

# Empirical Study of Sex-wise Distribution of Tribal Main Workers in Nashik District, Maharashtra

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## ABSTRACT

*Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. All those who had worked for the major part of the one year preceding the date of enumeration were recorded as main workers (at least 6 months or 183 days) while those who worked for sometime during the preceding year but not for the major part, have been treated as marginal workers. All those, who had not worked at all during the last year, preceding the date of enumeration, were recorded as non workers. Persons engaged in household duties, students, dependents, retired persons, retirees, beggars are some of the categories grouped as non workers.*

*There has been no conceptual change in defining the workers between 1981 and 1991 census. At the 1991 census there has been mainly a three-fold classification of population namely main workers, marginal workers and non workers which was adopted for 1981 also. In addition to this, the main workers of 1991 are distributed in nine industrial categories of economic activities but in earlier census of 1981 this presentation was up to four industrial categories only.*

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## 1. Introduction

The study of occupational structure provides background for formulating future development plans. The term 'work' is used in special sense in Census, 1991 as below. The work is defined as a participation in economically productive activity. This participation is physical and mental in nature. However, person doing any economically productive activity is considered as worker. Thus, work involved actual work, effective supervision and direction of work. The distribution of population in different types of occupations is referred to as occupational structure. It can be categorized into two types, namely, main workers and marginal workers. Main workers can be sub-categorized as farmers (Cultivators), agricultural labours, domestic workers and other workers. Main workers are those who work at least six months in one year preceding. The marginal workers are those who work some time but not for the period more than six months in one year preceding.

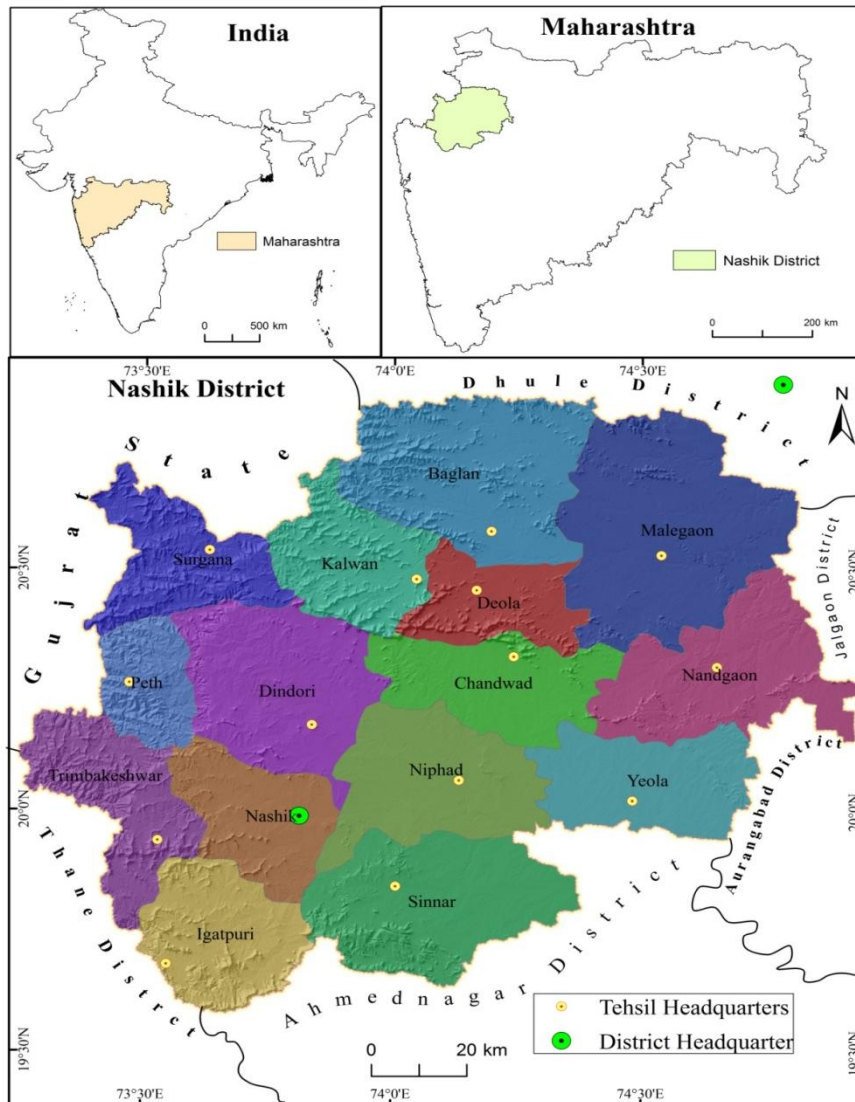
Food, shelter and clothes are the basic needs of human being and in order to fulfil these needs human being involves in occupations. The economically active population actually takes part in the process of goods and services (Henry, 1971). During ancient times, needs of food were fulfilled by hunting and collecting necessary materials from the forest. A few decades ago a man started farming followed by industrial activities. Later, started to avail technology and exchange services for earning purposes. Thus, increasing purchasing power of human resulted the development of industrial and service sectors. Hence, the study of occupational structure holds a key position. The socioeconomic development of any region depends on the number of persons who are economically active with the quality and regularity of work. The

