

International Journal of Experimental Research and Review (IJERR)

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ISSN: 2455-4855 (Online)

Original Article

Received: 17th August, 2017; Accepted: 19th September, 2017; Published: 30th October, 2017

Demographic inequality among the tribal and non-tribal community in Nasik district of Maharashtra State

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Abstract

Demography of tribal people cannot materialize huge in India's overall demographic status; demographic structures in tribal peoples have often been distinct and distinguished both in historical and comparative outlooks. Nasik is one of the socio-economically growing districts in Maharashtra. It has a potential to develop various sector like education, social, economic, environmental, etc. There is a need to comparative study with some demographic characteristics of tribal and non-tribal population Nasik district. However, the purpose of analysis for this study has done with the help descriptive statistics based on Census of India (2001 and 2011). The study underlined that is sex ratio and child sex ratio lead by Tribal population comparatively to the Non-Tribal population, but in the concern of literacy, Non-Tribal are driving as compared to the Tribal people in all sub-districts of Nashik District. Work Participation rate found high among Tribal as compared to Non-tribal. Also, the same result found in percent of main workers, but marginal workers found high among Non-Tribal comparatively by Tribal population in Nashik district.

Keywords: Demography, non-tribal's, sex ratio, work participation rate.

Introduction

Development is a continuous and a multidimensional process which involves reorganization and reorientation of the entire economic and social system. Since the introduction of economic reforms in the early nineties, there has been a greater focus on development and planning towards the

enhancement of human well-being and reduction in inequalities along with the growth of per capita income mainly targeting vulnerable social groups, viz. (STs, SCs). Tribal's often referred to 'Adivasi,' 'Vanvasi,' 'Pahari,' 'Adimjati,' 'Anusuchit Jan Jati,' etc. In addition to tribal population in the World, the

India has the second ranking, the first being Africa and tribal communities are the integral segments of Indian society. This well-being encompasses individual attainment in the areas of education, employment, health care, nutritional level and amenities like electricity, water supply, sanitation, housing, etc. besides guaranteeing them their civil rights and protection against atrocities or crimes.

Even though about county variation, the tribes share many common traits, including living in relative geographical isolation and being relatively more homogeneous and more self-contained than the non-tribal social groups. In some states and union territories of India, the Tribals constitute an overwhelming majority, e.g., Mizoram 94.75 percent, Lakshadweep 93.1 percent, Nagaland 87.70 percent and Meghalaya 85.53 percent (Tribes, 2001). The decadal population growth of the Tribals from Census 2001 to 2011 has been 23.66 percent to the 17.69 percent of the entire population. The sex ratio for the overall population is 940 females per 1000 males and that of scheduled tribes 990 females per thousand males. The majority of the tribal population didn't have safe drinking water sources and also the lack of sanitation facility. The Indian contemporary economic growth, health and human development indicators of scheduled tribes (STs) or Adivasi (India's indigenous populations) lag behind national averages (Mohindra et al., 2010). In a case of Non-Tribals, who are much advanced but concerning feeling for the girl child lagging much behind as compared to the Tribals (Ramotra et al., 2011). There has been an apparent rising share of the tribal population over several decades since the independence at the all-India level and in many states except few in the eastern region, namely Orissa and Bihar.

The rising share of the tribal population in the first few decades was partly due to an expansion of ST list, and hence was a result of redistribution of enumerated people. However, subsequently, there emerged some real demographic reasons. Namely, pre-transition fertility rise, for this trend of increasing STs share to have continued for some time and even to remain a little longer in some late-developing states like Bihar and Orissa. Although at an aggregate level delayed mortality and fertility declines among tribes have slowed down their demographic transition, a slowing down of population growth of tribal population, as the general population, has evidently been underway in the recent past. Demography of tribal people cannot materialize huge in India's overall demographic status; demographic structures in tribal peoples have often been distinct and distinguished both in historical and comparative outlooks (Maharatna, 2009 & 2011). In spite of baseline aggregative patterns of demographic differential being favorable to tribes, there is an indication that of late and soon Indian Tribals might be lagging behind the Non-Tribal population in demographic transition (Maharatna, 2000). What is more, the caste and tribe interviewed with the process of development create new and insurmountable inequalities among social groups (Reddy, 2010). The tribal development has challenged for government in the area of Economic, Education, Social, Political and social backwardness and exploitation of Tribal (Valvi, 2012).

