



The Study of Schedule Tribe Female population Distribution in Shrigonda Tehsil

Shri. Vijay Chandrakant Ithape

Abstract:

The female population of the Schedule tribe constitutes a significant portion of the underprivileged class. The majority of Schedule tribe women experience socioeconomic difficulties, such as joblessness, health concerns, housing issues, and land ownership issues. These issues impose numerous barriers on their lives and have an impact on the distribution of Schedule tribe women. Due to their bad living circumstances, the female Schedule tribe population sought work and gathered in a certain area of the area, where they lived in poverty. Policies are required to enhance the lifestyle of the female Schedule tribal population. The female population of Schedule tribes is provided with certain work opportunities. In the end, women from the Schedule tribe make up a larger portion of our population, and they deserve a better life with regard to both basic conveniences and necessities.

Key Words: Schedule Tribe, Female Population, Unemployment, Healths issues, Land ownership.

Introduction:

One of India's most economically marginalised groups is the Schedule Tribe Female population, who are formally recognised as a distinct community. The Indian Constitution recognises the terminology, and the groupings are classified under one or more of the headings. One crucial aspect of the population is the proportion of women in the scheduled tribe. The term "scheduled tribe female" refers to members of the lower classes who have social, economic, and educational hardships.

Study Area:

One of the most significant tehsils is the Shrigonda tehsil in the Ahmadnagar district. The tehsil is home to rivers such the Sarswati, Bhima, Ghod, and Hanga. The study area is located in the Ahmadnagar district's southern region. The tehsil extends longitudinally and latitudinally from 180 30' to 180 50' north and from 740 30' to 740 50' east. Nagar and Parner tehsils encircle the Shrigonda tehsil on the north, Pune tehsil covers the south and west, and Karjat tehsil encircles the south and east.

Objective of Research:

To evaluate and determine the study area's Scheduled Tribe Female Population Distribution.

Data and Methodology:

The study presented in this paper is based on secondary data from the tehsil of Shrigonda. The planned tribe's female statistics spans two decades, or 20 years between the censuses conducted in 2001 and 2011. The District Census Handbook from 2001 to 2011 was used to gather census data for the scheduled tribal female population of Shrigonda tehsil. The planned tribe's female data was analysed, and relevant maps and tables were created and analysed. Make a map of the Shrigonda Tehsil's scheduled tribal female. We examine the scheduled tribal female in the Ahmadnagar district's Shrigonda tehsil. The distribution trends between the two censuses, 2001 and 2011, are displayed in the conditions of the scheduled tribe female in Shrigonda tehsil.

Scheduled Tribe Female Population:-

Sr. No.	Village Name	2001 ST Female Population	2011 ST Female Population
1.	Adhalgaon	42	61
2.	Adhorewadi	2	16
3.	Ajnuj	130	203
4.	Anandwadi	31	121
5.	Angare	29	26
6.	Arangaon Dumala	4	10
7.	Arvi	22	147
8.	Baburdi	0	51
9.	Bangarde	9	27

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10.	Banpimpri	16	22
11.	Belwandi Bk.	157	179
12.	Belwandi Kothar	54	46
13.	Bhangaon	29	76
14.	Bhapkarwadi	0	0
15.	Bhavadi	0	5
16.	Bhingan Dumala	46	0
17.	Bhingan K	13	62
18.	Bori	4	2
19.	Chambhurdi	0	8
20.	Chandgaon	23	55
21.	Chavarsangavi	28	60
22.	Chikalthanwadi	2	56
23.	Chikhali	0	7
24.	Chimbhale	96	148
25.	Chorachiwadi	4	11
26.	Chormalewadi	0	0
27.	Danewadi	11	47
28.	Deodaithan	37	16
29.	Deulgaon	48	85
30.	Dhawalgaon	0	19
31.	Dhokraimala	44	28
32.	Dokewadi	0	0
33.	Domalewadi	0	0
34.	Doraje	48	50
35.	Erandoli	33	73
36.	Gar	17	25
37.	Gavhanewadi	72	324
38.	Gavhanewadi	0	2
39.	Ghargaon	92	132
40.	Ghodegaon	37	57
41.	Ghogargaon	27	94