ratio of economically active population in various occupations indicates the economic profile of various group of society. The occupational structure of society is a product of a variety of intimately related factors. The nature and variety of physical resource base lays down a basic foundation for the availability of land for agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining (Chandana, 1986). Therefore, study of occupational structure is essential to understand the activities carried by scheduled tribe, its distribution and participation in different economic activities. If more people are engaged in primary activity implies that the region is undeveloped, if more people are engaged in secondary activity means that the country is in the process of development and if more people engaged in tertiary activity means the field is farming.

## 2. Rational of the study

A study of occupational structure considered the number of persons in the form of employment, unemployment and underemployment in industrial and other activities. Therefore, such study provides the groundwork for social and economic development for policy makers and planners. This chapter has attempted to assess the occupational structure of tribal population in Nashik district. The data pertaining scheduled tribe population has obtained at Tahsil level from District Census Handbook Nashik District in 1981 and 2011. These data were then converted into a percent and represented by choropleth method. The relationship between worker and literacy has computed using (Lorenz curve). In addition to this, bar graphs and pie charts have drawn to representing different characteristics of occupational structure in the study region.

**Fig. No. 1**  
**Location Map of Study Area**



**3. Objective**

- To study the sex-wise distribution of tribal main workers in Nashik district

**4. Hypothesis**

- Tribal male are more engaged in main workers activities

**5. Methodology**

The present study is primarily based on both secondary and primary data. The secondary data have been obtained from Nashik District Census Handbook, Statistical Handbooks, Socioeconomic Abstract of Nashik District, Tribal Development Department Nashik and Census of India from 1981 to 2011.

For delineating tribal main workers growth rate method has been applied to examine tribal main working population. Following techniques have been used in the present study.

$$\text{Population Growth Rate} = \frac{\text{Population of Current Decade} - \text{Population of Previous Decade}}{\text{Population of Previous Decade}} \times 100$$

Later on, collected data have classified, proceed and presented in the form of tables and maps by applying appropriate cartographic techniques.

