

**Study of Tribal and Non-Tribal Population Distribution and Sex Ratio in Nandurbar
District (Maharashtra)**

Mr. Ramesh P. Chavan
Assistant Professor Department of Geography
S.S.V.P.S Arts, Comm. And Science College
Shindkheda Dist. Dhule, M.S., INDIA.

Dr. P. Y. Magare**
**Associate Professor & Head department of
Geography R.C. Patel Arts, Science And
Commerce College , Shirpur Dist Dhule , M.S.
INDIA.

Introduction-

There are a number of tribal groups in India, they known by different names such as the Adiwasis-the original inhabitants, Vanya jati (live in the forest), AdimJati-primitive people, etc. Tribal community is very primitive and backward in India. The largest concentration of scheduled tribe is confined to central India, particularly in Madhya Pradesh and in its adjoining states like Maharashtra, Gujrat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Bihar. In Maharashtra, according to 1991 census, the concentration of tribal population is mostly confined to north-eastern and north western parts. In the northwestern part of the state, particularly Thane, Nashik, Dhule and Nandurbar districts where more 43 percent (43.09) and in the eastern part (Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts), 21.69%, concentration of tribal population to the total tribal population of the state. In Maharashtra the schedule tribe population was 73.18 lakhs (1991), which constituted 9.27 percent of the total population of the state. It has now increased to 85.77 lakhs in 2001 but the proportion has reduced to 8.85 % and 9.35 percent in 2011 (105.10 lakhs). (S. K. Pawar, K. C. Ramotra 2017).

No less impressive is the pattern of their spatial distribution, it has been commonly observed that the tribes reveal strong tendencies of clustering and concentration in the hilly, forested and the geographically inaccessible tracts of the country (Ahmad, 1999). This is the main cause for their backwardness. The growth of the tribal population would be necessary for Understanding the cause of illiteracy, poverty and discrimination.

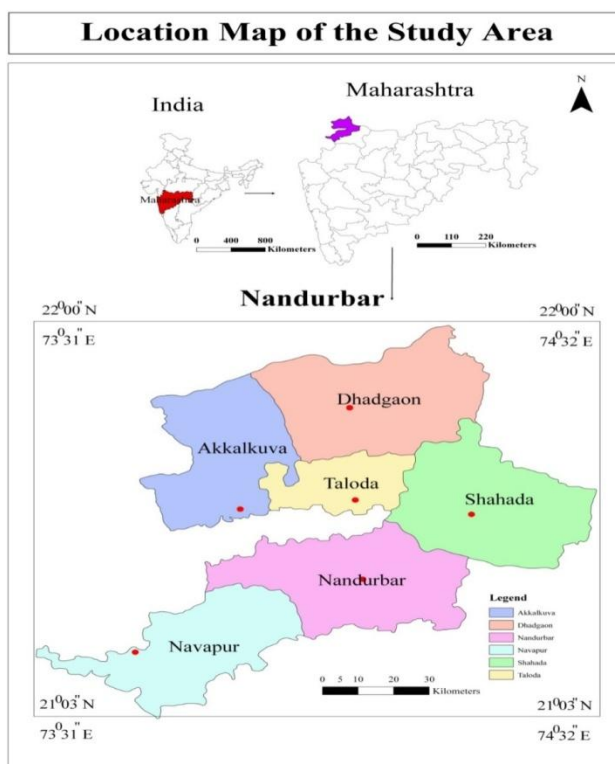
The tribal people distinct by their own cultures, traditions and occupation and scattered all over the world. The scheduled tribes from the most socially and economically backward sections of Indian society, illiterate, underdeveloped, primitive and predominantly concentrated

in thick forested and hilly areas, which hampered interaction with the outside world. The tribes are the economically backward ethnic group in India. They are food gatherers, hunters, forestland cultivators and minor forest product collectors. They live in isolation with near to nature, hence, called the son of the soil. Tribes constituted separate socio-cultural groups having distinct customs, tradition, marriage, kinship, property inheritance system and living largely in agricultural and pre-agricultural level of technology.

Tribal society is defined as a collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying a common territory. The world tribe means a group of families, living in a contiguous region, speaking a common language and having a historical past.

Study Area-

Nandurbar district is located in northern part of Maharashtra. The geographical location is 21°00' North latitude to 22°03' North latitude and 73°31' East longitude to 74°32' East longitude. The study area occupies an area 5034.30 sq. km.



