49.57	50.43
	1961	53.07	46.93
	1971	73.39	26.61
	1981	63.77	36.23
7. Khatav	1951	49.06	50.94
	1961	51.13	48.87
	1971	73.01	26.99
	1981	64.48	35.52

Contd...

Table 4.16 Contd...

8. Patan	1951	48.03	51.97
	1961	49.45	50.55
	1971	77.99	28.01
	1981	65.82	34.18
9. Jaoli	1951	45.94	54.06
	1961	42.01	57.99
	1971	52.15	47.85
	1981	49.82	50.18
10. Mahabaleshwar	1951	49.24	50.76
	1961	60.16	39.84
	1971	70.23	29.77
	1981	67.98	32.02
11. Koregaon	1951	48.65	51.35
	1961	50.04	49.96
	1971	81.85	18.15
	1981	74.70	25.30
Satara District	1951	48.75	51.25
	1961	52.00	48.00
	1971	73.03	26.97
	1981	65.68	34.32

Source : As per Table 4.1

As per Table 4.16, in Satara district 65.68 percent male workforce and 34.32 percent female workforce constituted the total labour force in 1981. It means male percentage of labour force out-numbered the female percentage of workforce in the context of total labour force of Satara district. In Patan taluka male labour force was 65.82 percent of the total labour force and 34.18 percent female labour force in the total labour force. In Jaoli taluka the picture was reverse. The female labour force was 58.18 percent to the

total labour force and 49.82 percent male labour force to the total labour force in 1981. In no other taluka, excluding Jaoli, the females constituted more percentage of labour force than males.

#### 4.9 AGE STRUCTURE

The age structure or age composition is one of the most basic characteristics of a population. Age is a variable which has great social and cultural significance. The age structure of a population is a product of the past trends in fertility, mortality and migration. All these aspects of individual or community life-social attitude, economic activities, political propensities, mobility, etc. - are affected by the age. Moreover, it is helpful in finding out how many children are there for whom educational facilities have to be provided. Further, to understand the future trends in population growth it is necessary not only to know the crude rate of natural increase but also the age structure of the population, because the relative proportion of young to infants and old affects the marriage rates and correspondingly the fertility performances as well. The variation in the proportion of children to older people has led to profound changes in the type of population. Generally, the age-structure is presented in 0-14, 15-34, 35-59 and above 60 age-groups. The age-structure of population is most commonly studied with the help of a simple mathematical measure like the age pyramid.

While studying the various aspects of growth of population of Patan taluka, analysis of its age-structure and changes therein would certainly reveal some additional information. But here the researcher faced data constraints due to non-availability of the relevant data for 1971 and 1981 censuses. Hence details of 1961 census alone as given in Table 4.17 can be used to put a few general observations.

Table 4.17

Age-structure of the population of Patan taluka.

Age Group	1961		
	Percent persons	Percent Males	Percent Females
0-14	42.46	50.72	49.28
15-34	30.23	46.30	53.70
35-59	21.17	48.55	51.45
60 and above	6.05	48.90	51.10

Source : As per Table 4.1

In 1961, 51.40 percent of the taluka population was within the age-group 15-59. This was the working population of the taluka. Children below 14 years constituted 42.46 percent and old people above 60 years only 6.05 percent. All this means that nearly half the working population of the taluka in 1961 was supporting the remaining half of the population.

Because of the data constraint as pointed out, comparison of Patan with other talukas has been dropped.



#### 4.10 CONCLUSION

This chapter has attempted to analyse the trends in the various dimensions of Patan's population over three decades from 1951 to 1981 on the basis of census statistics. It is a two-stage analysis; initially the trend of Patan taluka is brought out and then Patan taluka is compared with other talukas as well as the district as a whole to know where Patan stands in the district setting. Dimensions touched in this context are absolute growth, urban-rural division, density, sex composition, literacy, occupational structure, labour force, sex composition of workers and age structure of the population.

Analyses of the various aspects has revealed the following facts :

- (1) Patan's population increased at a diminishing rate. Among all the talukas, percentage increase of population was the lowest in case of Patan.
- (2) Patan taluka contained mainly rural population. About 5 to 6 percent of its population was urban. Rural-urban division of population of all the talukas in Satara district was almost unaltered.
- (3) Density of population of Patan taluka increased but remained always less than the district density. Though the number of households per residential house decreased, average size of the family increased.

- (4) There was all the while an excess of female population in the taluka on account of large-scale out-migration of working male population. Eight out of 11 talukas of Satara district had this characteristic. Patan taluka was second in the district in this context.
- (5) Literacy of female population increased faster than that of male population. Notwithstanding a phenomenal increase in literacy percentage, Patan taluka remained the lowest among all the talukas.
- (6) More than four-fifths of the taluka population depended on primary activities so that the taluka stood in the lowest group among all the talukas.
- (7) Percentage of labour force in the population of Patan taluka dropped very sharply due mainly to out-migration of a substantial number of its working population.
- (8) Following the sexwise division of workers it was noticed that the proportion of female workers to male workers declined considerably. This phenomenon was exhibited by all the talukas except Jaoli.
- (9) Limited statistical details about age structure point out that the division of working and dependent population was 50 : 50.

A point needs a special mention at this juncture. Increase in the taluka population at diminishing rate could be explained by large-scale exodus of population. Such a phenomenon can result also from a sharp decline in birth rate with low death rate or from high morality rate with falling birth rate. This point could not be examined as statistics of birth and death rates of Patan taluka and all other talukas too was not available from any of the census document and official record. As such, a vital point in the entire analyses had to be missed.

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