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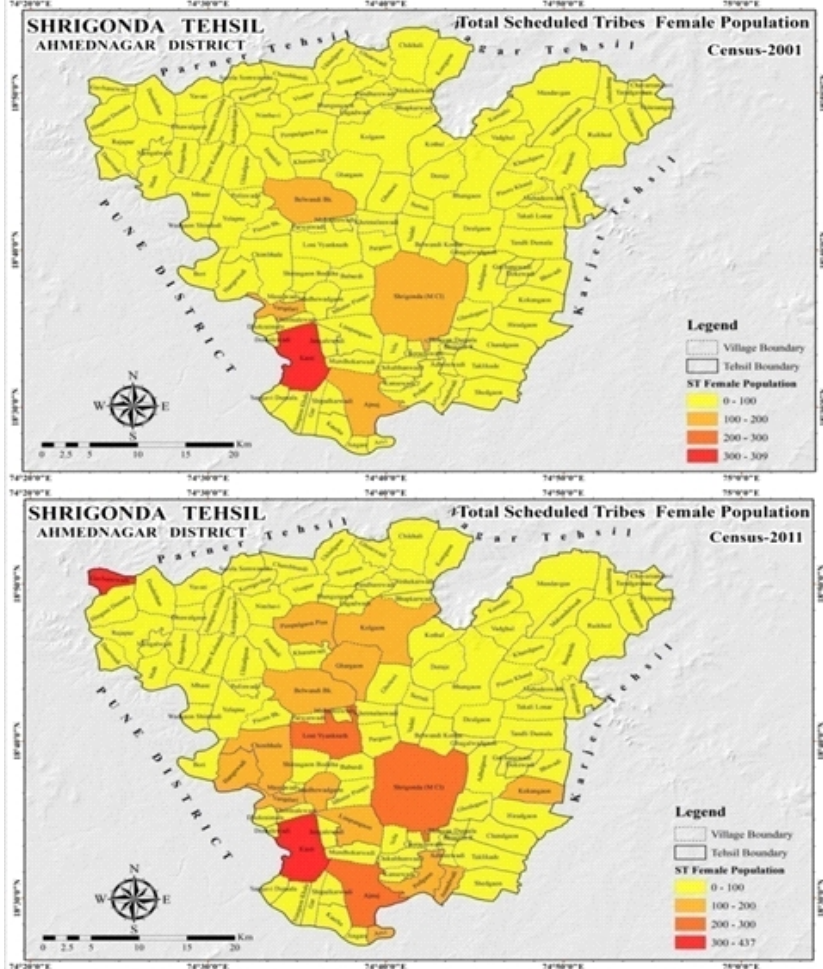
42.	Ghotawi	64	77
43.	Ghugalwadgaon	16	61
44.	Ghutewadi	0	5
45.	Hangewadi	45	124
46.	Hingani Dumala	67	83
47.	Hiradgaon	11	19
48.	Jangalewadi	5	55
49.	Kamathi	14	25
50.	Kansewadi	0	6
51.	Kasti	309	437
52.	Kautha	46	32
53.	Khandgaon	44	31
54.	Kharatwadi	5	63
55.	Khetmalaswadi	11	56
56.	Kokangaon	50	103
57.	Kolgaon	93	120
58.	Kondegavhan	0	9
59.	Koregaon	32	17
60.	Koregavhan	7	8
61.	Kosegavhan	13	25
62.	Kothul	22	43
63.	Lagadwadi	0	18
64.	Limpangaon	87	164
65.	Loni Vyanknath	96	273
66.	Madhewadgaon	50	105
67.	Mahadeowadi	9	0
68.	Mahadeowadi	0	0
69.	Mahandulwadi	5	14
70.	Mandavgan	62	37
71.	Masalwadi	0	7
72.	Math	12	89
73.	Mengalwadi	0	6

