



Geographical Analysis Of Scheduled Tribe Population In Ahmednagar District. (Maharashtra)

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Abstract:

Present research paper has attempt to study population distribution, growth, density, literacy and sex ratio in tribal population of Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra state. Geographical distributions of tribal population were affected by several spatial factors. Secondary sources like Census data has been use for analysis from 2001 to 2011. Spatio temporal growth of tribal population has been studied, population has rapidly increasing during period under study. It is observed that sex ratio of tribal population improved from 974 in 2001 to 979 in 2011 census. It is also observed that literacy rate in this society increasing slowly. Still there was wide disparity in tribal and non-tribal literacy. Literacy rate also differ in male and female. Population structure help us to solve several type of planning problems like malnutrition and poverty in this tribe will reduced with increasing literacy and which become key of unlocked modern society.

KEYWORDS: Sex ratio, Growth of Population, Density, Literacy rate.

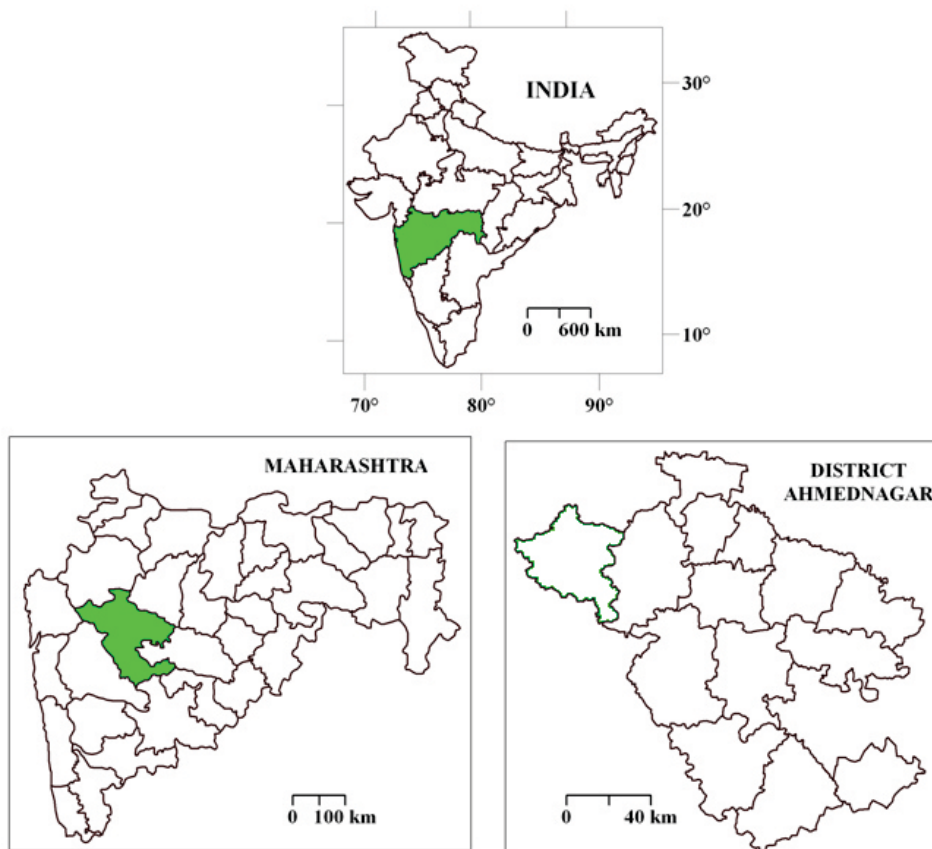
INTRODUCTION:

India is second largest country in the world having tribal population after Africa .The oldest civilization of tribal society having ancient history before 5000to 6000 B.C. These tribals retreats after invasion of Indo –Aryans , Dravidians and Mongols from Northwest, South and Northeast respectively. In Ahmednagar district tribal groups resides in valleys, hillslope, mountains, and forest for their protection and habitat. Living in compete harmony with nature; they acquired unique knowledge about the use of natural resources (Chanana1993) Despite India's recent economic growth, health and human development indicators of Scheduled Tribes (ST) or Adivasi (India's indigenous populations) lag behind national averages (Salunke 2013, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019). The aim of this review was to identify the public health interventions or components of these interventions that are effective in reducing morbidity or mortality rates and reducing risks of ill health among ST populations in India, in order to inform policy and to identify important research gaps (Mohindra, K., Labonté 2010; Sarkar et al 2006; Subramanian et al 2006; Salunke et al 2020; Xaxa 2001; Bisen and Kudnar 2013).

