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SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN NASHIK DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA.

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ABSTRACT:

The present paper based on the 1981-2011 Census data insights into the distribution of tribal population and growth rate of tribal population in Nashik district. Apart from this, the percentage distribution of tribal population has also been worked out and depicted on the map to highlight their concentration in different districts, both for 1981 and 2011. According to the 1981 census in Nashik district, there are 23.45% Tribal people out of them 25.95% male and 23.99% female. According to the 2011 census in Nashik district, there is 25.61% tribal population in it the male percentage is 25.10% and the female percentage is 26.16%. In Nashik district the population growth rate is 122.95 Percent. This sort of study of distribution and regarding their core and peripheries is useful for the tribal planning. The present research paper is an attempt to analyze the growth rates of tribal population.

KEYWORDS: Socio-economic Status, tribal population, tribal planning.

INTRODUCTION:

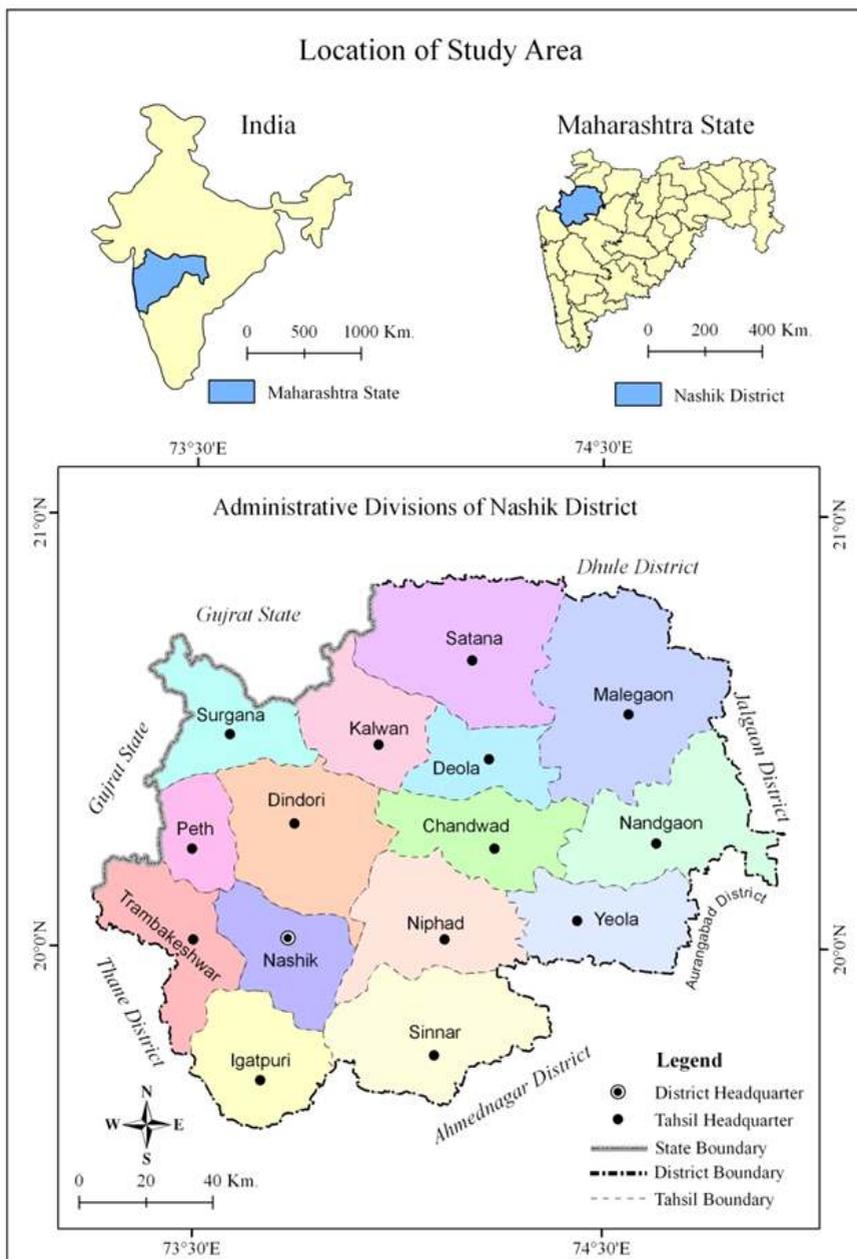
The tribal people, popularly known as 'Adivasis' are scattered all over the world except the European continent. The largest concentration can be found in the African continent and the second largest concentration is in India. The total population of tribals in India is more than 67.6 million, which is nearly 8.6 percent of the total population of India. In fact, it is almost equal to the tribal population of nineteen countries with substantial population. The tribal population of India is more than the total population of France and Britain and four times that of Australia. If all the Tribals of India had lived in one state, it could have been the fifth most populous state after Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Maharashtra. There are about 427 tribal communities scattered all over the country. The largest group comes from the Gonds, Santhals, Bhils, Orans, Hols, Mundas, Boro- Kacharis, Bhotias, Tharus, Kharwars, Jaunsaries and the Nagas, concentrated in the states of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Maharashtra, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland and West Bengal.