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74.	Mhase	7	31
75.	Mhatar Pimpri	2	33
76.	Mundhekarwadi	27	58
77.	Mungusgaon	2	6
78.	Nimbavi	69	69
79.	Nimgaon Khalu	22	48
80.	Pandharewadi	7	18
81.	Pargaon	17	65
82.	Parwatwadi	0	0
83.	Pedgaon	47	110
84.	Pimpalgaon Pisa	62	147
85.	Pimpri Kolandar	15	18
86.	Pisora Bk.	43	76
87.	Pisore Khand	31	66
88.	Poliswadi	16	45
89.	Rajapur	55	57
90.	Rayagavhan	15	27
91.	Ruikhed	0	3
92.	Sangavi Dumala	18	58
93.	Sarola Somwanshi	4	0
94.	Shedgaon	33	33
95.	Shipalkarwadi	5	9
96.	Shirasgaon Bodkha	31	59
97.	Shrigonda (M Cl)	162	294
98.	Suregaon	30	35
99.	Surodi	21	37
100.	Takali Lonar	20	49
101.	Taklikade	19	21
102.	Tandli Dumala	65	63
103.	Taradgavhan	70	74
104.	Thitesangavi	14	26
105.	Ukhalgaon	6	4

106.	Ukkadgaon	76	92
107.	Vadali	24	74
108.	Vadghul	13	37
109.	Vangdari	124	157
110.	Velu	0	36
111.	Vethekarwadi	0	0
112.	Visapur	47	31
113.	Wadgaon Shindodi	19	71
114.	Yavati	6	6
115.	Yelapne	29	89

Shrigronda Tehsil: Scheduled Tribe Female Population (2001 & 2011).



Scheduled Tribe Female Population:- The scheduled tribe's female population statistics are relevant to the cities and tehsils of Shrigonda. The total scheduled tribe female population in Shrigonda tehsil is 3655 in 2001, and it rises to 6695 in 2011. These figures are based on population census data. The population of Shrigonda tehsil changed by 3040 between 2001 and 2011. The scheduled tribe female population of Shrigonda City was 162 in 2001 and 294 in 2011. There was a 132-unit difference in the scheduled tribe female population of Shrigonda City between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. Shrigonda tehsil's principal scheduled tribe villages with a high concentration of female residents in 2001 were Kashti, Belwandi Bk., Ajunuj, Wangadari, and Chimbhale. Settlements with a minimum scheduled tribal population that were populated by women were Adhorewadi, Mungusgoan, Mhatar-Pimpri, Lagadwadi, and Chikhalthanwadi. The villages in Shrigonda tehsil with the highest scheduled tribe female population in 2011 were Kashti, Gavhanewadi, Ajnuj, Loni, and Belwandi BK; the villages with the lowest scheduled tribe female population were Bhavadi, Bori, Ruikhel, Gavhanewadi, and Ukhhalgav. Twenty villages had no scheduled tribe female population in the 2001 census, and ten villages had no scheduled tribe female population in the 2011 census. This indicates that the distribution of female scheduled tribes increased in ten villages in 2011 compared to 2001.

Major Findings: According to the provided information on population statistics for Shrigonda city and tehsil from the 2001 census, there are 3655 scheduled tribe females in the tehsil overall, and 6695 scheduled tribe females overall in 2011. In Shrigonda tehsil, the population difference between 2001 and 2011 is 3040, showing rising trends in the number of female scheduled tribal members. The number of scheduled tribe females in Shrigonda City was 162 in 2001, and it increased to 294 in 2011. There was a 132-unit difference in the scheduled tribe female populations of Shrigonda City between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, indicating population growth.

Conclusion: The distribution of scheduled tribe female population in Shrigonda Tehsil is shown by the scheduled caste statistics in the following study. The planned tribe female distribution is reflected in the census statistics from 2001 and 2011, with Kashti and Gavhanewadi being the most common. The minimum scheduled tribe female population villages are Bhavadi, Bori, Ruikhel, Gavhanewadi, and Ukhhalgav due to the lack of employment in the villages. The major scheduled tribe female population villages in the study area are Ajnuj, Loni Vyanknath, and Belwandi BK.

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*** Shri. Vijay Chandrakant Ithape**
Asst. Prof. Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Mahavidyalaya,
Shrigonda, Dist. Ahmednagar