**6. Analysis and data analysis**

**Level of economic development of different regions within the district.**

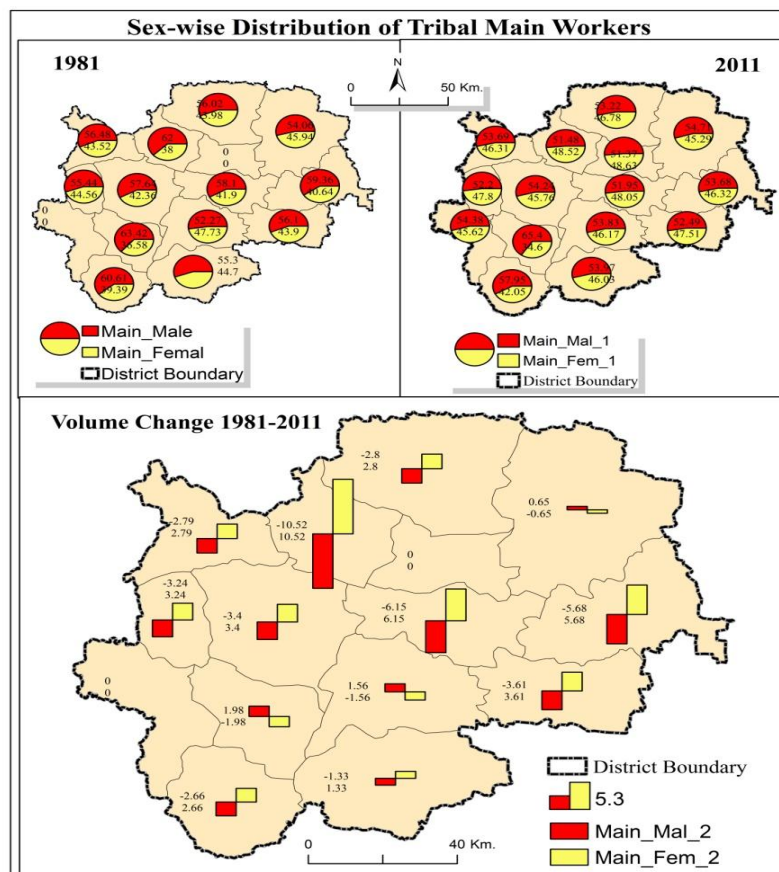
**Table No. 1**  
Sex-wise Distribution of Tribal Main Workers in Nashik District

Tahsil	1981		2001		2011		Volume of Change (1981-2011)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nashik	63.42	36.58	57.74	42.26	65.40	34.60	1.98	-1.98
Peint	55.44	44.56	52.39	47.61	52.20	47.80	-3.24	3.24
Dindori	57.64	42.36	53.53	46.47	54.24	45.76	-3.40	3.40
Surgana	56.48	43.52	53.70	46.30	53.69	46.31	-2.79	2.79
Kalwan	62.00	38.00	51.73	48.27	51.48	48.52	-10.52	10.52
Baglan	56.02	43.98	52.69	47.31	53.22	46.78	-2.80	2.80
Malegaon	54.06	45.94	57.06	42.94	54.71	45.29	0.65	-0.65
Chandvad	58.10	41.90	52.82	47.18	51.95	48.05	-6.15	6.15
Nandgaon	59.36	40.64	52.13	47.87	53.68	46.32	-5.68	5.68
Yevla	56.10	43.90	52.87	47.13	52.49	47.51	-3.61	3.61
Niphad	52.27	47.73	53.81	46.19	53.83	46.17	1.56	-1.56
Sinnar	55.30	44.70	56.63	43.37	53.97	46.03	-1.33	1.33
Igatpuri	60.61	39.39	57.48	42.52	57.95	42.05	-2.66	2.66
Trimbakeshwar	N.A.	N.A.	54.25	45.75	54.38	45.62	N.A.	N.A.
Deola	N.A.	N.A.	53.60	46.40	51.37	48.63	N.A.	N.A.
District Total	57.64	42.36	53.88	46.12	54.76	45.24	-2.88	2.88

**Source:** District Census Handbook, Nashik District for 1981 and 2011.

**Note:** Calculated by Researcher, Figures are given in percentage, N.A. = Data not available.

**Fig. No. 2**  
Sex-wise Distribution of Tribal Main Workers in Nashik District



Data Source: Census Handbook

**Source:** District Census Handbook, Nashik District for 1981 and 2011.

Table No. 1 shows the sex-wise distribution of tribal main workers of Nashik district during census year 1981 to 2011 along with volume of change during the same decadal years. According to census 1981 data Nashik tahsil had highest tribal main workers in male category that was 63.42% whereas Niphad tahsil was 52.27%. And Remaining all the tahsil had been shown 54.06% to 62% of sex-wise tribal main workers in the male category. In the same decade, in terms of female main tribal workers, Niphad tahsil had recorded highest female main tribal workers and lowest was recorded in Nashik tahsil (36.58%) whereas remain all the tahsil were recorded between 38% to 45.94% female tribal main workers.