As per the 2011 Census, 87.3 percent of the ST population of Maharashtra is residing in the rural areas. Among major STs, Bhil has the highest 95.2 percent of the rural population, followed by Kokna 93.4 percent, Varli 92.7 percent, Gond 87.5 percent, Thakur 86.3 percent and Koli Mahadev 80.3 percent. In

addition to the district-wise distribution of ST population shows in 35 districts of the state. Along with the primary distribution of STs reported in the districts of Thane, Nashik, Nandurbar, Yavatmal, Nagpur, and Dhule. These six districts account for 54 percent of the ST population of Maharashtra. The Nashik districts divided into fifteen talukas which are Sinner, Trimbakeshwar, Nashik, Chandwad, Peth, Kalwan, Surgana, Igatpuri, Yeola, Nandgaon, Dindori, Devla, Baglan (Satana), Malegaon, and Niphad. According to the Census of India, 2011, Nashik had a population of 14, 86, 973. Males constitute 7, 84, 995 of the population and females 7, 01, 978. Out of Nashik, the urban population is 15, 62, 769 in which 8, 24, 641 are males and 7, 38, 128 are females. The Nashik city had an average literacy rate of 90.96 percent, male literacy was 94.96 percent, and female literacy was 86.51 percent.

Need for the study

Nashik is one of the socio-economically growing districts in Maharashtra. It has a potential to develop various sectors like education, social, economic, environmental, etc. and last year this city awarded eco-friendly city in accordance to the ministry of environment and forestry department report 2015. Hence it seems exciting to find out the socio-economic development from last two decades in Nashik district. Nashik has the tribal population, which has developed slightly in all demographic indicators so that there is a need to comparative study with some demographic characteristics of tribal and non-tribal population Nashik district.

Objectives

1. To examine the demographic and socio-economic status of the Tribal population in India.

2. To explore the population development of the Tribal and Non-Tribal population in Nashik district of Maharashtra State.

Data Sources

For the fulfillment of the need of the study, secondary data source used which is Census of India 2001 and 2011

Methodology

The analysis of this study rate and ratio method had used and 15 (Sub-Districts/ Tehsils) of Nashik districts used for the analysis purpose.

For the analysis, purpose of above study following indicators used from census 2001 and 2011:

1. Total Population
2. Tribal and Non-Tribal Population Percentage
3. Sex Ratio
4. Child Sex Ratio
5. Literacy Rate
6. Working Status
7. Work Participation Rate

Major Findings

The demographic and socio-economic status of (ST's) in India

Table 1a and 1b show that the population development of Tribal's in India by states according to census 2011. The highest percentage of Tribal's found in Maharashtra followed by Madhya Pradesh, which is 10.1 percent and 14.7 percent. Therefore, the sex ratio found highest in Goa and child sex ratio is in Chhattisgarh, more or less remaining all indicators considered to be very complex in the context of the development of Tribal's in India. Overall, we can say that Tribal's population prime in the sex ratio and child sex ratio of India.

Table 1a. Demographic Profile of Tribal Population Nashik District according to the Census, 2001-2011.

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	61,07,187	49,93,796
Male	31,57,186	25,90,912
Female	29,50,001	24,02,884
Population Growth	22.30%	29.66%
Area Sq. Km	15,530	15,530
Density/km2	393	322
Proportion to Maharashtra Population	5.43	5.15
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	934	927
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	890	920
Average Literacy	82.31	74.36
Male Literacy	88.17	83.65
Female Literacy	76.08	64.35
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	13.56%	15.81%

Sources: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 1b. Population Development of Tribal by States in India, 2011