STUDY AREA:

Nashik dist. of Maharashtra has been selected as the study area. Nashik District is situated partly in the Tapi basin and partly upper Godavari basin. It lies between 19° 33' to 20° 53' North latitude and 73° 15' to 75° 16' East Longitude. Nashik District has an area of 15,530 sq. km and population of 61, 07, 187 as per the 2011 census. There are 15 tahsil were included in the Nashik District. The fifteen tahsils of the district include Satana, Deola, (created on 26.06.1999) Malegaon, Surgana, Kalwan, Peint, Dindori, Trimbakeshwar, (created on

26.06.1999) Igatpuri, Sinnar, Nashik, Yevala, Niphad, Chandwad, Nandgaon (Fig). Among these Malegaon is largest tahashil with 12% area and Peint is smallest tahashil with 3.63% area in the district. (Map No.1)

In the extreme north is selbari range, which approximately forms a boundary between Nashik and Dhule district. Next is the Satmala range which runs right across district. Kalsubai range is located in the south part of the district. The district is surrounded by Dhule district in the north. Jalgaon and Aurangabad district in the east. Ahmednagar district in the south and Thane district in the south-west and Gujarat state in the north-west. The district is drained by two chief rivers the Girna and the Godavari and their tributaries the watershed between these being the satmalas range. Apart from these there are a number of small konkan rivers draining west wards into the Arabian sea



Map No.1

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

To The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To look into the spatial distribution, of tribal population in Nashik District.
2. To study the growth rates of tribal population in Nashik District
3. To analyze the change in volume of tribal population in Nashik district between 1981 and 2011 census.

Sources of data:

For present study data regarding population have been collected at tahasil level for total and tribal population for the year 1981 and 2011. The data for study have been collected from District Census Handbook Nashik district for the year 1981 and 2011.

Methodology:

Population growth is one of the important aspects of population study. The changes in population were found out because of birth, death and migration any change in population over a given period with reference to a region, respective of increase or decreases in population is called population growth (Candana R.C).

The population growth rate can be computed by following formula:-

$$\text{population growth rate: } R = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1} \times 100$$

Where, P_1 = population of previous decade

P_2 = population of current decade

Volume of change has been calculated among different demographic characteristic

Distribution of ST population in Nashik District (1981-2011)

According to the 1981 census in Nashik district the tribal people is 23.45 percent. Peth (93.68) and surgana (91.77) tahsils has a highest tribal population in the district on the contrary the same percentage is less than 50 percent, in the remaining tahsils which is kalwan (49.45), Dindori (49.28) & Baglan (29.84). The lowest tribal population is in Yevola (6.81) tahsil. According to the 2011 census in Nashik district there are 25.61 percent tribal people. Peth (96.44) and Surgana (96.51) tahsils have a highest tribal population, which is greater than 90 percent. Trambakeswar and Kalwan tahsil tribal people having 80.20 percent and 68.95 percent respectively.