The population according to census 2011 is 16, 48,295. Out of total population 83.29 % are rural and 17.71 % urban population. Nandurbar district separated from formerly Dhule district on 1 July 1998. Nandurbar district is bounded at north and west by Gujrat state, South and South East border demarcated by Dhule district, Madhya Pradesh on North and North East. Nandurbar district consist by 6 tehsil which is Dhadgaon (Akroni), Taloda, Shahda, Nandurbar, Akkalkkuwa and Navapur.

Physiographically, the study region is peculiar in nature. The district forms part of Tapi and Narmada basins. The Narmada River flows in the north and forms boundary between the study region and Gujrat state. The northern part of the district is covered with Satpuda mountain ranges. The altitude of this region is between 300 and 1200 meters from MSL. It is characterized by deep vally with steep slopes. Tapi River flows from the east to west in the southern part of the Satpuda. The region to the south of river Tapi is plain with soils.

The climate of the district is characterized by hot summer and general dryness throughout the year except during the south west monsoon season i.e. June to September. In Nandurbar district the average of rainfall is 801 mm, the rainfall in the eastern part of the district is minimum and shahada comes under this category. The rainfall increase in the westwards of the district. Akkalkkuwa and Navapur comes under the major rainfall area in the district.

Objectives-

- 1) To study the tehsil wise distribution of tribal population in Nandurbar District.
- 2) To study of sex ratio of tribal and non-tribal population in Nandurbar district.

Database & Methodology-

The present study is mainly based on Secondary data, which is collected from the District Census Handbook, Census of Maharashtra and Statistical Abstract of Nandurbar district. 1981 to 2011 period is selected for the present study. An attempt has been made to tabulate process, analyze and interpret the data by applying suitable statistical and cartographic techniques.

Explanation :

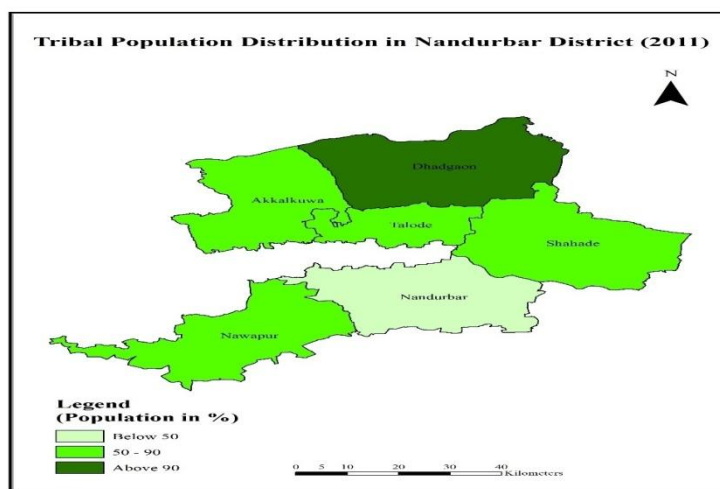
According to 2011 census, the population of Nandurbar district is 1648295 and the population density is 277 persons per sq. km. The sex ratio favoring in males i.e. 978. The proportion of schedule tribe's population to the total tribal population of the districts is 69.28 percentages (1141933). Majority of the population belongs to tribal communities. The northern and southern tahsils namely Akkalkuwa, Dhadgaon (Akrani), and Nawapur have higher proportion of population. The lower proportion of schedule tribe population found in Shahade and Nandurbar tahsil. The literacy rate of the district is 64.38 percent and scheduled tribes literacy which is lower than the district its 55.03. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people.

The study of tribal population distribution is carried out for 1981 to 2011.

Tribal Population Distribution In Nandurbar District (1981-2011)

Sr.No.	Tehsils	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Navapur	85.43	85.04	84.88	85.52
2	Nandurbar	38.04	39.28	40.82	45.57
3	Talode	65.98	67.85	72.29	77.44
4	Akkalkuwa	87.21	81.22	84.76	85.25
5	Dhadgaon	95.23	86.13	94.96	95.94
6	Shahade	47.19	47.78	48.62	54.20

Source: Census of India, Nandurbar and Dhule district census handbook 1981, 1991, 2001, and 2011.



In the study of distribution of tribal population in Nandurbar district from 1981 to 2011, the population distribution in all the tehsils does not appear to change much over time. A similar percentage is seen in the tribal population distribution in Navapur tehsil from 1981 to 2011.