States	Total Tribals Population	Sex Ratio	Child Sex ratio	Literacy	Work Participation Rate	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
Jammu & Kashmir	1.4	924	912	50.6	35.7	45.2	54.8
Himachal	0.4	999	930	73.6	53.5	53.4	46.6
Uttara Khand	0.3	963	929	73.9	45.4	68.2	31.8
Rajasthan	8.8	948	921	52.8	48.3	59.2	40.8
Uttar Pradesh	1.1	952	944	55.7	37	50.6	49.4
Bihar	1.3	958	969	51.1	41	53.5	46.5
Sikkim	0.2	960	961	79.7	49.7	72.4	27.6
Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	1032	977	64.6	40.3	79.9	20.1
Nagaland	1.6	976	942	80	49.3	74.7	25.3
Manipur	1.1	984	920	72.6	47.4	75.8	24.2
Mizoram	1	1007	971	91.5	43.8	84.8	15.2
Tripura	1.1	983	957	79.1	43.8	64.5	35.5
Meghalaya	2.4	1013	973	74.5	40.3	76.5	23.5
Assam	3.7	985	957	72.1	44	65.9	34.1
West Bengal	5.1	999	974	57.9	47.4	57.9	42.1
Jharkhand	8.3	1003	976	57.1	46.9	46.2	53.8
Odisha	9.2	1029	980	52.2	49.7	48.9	51.1
Chhattisgarh	7.5	1020	992	59.1	52.8	60.3	39.7
Madhya Pradesh	14.7	984	952	50.6	49.9	63.7	36.3
Gujarat	8.5	981	953	62.5	49.7	68.8	31.2
Daman And Diu	0	977	925	78.8	43.8	88.7	11.3
Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.2	1010	977	61.9	41.5	71.6	28.4
Maharashtra	10.1	977	955	65.7	50.6	82.3	17.7

Andhra Pradesh	5.7	993	931	49.2	54.2	80	20
Karnataka	4.1	990	964	62.1	50.3	80.7	19.3
Goa	0.1	1046	969	79.1	42.6	73.5	26.5
Lakswdeep	0.1	1003	907	91.7	26.8	56.2	43.8
Kerala	0.5	1035	949	75.8	47.5	70.1	29.9
Tamil Nadu	0.8	981	918	54.3	54.5	81.8	18.2
Andaman And Nicobar	0	937	955	75.6	40.9	40.2	59.8

Sources: Census of India, 2011 (PCA and Tribal's Special Tables)

Table 2. Population Development among Tribal & Non-Tribal by sub-district wise in Nashik District, 2001 and 2011.

Indicators	Total Population in (%)				Sex Ratio				Child Sex Ratio	
	2001		2011		2001		2011		2011	
Sub-Districts	STs	NSTs	STs	NSTs	STs	NSTs	STs	NSTs	STs	NSTs
Surgana	94.8	5.2	96.5	3.5	995	874	1004	911	962	911
Kalwan	65.8	34.2	68.9	31.1	1000	925	989	909	961	796
Deola	16.4	83.6	20.8	79.2	960	924	963	908	978	815
Baglan	34.5	65.5	40	60	969	935	968	921	951	798
Malegaon	8.3	91.7	10.1	89.9	970	944	957	948	929	910
Nandgaon	11.4	88.6	15.3	84.7	950	933	958	927	985	869
Chandvad	18	82	20	80	983	926	973	922	912	829
Dindori	52.5	47.5	55.6	44.4	971	930	973	933	954	834
Peint	92.9	7.1	96.4	3.6	998	917	990	916	992	875
Trimbakeshwar	77.9	22.1	80.2	19.8	990	928	991	910	990	882
Nashik	10	90	10.4	89.6	932	870	933	901	905	863
Igatpuri	37.8	62.2	40.5	59.5	978	930	979	956	961	891
Sinnar	12.1	87.9	13.4	86.6	976	924	951	920	921	852
Niphad	18.1	81.9	19.4	80.6	976	923	974	927	943	826
Yevla	9.1	90.9	10.7	89.3	981	934	994	930	927	870
Nashik	23.9	76.1	25.6	74.4	976	913	974	921	952	864

Sources: Census of India, 2011 (PCA)

Table 3. Population Development among Tribal & Non-Tribal by sub-district wise in Nashik District, 2011.

