

**GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NASHIK
DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA (INDIA)**

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Abstract

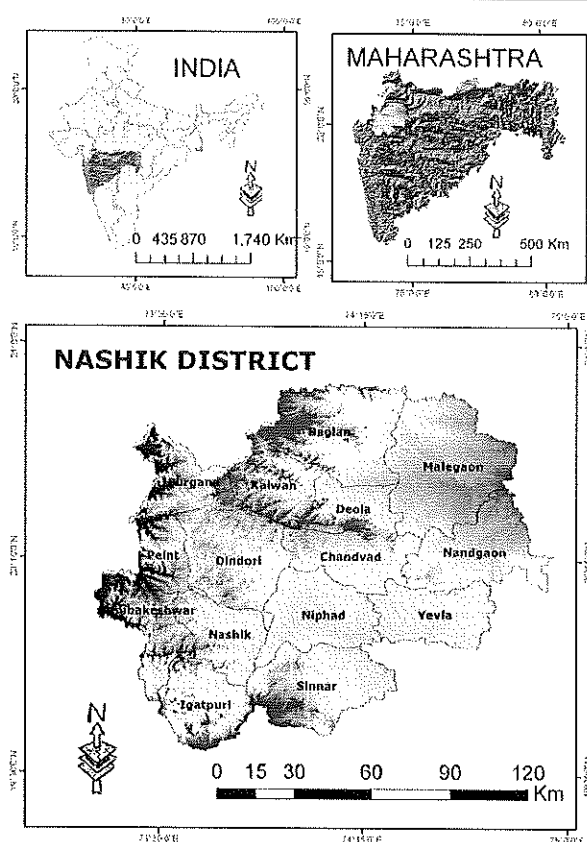
“The coherence of entire communities is bound up in economic development, in education and in the creation of job opportunities for all those who can work, particularly young. In this era of a globalized economy and an information age, where capital and labour are so mobile, no country can afford to undervalue or waste its human resources.” (Peter Anderson, Employers’ Spokesperson, General discussion on youth employment, International Labour Conference, 2005).

Improving employment opportunities for young people requires a broad and concerted effort from all stakeholders. While governments are mainly responsible for creating an enabling environment for youth employment, employers – as major providers of jobs, and workers – as direct beneficiaries, have a significant part in the process.

Keyword: Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers

Introduction:

The study of occupational structure provides background for formulating future development plans. The occupation means doing a certain type of work. 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.



Objectives:

1. To study the main workers in the Nashik district
2. To access the marginal workers in the Nashik district
3. To evaluate the non-workers in the Nashik district

Data Sources and Methodology:

The present study is based on both secondary and primary data. The secondary data have been obtained from Statistical Handbooks, District Census Handbook, Socio-economic Abstract of Nashik District, Tribal Development Department Nashik, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune and Census of India from 1991 to 2011.

Tribal Main Workers in Nashik District

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. 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 laborers.

Tribal Cultivators in Nashik District

“A person is classified cultivators, if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from government or held from private person or institution for payment in cash or other kind of share. The cultivators include supervision or direction of cultivation, plugging, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops and other crops such as wheat, paddy, jawar, bajara, rabbi, sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, etc. and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medical plants, fruits and vegetables growing or keeping orchards or groves etc. cultivation does not include the crops i.e. tea, coffee, rubber and coconut.” (District Census Handbook, Nashik District, 2011). Table-4.1 presents that 45.90 percent main workers among tribal are engaged as cultivators in 1981. The Table also reveals that Surgana tahsil has highest tribal cultivators' 74.35 percent whereas, Igatpuri (69.47) and Peint (68.74) tahsils have found more than 60 percent cultivators in study region. 40 to 60 percent cultivators have recorded in Dindori (51.72) and Kalvan (50.69) tahsils. The lowest cultivators of less than 40 percent have found in central and east parts in study region in 1981 (Fig.-4.3). The similar trend is found in 2011. The percent of tribal cultivators has decreased during study period. It is observed that percent of tribal cultivators have declined in west part in tribal dominant tahsils in Surgana, Igatpuri, Peint, Dindori tahsils and drought prone area in Sinnar, Yevla, Nandgaon and Malegaon tahsils. The central part in Kalvan, Baglan, Chandvad and Niphad tahsils have increased tribal cultivators (Fig.-4.3) because these tahsils have fertile soil and irrigation facility on Godavari and Girna rivers. Kalvan tahsil has recorded highest growth of tribal cultivators. Thus, percent of tribal cultivators have decreased by -13.20 percent in study region.