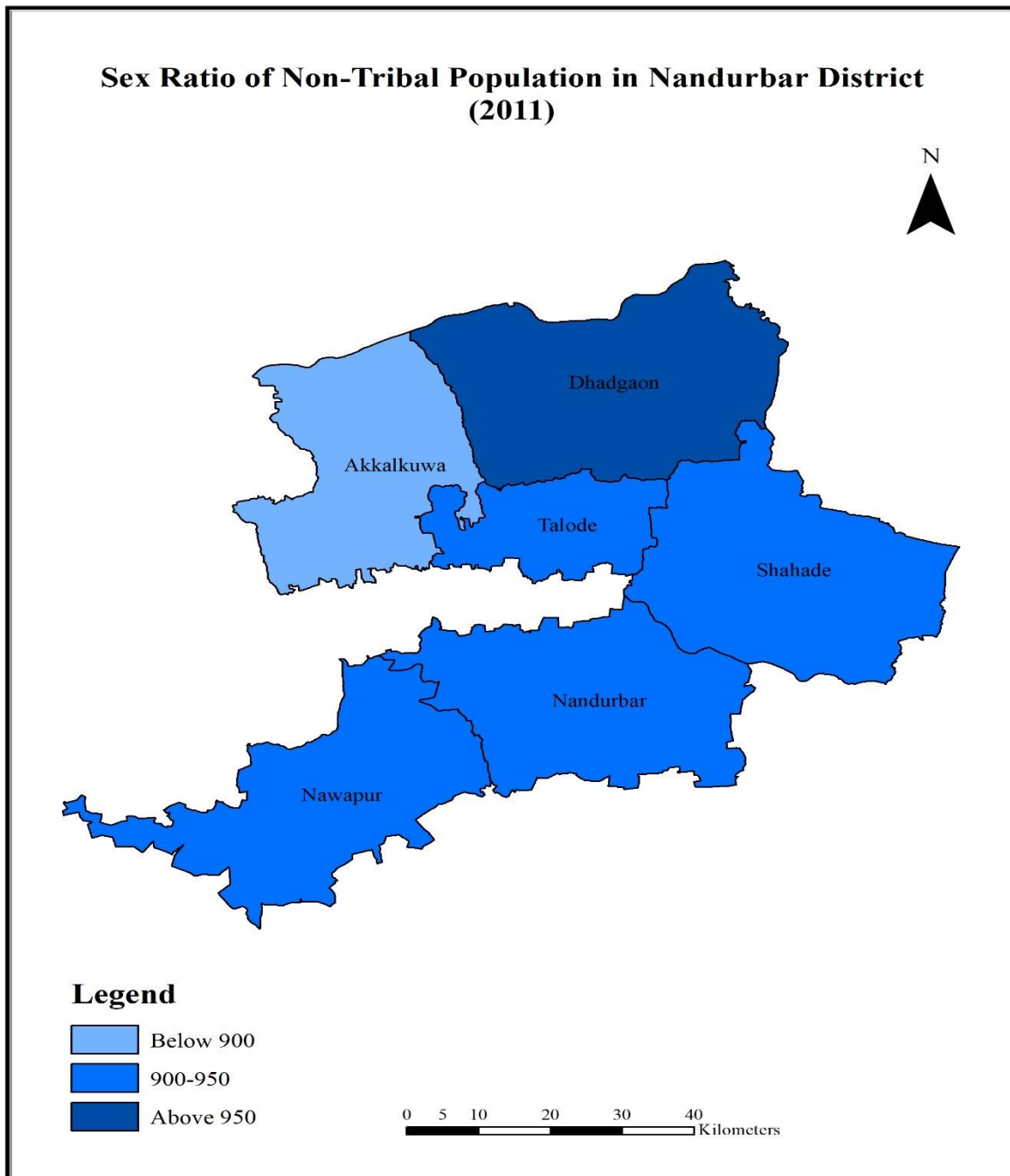
The southern part of Navapur tehsil is covered by the Sahyadri Range and the northern part is covered by the Tapi valley. In this tehsil, according to the census of 2011 have 85.52 percent population is the tribal population. Much of Nandurbar and Shahada tehsil is covered by the Tapi valley. In these tehsils, urbanization appears to have taken place in large numbers. The tribal population in these tehsils is less than the other tehsil. Nandurbar tehsil has the lowest number of tribal population its only 45.57 %. The percentage of Shahada tehsil is 54.20%.

The northern part of Taloda tehsil is covered by the Satpuda Mountains and the tribal population is 77.44 %. The whole area of Dhadgaon (Akrani) tehsil is covered with mountain ranges. This is known as the wooded area. The tribal population is 93.95% of the population of this tehsil. The northern part of Akkalkuwa tehsil is covered by mountains. The tribal population here is 85.25%. The study of tribal and non-tribal population sex ratio is carried out for 1991 to 2011.