Table No.1-Distribution of ST population in Nashik District (1981-2011)

Sr.No.	Name of Tehsils	1981 Census			2011 Census		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Baglan	29.84	29.34	30.35	40.02	39.43	40.63
2	Chandwad	13.95	13.61	14.30	19.98	19.57	20.43
3	Devola	N.A	N.A	N.A	20.84	20.37	21.34
4	Dindori	49.28	48.96	49.61	55.57	55.07	56.10
5	Igatpuri	39.82	39.59	40.5	40.47	40.19	40.76
6	Kalwan	49.45	49.06	49.84	68.95	68.06	69.87
7	Malegaon	8.71	8.54	8.88	10.14	10.10	10.19
8	Nandgaon	10.20	9.97	10.42	15.27	15.07	15.49
9	Nashik	13.05	12.48	13.71	10.42	10.26	10.59
10	Niphad	14.92	14.64	15.21	19.42	19.05	19.81

11	Peth	93.68	93.51	93.84	96.44	96.31	96.37
12	Sinnar	10.08	10.08	10.07	13.35	13.17	13.54
13	Surgana	91.77	91.51	92.04	96.51	96.34	96.67
14	Trimbak	N.A	N.A	N.A	80.20	79.52	80.89
15	Yevola	6.81	6.73	6.00	10.72	10.41	11.04
	Nashik	23.45	22.95	23.99	25.61	25.10	26.16

Source- District census handbook of Nashik for 1981 to 2011, Note-i) N.A- Data not available

However below 50 percent there are various Tahsil these are Baglan, Malegaon, Chandwad, Nandgaon, Nashik, Niphad, Yevola, Igatpuri, Sinnar and Devola etc. (Table No.1, Map No.2)

3.4.1. Distribution of male and female ST population:-

According 1981 census Peth Tahsil has 93.68 percent male tribal population. It followed by Surgana has 91.77 percent and other tehsil have this ratio below 50 percent. (Map.No.3A)

According to 2011 census the male tribal population is above 90 percent in Surgana, Peth and Trimbakeswar is Tahsil. It is (96.34), (96.31) and (39.52), respectively. According to 1981 census the Nashik district has 22.93 percent female populations however according to 2011 census the ratio is 26.16 percent. (Map No..4A)

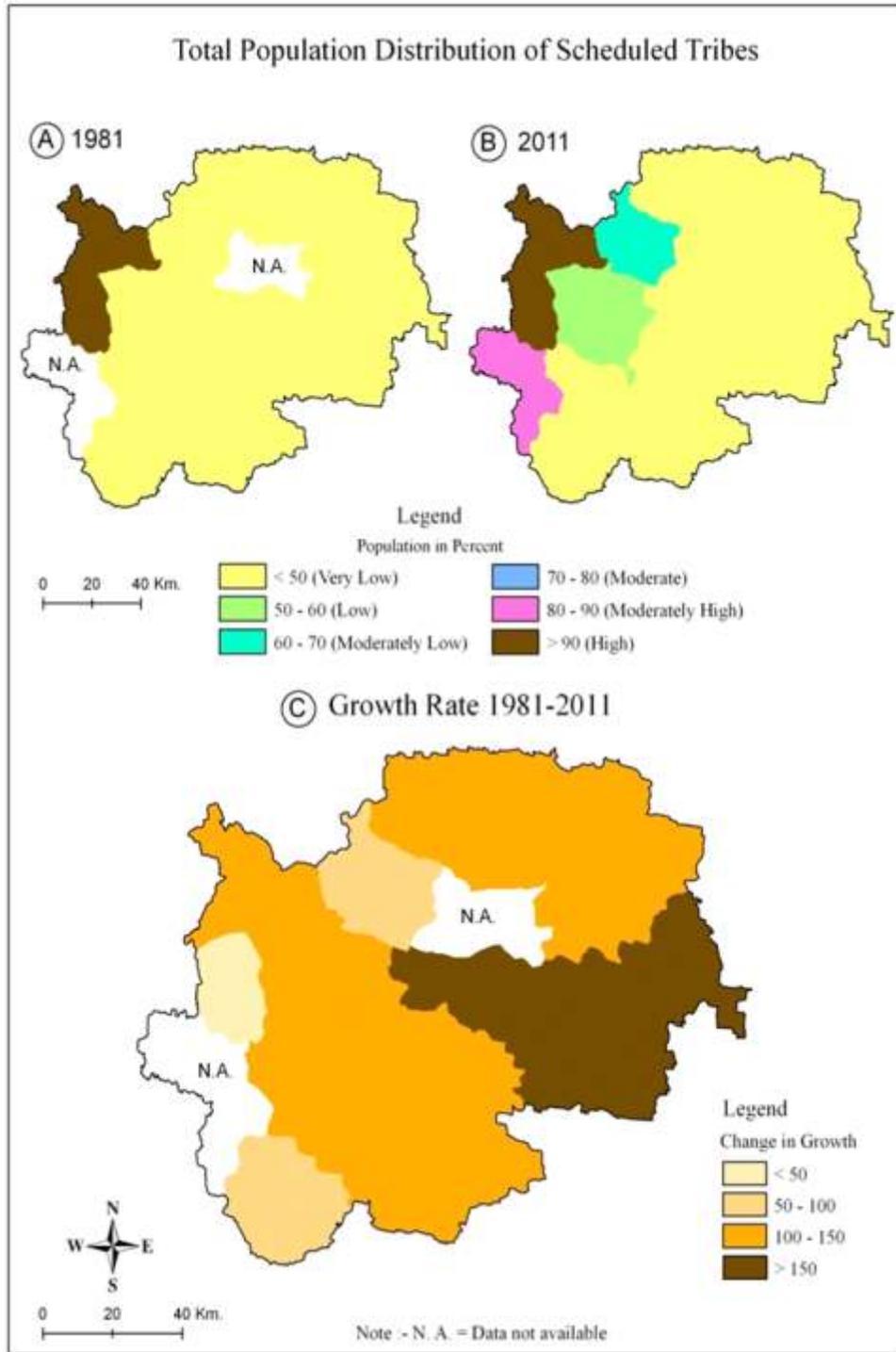
3.5. ST Population Growth Rate in Nashik District (1981-2011)