STUDY AREA :-

Ahmednagar district is situated at near about central position in Maharashtra between upper Godavari and Bhima river basin. Ahmednagar lies between 18° 2` to 19° 9` North latitude .and 73° 9` to 75° 5` East longitude. Ahmednagar District is largest district of Maharashtra in respect of geographical area .District has occupy 17053sq. k.m.area which is 5.66 % of states land and It is home of 3372935 population. Large plateau area between Godavari and Bhima work as interfluve . The highest peak in district is lies in Akole tehsil (Kalasubai, 1646Mt.) while lowest point recorded in Shevgaon Tehsil (Godavari valley, 450Mt.) Ahmednagar district lies in rain shadow zone so it experiences hot and dry type of climate throughout year. The average annual rainfall is recorded 579mm, average max temperature is near 36° C and average min temperature is near 10°C .there is regional variation in rainfall and temperature.

Loacation, Situation and Site Map of Study Area



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This paper tries to find out the following objectives

1. To study Demographic characteristics like Growth rate, Sex ratio, Literacy level, Urban Rural composition of tribal and non-tribal population in Ahmednagar district.
- 2) To compare these all aspects with national and state level average in reference to 2001 and 2011 Census.

DATAAND METHODOLOGY

The study is based on purely secondary data like as census from 2001 to 2011 and some important data collected from Ahmednagar district gazetteer and socioeconomic abstract. Information related tribal population and some data is collected form Tribal Research & Training Institute (TRTI) Pune. Comparative study of all features done with the help of temporal aspect. For the analysis of data simple indices like Population Growth Rate, Population distribution, Male Female ratio, Literacy rate, Urbanization were used.

We systematically searched and assessed peer-reviewed literature on evaluations or intervention studies of a population health intervention undertaken with an ST population or in a tribal

area, with a population health outcome(s), and involving primary data collection.

Distribution of Scheduled Tribe in Ahmednagar District:

A tribe live separately and occupies a definite and common topography without which it can not maintain their characteristics like dialect, tradition ,culture of community hence the tribe live in inaccessible area like hilltops, river valley, forest etc .Physical environment of Akole tehsil is adoptable for these tribes because it include thick forest cover , river valley of Pravara and Mula and its tributaries ,Kalasubai ,Harishchandragad and other sub ranges of Sahyadri spread over tehsil .Such hill valley topography is favorable for tribal habitat and therefore Akole tehsil constitute 45% tribal population of district.

Table no .01 Distribution Of Scheduled Tribe In Ahmednagar District

Sr.No.	Tehsils	Total Population	Total Population	Tribal population	Tribal population	% of tribal Population	%of tribal Population
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Akole	2,66,638	291950	1,21,566	139730	45.6	47.86
2	Sangamner	4,14,439	487939	41,297	51652	09.4	10.58
3	Kopargaon	2,77,170	302452	27,457	34377	09.9	11.36
4	Rahata	2,88,279	320485	15,425	20130	05.4	06.28
5	Shrirampur	2,56,458	287500	14,016	19556	05.5	06.80
6	Shevgaon	2,03,676	245714	3,277	4681	01.6	01.90
7	Newasa	3,26,698	357829	15,720	18894	04.5	05.28
8	Pathardi	2,14,872	258109	2,792	4118	01.3	01.59
9	Nagar	6,06,690	684044	10,228	14396	01.7	02.10
10	Rahuri	2,94,924	322823	27,913	34036	09.5	10.54
11	Parner	2,46,552	274167	12,074	17054	04.9	06.22
12	Shrigonda	2,77,356	315975	701	13870	02.7	04.38
13	Karjat	2,05,674	235792	2,310	3464	01.1	01.46
14	Jamkhed	1,34,216	158380	1,879	2272	01.4	01.43
	Ahmednagar District	4040642	4543159	303255	378230	07.50	08.32