Indicators	Literacy Rate(6+ age groups)		Work Participation Rate		Main Worker		Marginal Worker	
	STs	NSTs	STs	NSTs	STs	NSTs	STs	NSTs
Surgana	68	56.5	56	44	84	82	16	18
Kalwan	60	64.4	57	49	94	93	6.1	6.9
Deola	64	63.6	54	54	95	91	5.1	9.4
Baglan	61	65.5	55	50	93	89	7.3	11
Malegaon	58	58.3	52	38	92	93	8	6.6

Nandgaon	61	60.2	50	44	92	93	8	6.8
Chandvad	66	63.1	57	54	93	92	7	8.2
Dindori	70	64.2	53	49	92	93	8.5	7.1
Peint	70	63.1	56	41	80	84	20	16
Trimbakeshwar	65	59.1	52	46	87	88	13	13
Nashik	76	68.3	44	37	90	93	10	7.3
Igatpuri	68	60.7	48	42	82	86	18	14
Sinnar	69	61.5	54	51	90	92	9.9	8.1
Niphad	66	65.2	56	49	93	92	7.3	7.9
Yevla	63	61.3	55	51	93	94	7.4	6
Nashik	67	63.9	53	43	89	92	11	7.8

Sources: Census of India, 2011 (PCA)

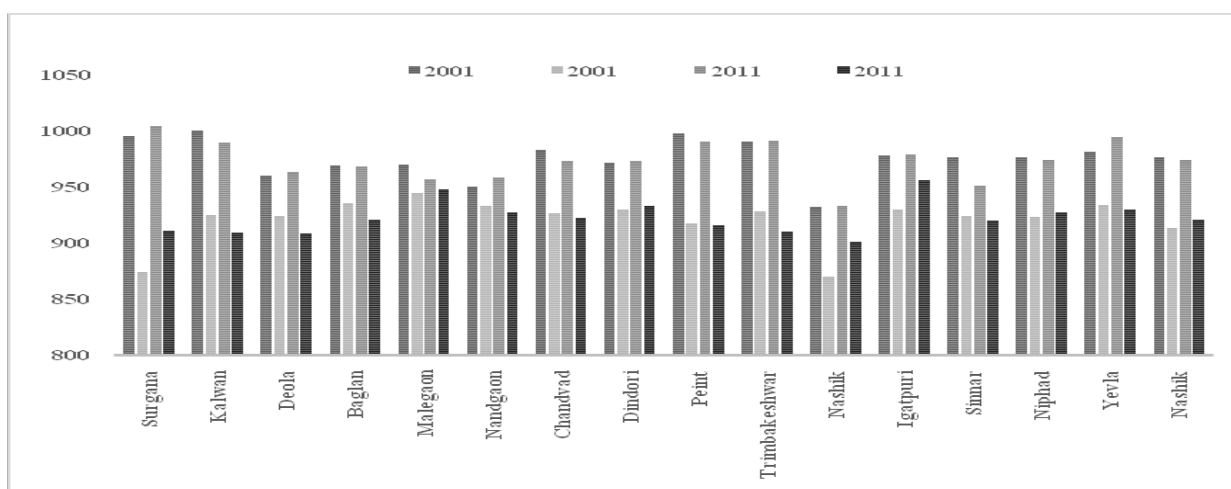


Fig. 1a. Sex Ratio among Tribal and Non-Tribal Population in Nashik District by Tehsil-Wise, (2001-2011). Sources: Census of India, (2001-2011).