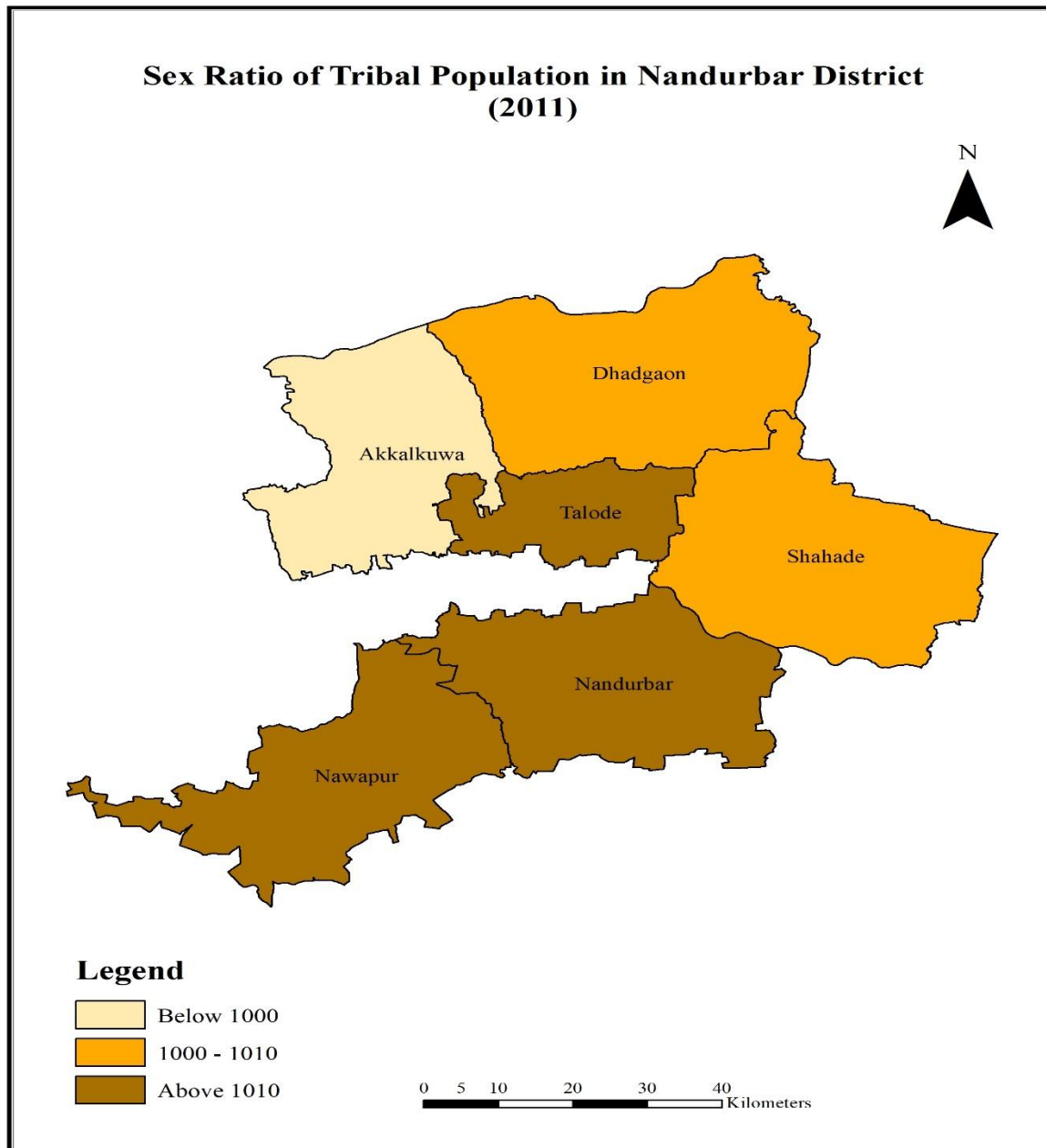
Sex ratio of Non-tribal and tribal population in Nandurbar district.

Sr no.	Tehsils	Tribal population sex ratio 1991	Non-Tribal population sex ratio 1991	Tribal population sex ratio 2001	Non-Tribal population sex ratio 2001	Tribal population sex ratio 2011	Non-Tribal population sex ratio 2011
1	Navapur	1006	930	1006	929	1023	940
2	Nandurbar	1015	939	1010	938	1022	928
3	Talode	1014	954	1008	934	1014	946
4	Akkalkuwa	1010	873	1021	674	997	601
5	Dhadgaon	1003	929	1013	917	1001	958
6	Shahade	984	933	998	938	1008	949
	Nandurbar District	1005	926	1009	988	1010	910

Source: Census of India, Nandurbar and Dhule district census handbook 1991, 2001, and 2011.