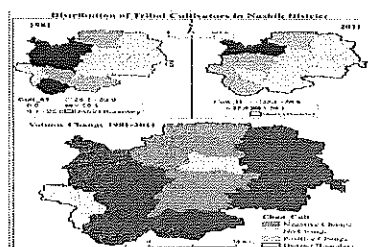


Fig. No. 1: Distribution of Tribal Cultivators in Nashik District

Spatial pattern of tribal cultivators from 1981 to 2011 in study region. In 2011, highest percent tribal cultivators were recorded in Kalwan (52.72) tahsil followed by Surgana (51.22)

having more than 50 percent tribal population. The lowest percent of cultivators appeared in Niphad tahsil (6.62) followed by Malegaon, Deola, Chandvad and Yevla tahsils lying in east part and have less than 20 percent tribal cultivators in study region. The growth of less than 10 percent of tribal cultivators was found in north part in study region during study period in Kalvan, Chandwad and Baglan tahsil. Chandwad and Niphad tahsils have identified more than 40 percent irrigation; hence tribal cultivators have increased in these tahsils. The decline of tribal cultivators was found in Nashik tahsil (-27.72) and southwest part in study region due to rigid topography, undulated slopes and marginal land holdings.

Tribal Agricultural Labours in Nashik District

A person who works in another person's land for wage in terms of money or kind of share of production is regarded as agricultural labour. He or she has no risk in cultivation, simply work on another person's land for earning wage. An agricultural labour has no right of less or contract on land on which he or she works." (District Census Handbook, Nashik 2011). Agriculture Labours getting their daily wages from the owner of farm. Droughts and rainfall are largely controlling the farming activity and their work. The distribution of tribal labour in study region is uneven. It is found that proportion of tribal percent of agriculture labours are more in non-tribal area in study region.

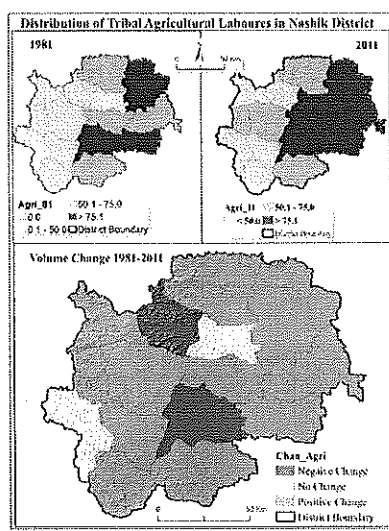


Fig. No. 2: Distribution of Tribal Agricultural Labours in Nashik District

In study region, tribal agricultural Labours accounts 45.77 percent in 1981. The northeast and central parts tahsils in study region have more than 60 percent agricultural Labours. Niphad tahsils has 86.77 percent tribal agricultural Labours followed by Yevla (78.25), Chandvad (70.93), Nandgaon (65.32), Malegaon (77.36) and Baglan (64.72) tahsils. The percent of tribal agricultural labours have decreased towards west part in study region. In 2011, highest agricultural labours are found in Niphad tahsil (84.28), followed by Deola

(82.70), Yevla (82.49), Malegaon (79.27), Chandvad (79.25), Nandgaon (77.17), Sinnar (68.89) and Baglan (65.11). These tahsils are located in north, east and central part of the study region. Peint (53.64), Dindori (52.64), Surgana (45.21), Kalwan (42.49), Igatpuri (41.70) and Trimbakeshwar (46.69) tahsils have 40 to 60 percent tribal agricultural labours. Less than 40 percent tribal agricultural Labours have observed in west part in study region and percent of cultivators are more as compared to agriculture labours. The percent of tribal labours is found more in east part as unskilled tribal population migrated in search of works as tribal's don't have their own land. During study period it was found increasing trend of tribal agricultural labours which is apposite to total population. More than five percent tribal agriculture laborers were found decrease in north part in study region in Kalwan and Baglan tahsils. Surgana, Nashik and Sinnar tahsils have identified increasing tribal agricultural Labours in Nashik (0.34), Surgana (24.35) and Sinnar tahsils (15.16) due to agricultural and Industrial development during study period.

The percent of tribal agricultural labours have decreased towards north part in study region. The proportions of tribal agricultural laborers have been rising during the study period in study region. This has attributed the numbers of wage-earners have increased in primary sector in study region.