Source:2001and2011CensusReport

On the other hand Karjat (1.1), Jamkhed (1.4), Pathardi(1.3), Nagar(1.7)shows very less percentage of tribal people. It is because of sparse vegetation cover ,absence of hill valley topography and natural recourses .If one consider social attachment of tribal people they are more shy in nature .They never wish to come in to contact of modern society. In this tehsil road connectivity is high and assecibility is more and it is common hypothesis that concentration of tribals is inversely proportional to the village accessibility and road connectivity.

Population Growth:

The total population of Ahmednagar district recorded 8,20,346 in 1901 and it steadily

increase up to 42,38,318 in 2001. the population increased by fivefold within a period of century. Except 1921 census all enumeration shows positive growth in population

Table no .02 Growth of Tribal population in district

Sr.No	Tehsils	1991 Tribal population	2001 Tribal population	(1991-2001) Growth Rate	2001 Tribal population	2011 Tribal population	2001-2011 Growth Rate
1	Akole	1,01,966	1,21,566	+19.22	1,21,566	139730	14.94
2	Sangamner	30,524	41,297	+35.57	41,297	51652	25.07
3	Kopargaon	25,713	27,457	+6.78	27,457	34377	25.20
4	Rahata	---	15,425	---	15,425	20130	30.50
5	Shrirampur	17,280	14,016	-18.58	14,016	19556	39.52
6	Shevgaon	2,526	3,277	+29.73	3,277	4681	42.84
7	Newasa	12,999	15,720	+20.93	15,720	18894	20.19
8	Pathardi	2,601	2,792	+7.34	2,792	4118	47.49
9	Nagar	8,371	10,208	+21.94	10,208	14396	41.02
10	Rahuri	20,981	27,913	+33.03	27,913	34036	21.93
11	Parner	8,432	12,074	+43.19	12,074	17054	41.24
12	Shrigonda	5127	7401	+44.35	7401	13870	87.40
13	Karjat	2,229	2,310	+ 3.90	2,310	3464	49.95
14	Jamkhed	1338	1879	+35.56	1879	2272	20.91
Ahmednagar District		2,40,087	4,04,0642	15.82	4040642	4543159	12.43

Source:2001and2011censusreport
growth rate in decade 1991-2001 increase rapidly in certain patch of Parner(+43.19), Shrigonda (+44.35) and Sangamner(+35.57) tehsil . On other hand Shirampur (-18.58)tehsil shows negative growth of population .such impact may be happen due to formation of Rahata as a new tehsil .

Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio is considered as one of the best indicator of social, economic & cultural development. Sex ratio always express the social set up of society One of the most striking feature of tribal society is that they shows high proportion of females in comparison of non tribals. In general scenario Parner tehsil shows 988 females per 1000 males .It is due to its unfavorable physical set up and drought prone region and huge migration towards Mumbai, Pune& major industrial sector in search of employment On contrast Nagar tehsil depict lowest sex ratio (901/1000 males) due to M.I.D.C.and Ahmednagar city created more job opportunities in Tehsil and it becomes destination point of several migrants This type of migration are male selective so such effect of low and high sex ratio come in to exist It is noticeable that sex ratio in tribal region remain always high in comparison of non-tribal society. Akole(985), Rahata(986) show quite good sex ration the other hand Ahmednagar(963),Newasa(966) prove less number of females . Some tehsils like Pathardi and

Shevgaon are exception to this rule. Generally tribal area indicate high sex ratio because in tribal community female is equally important as male in certain tribal group mother dominating society exist therefore number of woman is quite high in tribes. Girl helps her mother in housework before marriage bride receive dowry .All these reasons are responsible for high sex ratio in tribes.