According to the 1981 census, there are 701647 tribal people in Nashik District. In 2011 the same population is 1564369. In 1981-2011 the decadal tribal population growth rate is 122.95 percent in the study region. Yevola, Nandgaon and Chandwad have more than 150 percent population growth rate, which is (188.54), (155.38) and (151.76) respectively. In between 100 to 150 percent, there are various tahsils are sinner (137.71), Niphad (120.13), Nashik (123.65), Dindori (117.19), Surgana (123.20), Malegaon (115.27) and Baglan (106.39) tahsils. In between 50 to 100 percent, there are Kalwan (86.13) and Igatpuri (54.10) tahsils on the other hand Peth tahsil has 18.28 percent which is below 50 percent (Fig.No.2 C). The male population growth rate is highest in Yevola tahsil which is 186.42 percent on the contrary Peth tahsil has 24.45 percent. The Nashik district has male population growth rate is 123.56 percent (Fig No.3. C). In 1981-2011 decade the female population growth rate Nashik district is 122.23 percent. It is highest in Yevola tahsil which is 190.71 percent. It is followed by Nandgaon (151.29), Chandwad (150.47) tahsil respectively. The lowest population growth rate is Peth tahsil which is 24.87 percent (Fig.No.4.C).

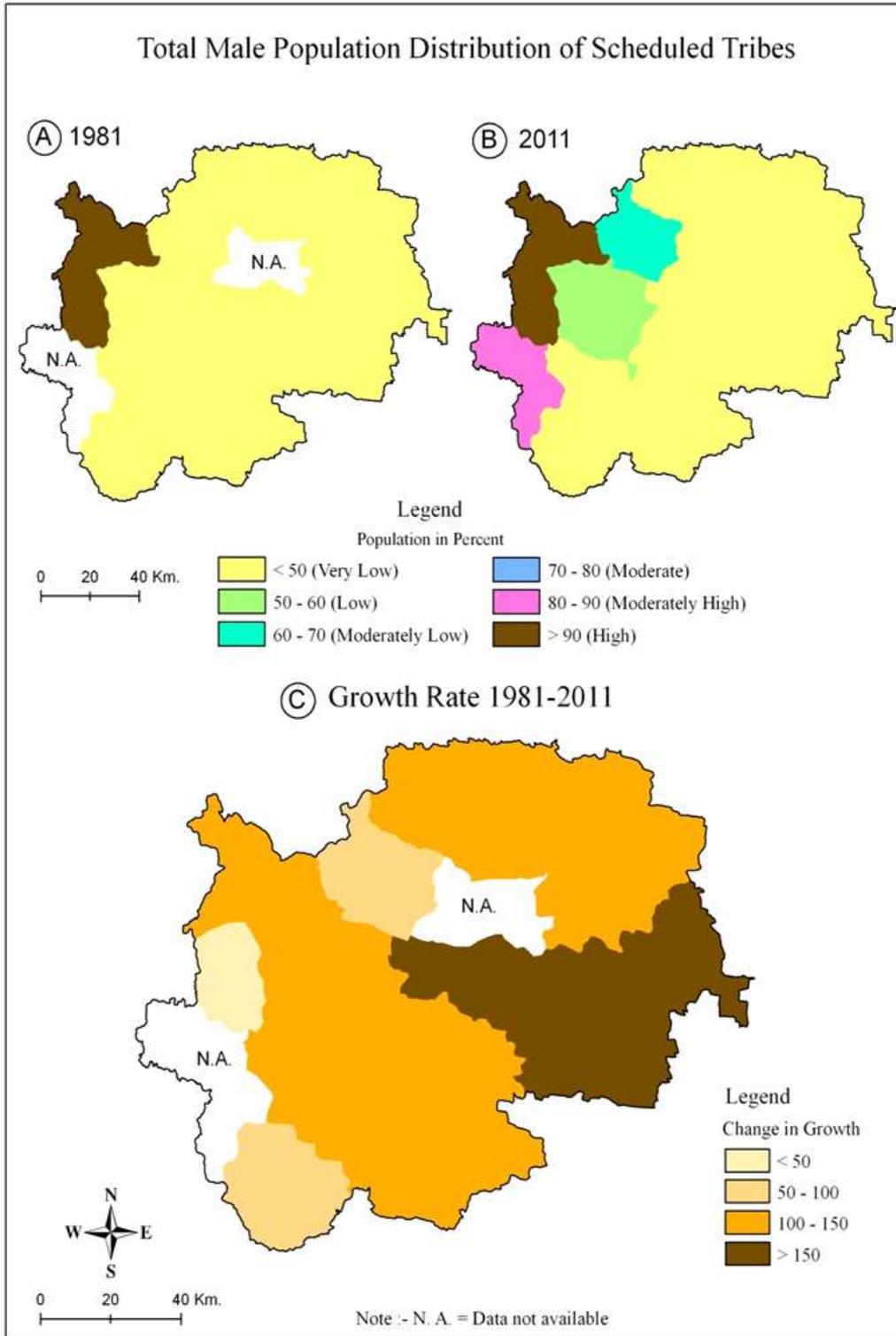
Table No-3.4 ST Population Growth Rate in Nashik District (1981-2011)

Sr.No.	Name of Tehsils	1981 Census			2011 Census			Volume of change		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Baglan	72602	36610	35992	149846	76144	73702	106.39	107.98	104.10
2	Chandwad	18576	9297	9279	47140	23898	23242	153.76	157.05	150.47
3	Devola	N.A	N.A	N.A	30115	15344	14771	-	-	-
4	Dindori	80783	40826	39957	175454	88942	86512	117.19	117.85	116.51
5	Igatpuri	66582	33581	33001	102608	51851	50757	54.10	54.40	53.80
6	Kalwan	77179	38972	38207	143656	72228	71428	86.13	85.33	86.95
7	Malegaon	45047	22672	22375	96973	49542	47431	115.27	118.51	111.18
8	Nandgaon	17276	8686	8590	44121	22535	21586	155.38	159.44	151.29
9	Nashik	81816	41970	39846	182984	94667	88317	123.65	125.55	121.64
10	Niphad	43524	21901	21623	95810	48544	47266	120.13	121.65	118.59
11	Peth	97707	46656	46051	52976	51321	57508	18.28	24.45	24.87
12	Sinnar	19456	9896	9560	46249	23711	22538	137.71	139.60	135.75
13	Surgana	76024	38345	37679	169688	84655	85033	123.20	120.77	125.67
14	Trimbak	N.A	N.A	N.A	135078	67836	67242	-	-	-
15	Yevola	10075	5091	4984	29071	14582	14489	188.54	186.42	190.71
	Nashik	701647	354503	347144	1564369	792547	771822	122.95	123.56	122.33