Household Industry Workers

The household industry workers mean the person which is engaged in small scale and home-based industry related to agrarian condition. This includes carpentry, body making, handloom weaving and colouring, pottery manufacturing, bicycle repairing, tailoring etc. It does not include profession such as pleaders, doctors, musicians, dancers, watchmen, astrologers, dhobis, barbers etc. or merely trade or business even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household. (District Censes Handbook, Nashik District, 2011). The percent of tribal household industry workers to main workers in study region accounts 0.33 percent for 1981 and 0.48 percent in 2001. The percent of tribal household industry workers are less in proportion. More than 0.5 percent household industry workers are found in south and east parts in study region. The central and west parts in study region have less percent of house hold industry workers (less than 0.30 percent). Already 'Balutedar' performs work as labours at village level resulting very less by household workers during study period in study region by 0.15 percent.

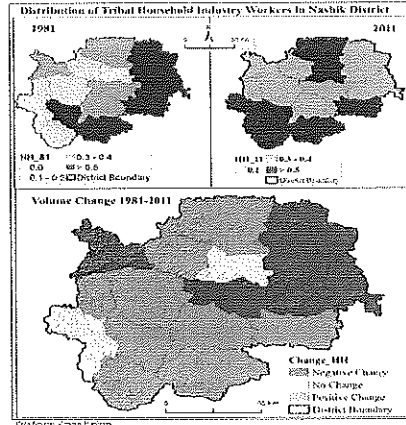


Fig. No. 3: Distribution of Tribal Household Industry Workers in Nashik District

Igatpuri tahsil has observed highest growth in tribal household industry workers (0.47 percent) from 1981 to 2011. Surgana (-0.09), Malegaon (-0.16), Chandvad (-0.07) and Nandgaon (-0.28) have found slight decreasing percent of tribal household industrial workers in study region. The remaining tahsils have found growth between 0 to 0.5 percent in study region.

Tribal Other Workers in Nashik District

Other workers mean the workers who are engaged other than cultivation, agricultural Labours and household industry workers. The persons who involved in factory, trade, commerce, business, transport, construction, government services and teaching are labelled as other workers. (District Censes Handbook, Nashik District, 2011). The highest percent of other workers was recorded in Nashik tahsil (24.02) in 1981 followed by Sinnar (13.77), Chandwad (13.27), Nandgaon (11.80) and Igatpuri (8.41) tahsils as these introduced industries, sugar factories and Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC). The northwest part in study region shows lowest other tribal workers in Peint (13.22 percent) followed by Surgana (4.38), Kalwan (4.21) and Baglan (4.59) tahsils. The high percent of other tribal workers have found in south and east parts due to Sugar factories lying in these areas. The remaining tahsils have identified less industrial development. In 2011, highest other workers have found in Nashik tahsil (51.03) followed by Sinnar, Igatpuri and Malegaon tahsils. This area is marching towards urbanization and improves transport facility; hence participation of tribal people has increased. The remaining tahsils have below 10 percent of other tribal workers in study region.

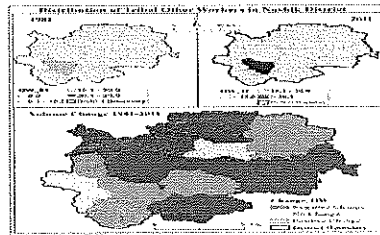


Fig. No. 4: Distribution of Tribal Other Workers in Nashik District

The growth between 0 to 5 percent was observed in south, east and north east parts in study region from 1981 to 2011. The highest growth was recorded in Nashik tahsil (27.01) followed by Igatpuri (2.24) and Niphad (1.88) tahsils.

The growth between 0 to 5 percent of other workers was found in Peint and Malegaon tahsil because of newly functioning Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, nodal place of trade, industries and market place. Peint and Malegaon tahsils have sugar factories, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation and agro-based industries hence there is an increase of other workers in study region. Surprisingly, Chandwad has recorded negative growth of other workers followed by Nandgaon, Surgana, Sinnar, Yevla and Baglan tahsil. Nashik being main urban centre, head quarter of district, industrial hub, require technical persons and educated workers.

Tribal Marginal Workers Population in Nashik District

A person who worked for some time during the presiding year but not for the major part, have been treated as marginal workers. There is no guaranty of work throughout the year, their jobs are uncertain.