According to census 2011, the highest male tribal main workers are found in Nashik tahsil, that is 65.40% and lowest is found in Kalwan tahsil (51.48%) whereas remaining all the tahsil have 51.37% to 57.95% of male tribal main workers. In the female section, highest female tribal main workers are found in Deola tahsil (48.63%) and lowest is found in Nashik tahsil (34.60%). Whereas remain all the tahsil have female tribal main workers between 42.05% to 48.52%. Table shows that main workers of male tribal population are more than female tribal population. The below map of Nashik district shows the volume of change during 1981 to 2011 of sex-wise distribution of tribal main workers. The highest male tribal main workers are found in Nashik tahsil which is recorded 1.98% whereas the lowest sex distribution in male main tribal category is 0.65% in Malegaon tahsil. These changes are in positive sense.

Whereas the negative change in male tribal workers between -1.33 to -10.52%. This negative change in sex ratio is as follows; Sinnar -1.33%, Igatpuri -2.66%, Surgana -2.79, Baglan -2.80, Peint -3.24 etc. In male volume of change, the highest change is observed in Kalwan tahsil i.e. 10.52% and lowest is observed in Sinnar tahsil i.e. 1.33%. The negative change in female sex is observed only in three tahsil namely Nashik (-1.98), Malegaon (-0.65%) and Niphad (-1.56%).

## 7. Conclusion

- It is observed that among tribal population there were 45.90 percent cultivators and 45.77 percent agricultural Labours in 1981 in study region, accounting total 91.67 percent workers in agriculture. Only 8.33 percent workers have involved other than agriculture.
- In 2011, there were 32.70 percent cultivators and 56.49 percent agricultural Labours together 89.19 percent and only 10.82 percent workers have engaged in other than agricultural activity.

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- During last two decades 13.20 percent cultivators have found decrease and 10.72 percent agricultural labours have increased in agricultural sector. The proportion of other workers is found less and it has decreased by 2.34 percent because of high illiteracy, lack of skills and technical education among tribal population. The household workers are slightly increased by 0.15 percent.
- The percent of agricultural labours have increased during study period due to small land holding as they work on other's fields as labourers.

## 8. Recommendations

- It has been noted that the tribal youth farmers get very low output from agricultural activity. Taking into account the difficulty, lack of capital for agricultural activity the government has contrived the system to give subsidy for the purchase of farm implements under this scheme farmers
- Adding to the confusion, adult services are often provided through multiple agencies with eligibility requirements that differ from agency to agency. Thus, families and counsellors need to help youth see the importance of disclosure and work to educate youth to disclose appropriately.
- To help tribal youth understand the importance of disclosure and to lead them through various situations where disability disclosure may be an issue.
- Manpower this kind of problems has been created mainly due to the propensity of the employers not to remain in the tribal regions. Some of the employees have been reported at the time of field study that they have been transferred in the tribal zone as a matter of punishment thus it seems that there is a need to motivate the manpower involved in the scheme. It is necessary to improve their initiatives and efficiency.
- The tribal peoples in the sinner, Nashik and Igatpuri tahsil were getting sufficient employment through some small scale industries which have been already trained in their region in those regions such as Surgana, Peint and Trimbak, the small scale industries have so far not been produced. In these regions also the small scale industries on the basis of minor forest product may be started. In this way the tribal people in these regions may make more benefit in conditions of usage. For this purpose MIDC can play vital role in the growth of the industrial backward region.

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