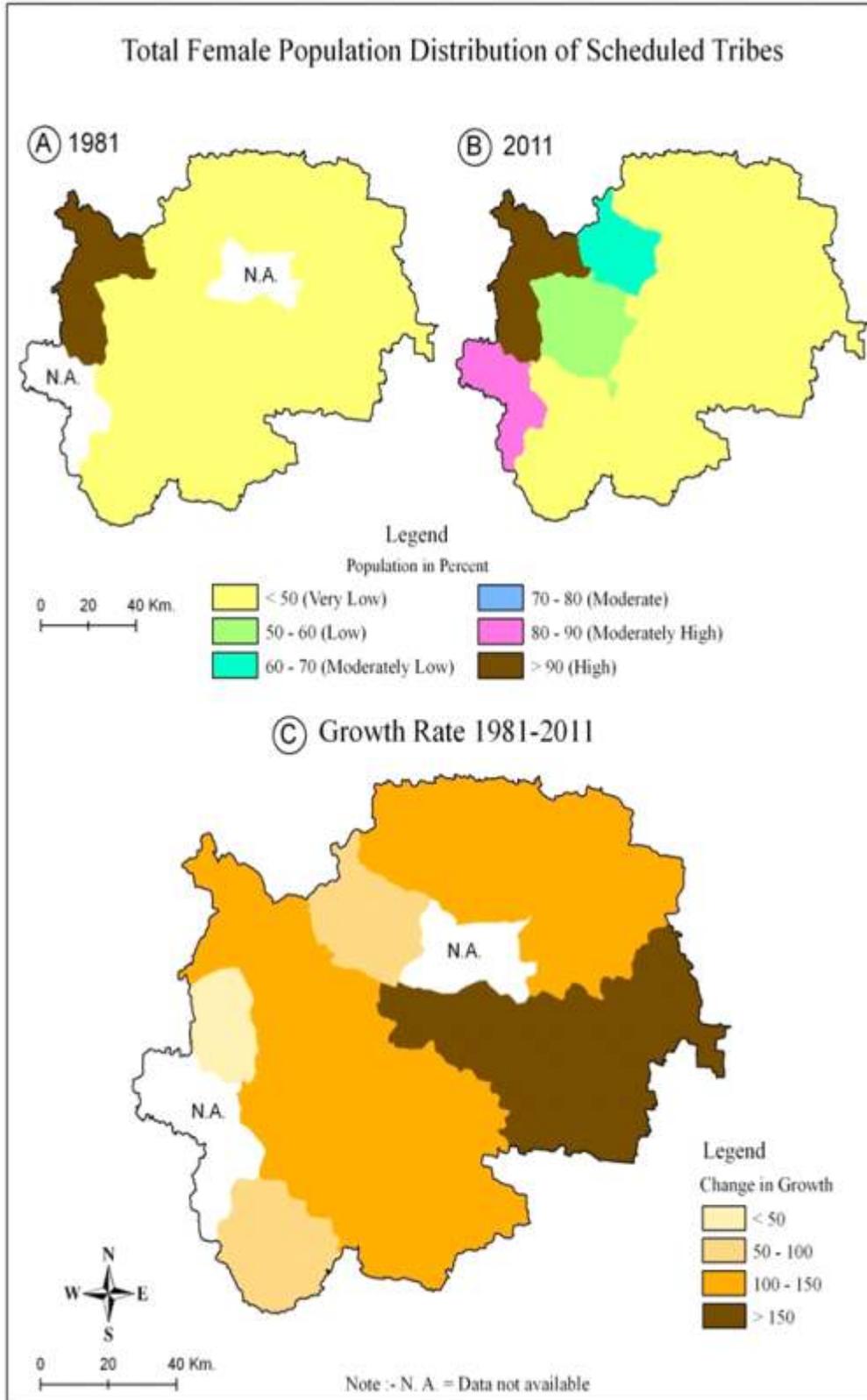
Source- District census handbook of Nashik for 1981 to 2011, Note-i) N.A- Data not available ii) Computed by researcher



Map No.2



Map No.2



Map No.2

CONCLUSIONS:

- 1) Tribal population growth rate is higher than non-tribal population.
- 2) According to the 1981 census in Nashik district, there are 23.45% Tribal people out of them 25.95% male and 23.99% female. The highest population is in Peth (93.68%). It is followed by Surgana (91.77%) tehsil. The lowest tribal population is in Yeola (6.81%) tehsil.
- 3) According to the 2011 census in Nashik district, there is 25.61% tribal population in it the male percentage is 25.10% and the female percentage is 26.16%. According to this census the highest population is in Surgana (96.54%). It is followed by Peth (96.44%) tehsils. The lowest population is in Malegaon (10.14%) tehsils.
- 4) In Nashik district the population growth rate is 122.95 Percent. The Male population growth rate is 123.56% and the female population growth rate is 122.33Percent. In Yeola the tribal population growth rate is 188.54%. It is highest however the lowest tribal population growth rate is Peth (18.28%) tehsils.

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