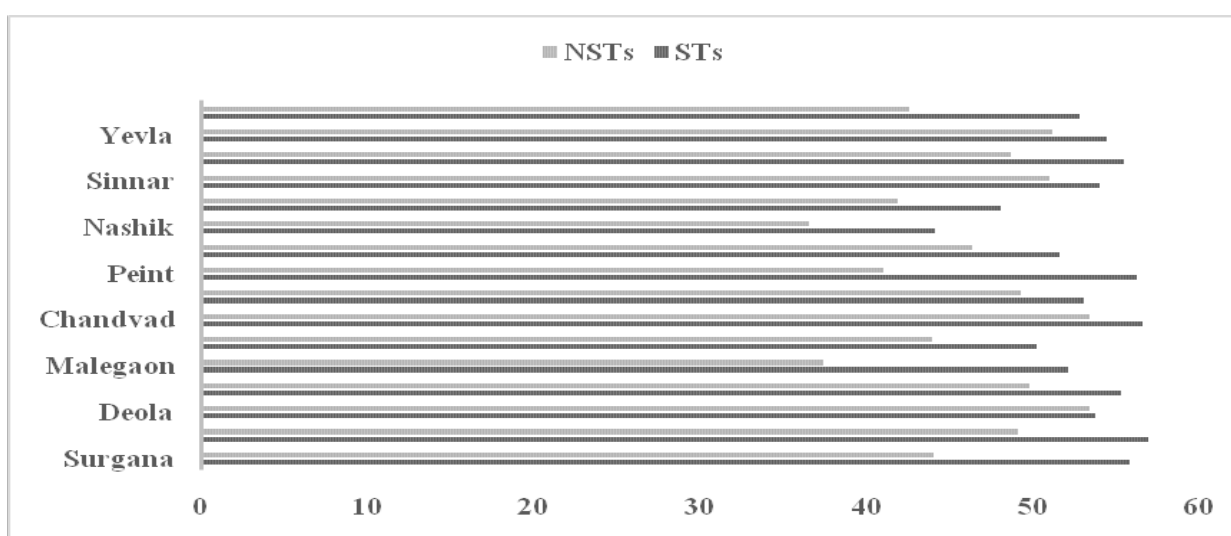


Fig. 1b. Work Participation Rate among Tribal and Non-Tribal Population in Nashik District by Tehsil-Wise, 2011. Sources: Census of India, 2011(PCA)

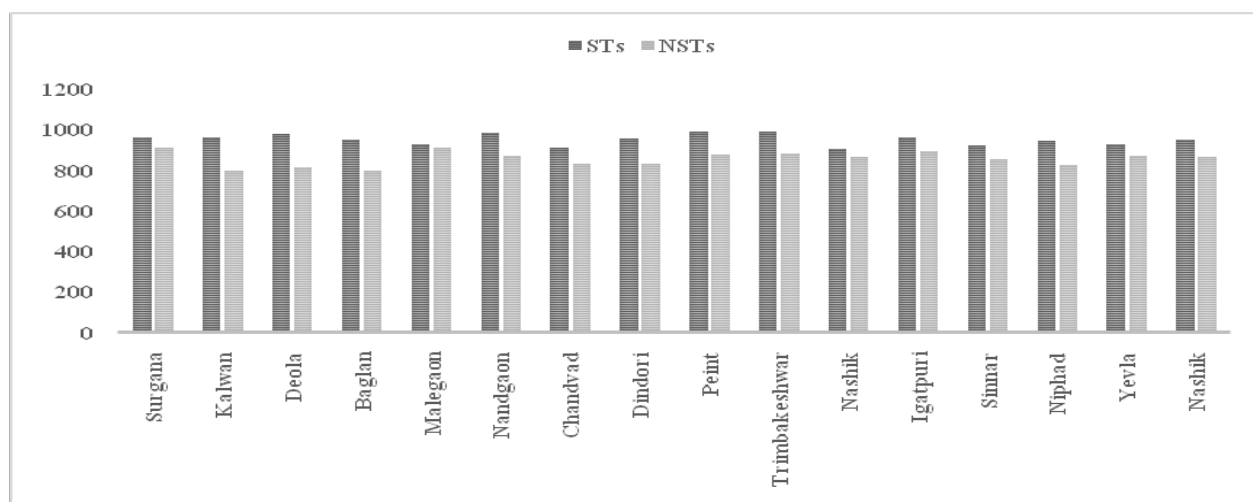


Fig. 2. Child Sex Ratio among Tribal and Non-Tribal Population in Nashik District by Tehsil-Wise, 2011.
Sources: Census of India, 2011.