In this above map according to the 2011 census the highest non-tribal population sex ratio occur in Dhadgaon tehsil while lowest non-tribal population occur in Akkalkuwa tehsil.



Sex ratio is most important component of demography of any region. The average tribal sex ratio of the study region is always more than thousand and non-tribal sex ratio is below thousand. The average sex ratio of tribal population in 2011 is 1010 which is high, as well non-tribal sex ratio is 910 which is so behind in duration of study time. Nandurbar and Navapur has Maximum and Akkalkuwa has minimum sex ration in tribal population (2011). In 1991 the

average sex ratio of the tribal population is 1005, non-tribal sex ratio 926. Overall Sex ratio of the tribal population is higher than that of non-tribal population. According to 2011 census the sex ratio among all tehsils the highest sex ratio is of Navapur tehsil and it is 1023. The lowest sex ratio is from Akkalkuwa tehsil it is 997.

Conclusion-

Majority of the population belongs to tribal communities. The northern and southern tahsils namely Akkalkuwa, Dhadgaon (Akrani), and Navapur have higher proportion of population. The lower proportion of schedule tribe population found in Shahade and Nandurbar tahsil. The literacy rate of the district is 64.38 percent and scheduled tribes literacy which is lower than the district its 55.03. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. The average sex ratio of tribal population in 2011 is 1010 which is high, as well non-tribal sex ratio is 910 which is so behind in duration of study time. According to 2011 census the sex ratio among all tehsils the highest sex ratio is of Navapur tehsil and it is 1023. The lowest sex ratio is from Akkalkuwa tehsil it is 997.

References :

- Agarwalla S.N. (1974). *India's Population Problems*. Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.Lmt. New Delhi.
- Ahmad, A. (1999): *Social Geography*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, p. 122.
- Mamoria C.B. (1989). *Economic And Commercial Geography of India*, . Shiva Lal, Agarwal & Company, Agra.
- Mamoria C.B. (1981). *Indias Population Problems (A Sociological Study)*, .KitabMahal, Allahabad.
- Pagar S.D. (2013). *Geographical Study of Spatio-Temporal Sex Ratio in Nashik District, Maharashtra*, . National Journal of Geography, Maharashtra Bhugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika , 30 (1), 82-90.
- Nagada, B. L (2001): *Tribal Population and Health in Rajasthan, Studies of Tribes and Tribals*", Kamal Raj Enterprises, New Delhi, Vol 2, No. 1 p. 1-8.
- Padvi A.T. (2017) *AN APPRAISAL OF TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL SEX RATIO IN NANDURBAR DISTRICT* Scholarly Research Journal for Humanity Science & English Language, Online ISSN 2348-3083, SJ IMPACT FACTOR 2016 = 4.44, www.srjis.com UGC Approved Sr. No.48612, DEC-JAN 2018, VOL- 5/25 Copyright © 2017, Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (Pg. 7192-7198).
- R.C.Ahire, A.Aa.Badgujar(2015): *Spatio-temporal changes in literacy of Nandurbar district of Maharashtra, India*. International Journal of Applied Research ISSN Online: (2394-5869) Impact Factor- 5.2, p-602-606.
- Ramotra K.C., Mote Yuvraj S. and Pawar S.K. (2011). *An Appraisal of Tribal and Non-Tribal*

- Sex Ratios In Dhule and Nandurbar Districts (Maharashtra),. Golden Research Thoughts*, 1 (2), 1-4.
- R.C.Ahire, Dr.S.R.Chaudhari (2016) : *Levels of disparity in literacy of scheduled tribes of Nandurbar district: A spatial analysis*. International Journal of Applied Research ISSN Online: (2394-5869) Impact Factor- 5.2, p-236-240.
- S.K.Pawar, K.C.Ramotra (2017): *Spatial distribution and growth of tribal population in Maharashtra*. International Research Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences ISSN: (2349-4077)
Impact Factor- 5.46, Volume 4, p.53-68.
- Dr.VanmalaR.Tadavi (2013): *A geographical Study of Rainfall Variability in Nandurbar District*. International Journal of A of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN Online: 2319-7064, Impact Factor- (2014) : 5.611, p-416-418.