Table No.03 Sex Ratio in Tribals

Sr.No.	Tehsils	SEX RATIO of total population	SEX RATIO of Tribal population	SEX RATIO of total population	SEX RATIO of Tribal population
		(2001)	(2001)	(2011)	(2011)
1	Akole	974	985	974	987
2	Sangamner	945	956	943	962
3	Kopargaoon	929	953	942	982
4	Rahata	938	986	940	980
5	Shrirampur	949	973	962	999
6	Shevgaon	953	980	953	969
7	Newasa	937	966	934	987
8	Pathardi	951	988	926	963
9	Nagar	901	963	931	946
10	Rahuri	934	976	934	981
11	Parner	988	977	955	993
12	Shrigonda	939	976	923	933
13	Karjat	933	978	914	960
14	Jamkhed	949	974	920	935
Ahmednagar District		940	974	939	979

Source: 2001 and 2011 census report

Rural-Urban Composition:

The degree of urbanization plays dominant role in economic and social structure of any region. Urbanization offers great opportunities for economic growth and prosperity.(Musmade 2013 et all) In case of Maharashtra out total population 45.2 percent Population resides in urban areas. Urban population in Ahmednagar district is less than national average & it is 20.10 percent according to 2011 census.

Urban concentration (Kudnar 2017) in scheduled tribe is highly contradictory tribes not wish to live in urban areas only 4.85%population resides in cities. According to 2011 census 20.10 percent population of district resides in cities. This rate is only 6.14% in Tribal population. Ahmednagar tehsil(31%) shows highest concentration of S.T. in urban region .followed by Rahuri(18%) on The second side Pathardi & Shrigonda(less than 2.2%) depict very less urban tribe population Despite of introduction of several schemes for tribals they have not shown much progress, one of reason is their nature of shyness and It is due to shy nature a tribals he usually limits himself to interaction with

strangers. Lack of contact with urban world. Rural population is more than 95% reflects on social and economic condition are poor. Even though tribals whose predominant occupation is agriculture they have to look upon forest for subsidiary occupation like hunting, food gathering, & fishing. Such activities can not be carried out in an urban environment. So the quantity of urban population is less in tribal inhabitants. So they select isolated and remote areas for occupancy.

Literacy Ratio:

Scheduled tribes lagged behind in education compared to other non-tribals. Literacy ratio of state is 76.9% whereas district shows same trend with 75.3% literate population but tribal shows literacy rate far below from the state average

Table No.04 Literacy Rate in Tribes

Region	1981		1991		2001		2011	
	Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal
Maharashtra	47.18	22.29	64.87	36.37	76.88	55.21	82.34	NA
Ahmednagar	43.16	16.86	61.00	30.05	73.30	53.87	79.05	NA

Source: 2001 and 2011 census report

These tables show us steady increasing literacy rate. State & district literacy level of tribal population is less than half of the total literacy rate up to 1991. In 1991-2001 decade large gap between total literacy rate & tribal literacy rate reduced in few proportion. Tribal literacy in district is less but it is constantly increasing. Government has started so many ashram schools in tribal areas with hostel and fooding facility. In Ahmednagar district scheduled tribe population shows 53.87% literacy rate. The highest literacy rate recorded in Akole tehsil with 59.04%. In spite of several hindrances Ashram schools are spread over tehsil with lodging and boarding facility. 40 ashram schools are provided by integrated tribal development programme out of them 27 schools lie in only Akole tehsil. Though Kopergaon (43.3%) have second rank in tribal population in district it shows very less literacy rate.

CONCLUSION:-

The above discussion of demographic aspect of scheduled tribe population in Ahmednagar district. The discussion and results it is clear that Scheduled tribe in this district in transition zone. It is pathetic that after 62 years of independence tribals are facing same situation. Several schemes penetrate due to corruption and development remains for only name and fame. But situation is changing by slowly. Sex ratio of this tribal community always more than modern society. Urbanization in tribal is quite slow but still it is moving by progress is observed in literacy rate and educational attainment. Population structure help us for several type of planning misery and poverty in this tribe will reduce with increasing literacy and which become key of unlocked modern society.

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