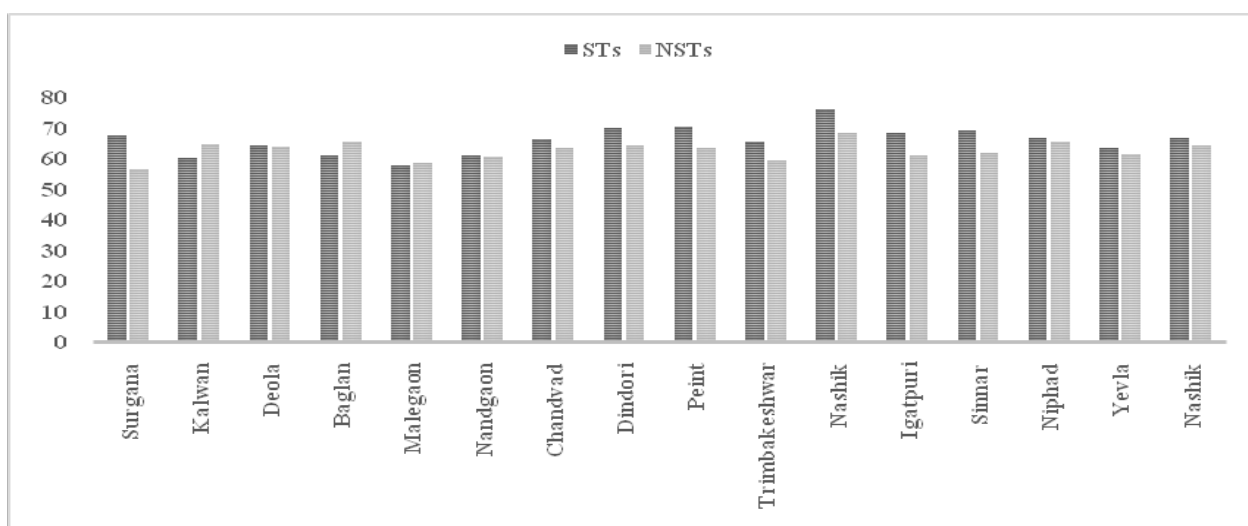


Fig. 3. Literacy Rate among Tribal and Non-Tribal Population in Nashik District by Tehsil-Wise, 2011.
Sources: Census of India, 2011 (PCA).

The population development of the Tribal and Non-Tribal population in Nashik district of Maharashtra State

Table 2 shows that the sub-districts share out of total Tribal's population of Nashik district. Thus, the highest Tribal's proportion found in Dindori 11.6 percent for the year 2001, but in 2011, it has changed and led by Nashik 11.7 percent. Hence, in the context, rural Tribal's

proportion for the both year Dindori found the highest population. However, in the urban setting, Nashik has the highest percentage of Tribal's, which is 69.0 percent. The community development of the Tribal and Non-Tribal population. Hence, the Tribal community has the highest proportion in Surgana Tehsil 94.8 percent in Census, 2001 and 96.5 percent in 2011 and Non-Tribal largest in Malegaon Tehsil

(89.9%). However, the sex ratio highest found in Kalwan 1000. But in the Census (2011), it has changed that found in Surgana (1004).

In table 3 the same changing condition found among the Non-tribal population for the literacy level and working status. Work participation rate found to be high among Tribals as compared to the Non-Tribal people in all Tehsils of Nashik district.

Conclusion

Significant findings are that in Urban Area, Nashik City has found highest (ST's) proportion because of migration from the rural area for the employment or education purpose and also others reasons also cause for that. Another thing is that sex ratio and child sex ratio lead by Tribal population comparatively to the Non-Tribal population, but in the concern of literacy, Non-Tribal are driving as compared to the Tribal people in all sub-districts of Nashik District. Work Participation rate found high among Tribal as compared to Non-tribal. Also, the same result found in percent of main workers, but marginal workers found high among Non-Tribal comparatively by Tribal population in Nashik district. This study may help for various governmental policy and program to improve the Tribal's socio-economic and demographic condition of Nasik district, and Tribal welfare department gets the information at the micro level study of Tribal and Non-Tribal Population of Nasik District of Maharashtra.

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