Surgana and Malegaon tahsils show incline trend of marginal workers. The remaining tahsils of study region have recorded negative growth of marginal workers. This indicates that percent of marginal workers have reduced and main workers have increased in study region during study period.

According to census 1981, nearly four tahsils from northwest i.e. Surgana, Kalwan, Peint and Dindori were shown more than 10% tribal marginal workers. Two tahsils namely Nashik itself and Baglan were shown 5.1 to 10 % tribal marginal workers. Two tahsils i.e. Trimbakeshwar and Deola had shown 0 % tribal marginal workers and remaining all six tahsils was shown 0.1 to 5 % of tribal marginal workers. Whereas according to 2011 census data, three tahsils from western boundary namely Surgana, Peint and Trimbakeshwar are showing more than 10% tribal marginal workers. Five tahsils that are Baglan, Kalwan, Dindori, Nashik and Igatpuri are shown with 5.1 to 10% of tribal marginal workers and remaining all the seven tahsils are showing less than 5% tribal marginal workers.

Last sub map shown the volume of change during 1981 to 2011 in distribution of tribal marginal working population of Nashik district. According to volume of change data, it can be interpreted that seven tahsils from Nashik district shows positive change in tribal marginal workers they are Surgana, Peint, Nashik, Sinnar, Niphad, Yeola and Malegaon whereas six tahsils namely Baglan, Kalwan, Dindori, Chandwad, Nandgaon and Igatpuri shows negative change in tribal marginal workers and only two tahsils namely Trimbakeshwar and Deola shows no change at all in tribal marginal workers.



Fig. No. 5: Distribution of Tribal Marginal Workers in Nashik District

Surgana and Malegaon tahsils show incline trend of marginal workers. The remaining tahsils of study region have recorded negative growth of marginal workers. This indicates that percent of marginal workers have reduced and main workers have increased in study region during study period.

The distribution of tribal marginal workers in Nashik district during census year 1981 to 2011 along with volume of change during the same decades.

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Tribal Non-workers in Nashik District

A person who had not worked at all during the last year was considered as non-worker. Person engaged in household duties, students, dependent, retired persons, renters, beggars are grouped as non-workers. Mostly children's and old age population belong in this category that is not physically and mentally fit to perform the work. (District Censes Handbook, Nashik District, 2001).

According to census 1981 data, seven tahsils from Nashik district namely Igatpuri, Nashik, Dindori, Surgana, Kalwan, Peint and Baglan had more than 10% tribal non workers in Nashik district. Two tahsils namely Niphad and Malegaon had 5.1 to 10% tribal non workers. They were Nandgaon, Chandwad, Yeola and Sinnar whereas only two tahsils namely Trimbakeshwar and Deola were recorded 0% of tribal non workers.

Whereas according to 2011 census data Nashik, Dindori and Surgana tahsils have more than 10% tribal non workers. Seven tahsils that are Malegaon, Baglan, Kalwan, Niphad, Igatpuri, Trimbakeshwar and Peint have been shows 5.1 to 10% of tribal non workers of total tribal population.

Last sub map shows the volume of change in the tribal non workers in Nashik district from census 1981 to 2011. According to this map, five tahsils namely Baglan, Kalwan, Niphad, Igatpuri and Peint are showing negative change in tribal non workers. Whereas there are two tahsils namely Deola and Trimbakeshwar shows no change in tribal non workers and remaining all the tahsils are showing positive change in tribal non workers of Nashik district.

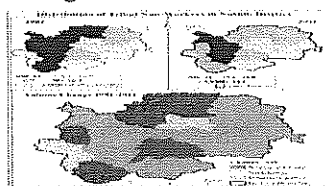


Fig. No. 6: Distribution of Tribal Non-Workers in Nashik District

According to census 1981 data, seven tahsils from Nashik district namely Igatpuri, Nashik, Dindori, Surgana, Kalwan, Peint and Baglan had more than 10% tribal non workers in Nashik district. Two tahsils namely Niphad and Malegaon had 5.1 to 10% tribal non workers. They were Nandgaon, Chandwad, Yeola and Sinnar whereas only two tahsils namely Trimbakeshwar and Deola were recorded 0% of tribal non workers.

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Finding and Conclusion:

This paper has assessed the occupational structure of the study region. 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. 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 laborers. Whereas according to 2011 census data Nashik, Dindori and Surgana tahsils have more than 10% tribal non workers. Seven tahsils that are Malegaon, Baglan, Kalwan, Niphad, Igatpuri,

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