



SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN MAHARASHTRA

Dr. S. K. Pawar*, **Dr. K. C. Ramotra****

*Professor & Head, Department of Geography, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

**Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

ABSTRACT

The spatial distribution of population is one of the most important topics of human geography. It is significantly important, because man has brought tremendous change over the earth surface. The present paper aims to study the spatial distribution of tribal population in the state and their growth during 1991 to 2011. As per the 1991 census the scheduled tribe population in India was 6.78 corers, which constituted about 8.01 per cent of the total population. According to 2001 census the scheduled tribes constituted about 8 per cent in India. The largest concentration of scheduled tribe is confined to central India particularly in Madhya Pradesh and in its adjoining states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, 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 north-western part of the state particularly Thane, Nashik, Dhule and Nandurbar districts where more than 43 per cent (43.09%) and in the eastern part (Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur, and Gadchiroli districts), 21.69 per cent, concentration of tribal population to the total tribal population of the state. In Maharashtra the scheduled tribe population was 73.18 lakhs (1991), which constituted 9.27 per cent 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 per cent, and 9.35 percent in 2011 (105.10 lakhs).

Introduction

The spatial distribution of people with its great unevenness is one of the important questions of human geography that demands exploration discussion and explanation. It is significantly important, because man has brought tremendous change over the earth surface (Husain, 1999). The term distribution refers to the way the people are spaced over the earth's surface; the emphasis is that, on the pattern of actual place locations of a population (Chandana and Sidhu, 1980). The distribution of tribal population over space in the state of Maharashtra in the context of physiographic and socio-economic aspects is endeavour of this discourse.

Population and the natural resources are the most important aspects of regional development. In this context distribution of tribal population is an important aspect. India is having second largest concentration of tribal population in the world. There are number of tribal communities in India, known by different names such as the Adivasis- the original inhabitants, Vanya Jati (live in forest), Adim Jati- primitive people, etc. Tribal community is very primitive and backward in India. Only those who have gone to urban centres to earn their livelihood have to some extent got exposure to the modern culture and civilization. The Indian tribes display a very high degree of ethnic diversity both in their racial composition and dialectal and linguistic affinity. There are 285 different tribal communities, which show an important index of their ethnic diversity. 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, 2001). This is the main cause for their backwardness. Tribal population is concentrated in geographically inaccessible areas so one can say development of tribals mostly depends on the distribution of population in relation to resources available in the region.

Study Area

The spatial pattern of tribal distribution and their growth in relation to the socio-physical aspect of the state is the main discourse intends to comprehend. The state of Maharashtra is located in the western part of the country, lies between $72^{\circ}36'E$ to $80^{\circ}54'E$ longitude and $15^{\circ}45'N$ to $22^{\circ}6'N$ latitude. The state is expanded from west to east in conical shape with extending and increasing height from sea level. The tribals in general are found in geographically backward parts of the state, for instance, in the north-western part and north-eastern of the state that is comparatively less developed.

As per the 1991 census the scheduled tribe population in India was 6.78 crores, which constituted about 8.01 per cent of the total population. According to 2001 census the scheduled tribes constituted about 8 per cent in India. The largest concentration of scheduled tribe is confined to central India particularly in Madhya Pradesh and in its adjoining states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Bihar.

In Maharashtra the scheduled tribe population was 73.18 lakhs (1991), which constituted 9.27 per cent of the total population of the state. It has increased to 85.77 lakhs in 2001 but the proportion has reduced to 8.85 per cent, and 9.35 percent in 2011 (105.10 lakhs).

Objectives

The main objective of the paper is, to look into their spatial distribution pattern in relation to the socio-physical environment in the state of Maharashtra.

Data base and methodology

In order to measure and present spatial distribution of tribal population in Maharashtra simple percentage methods have been calculated at district level and state level.

For the decadal growth rate at district level the simple growth rate formula has been employed as follows:

$$GR = \frac{P2 - P1}{P1} \times 100$$

Whereas: P2 is Current decade Population, P1 is previous decade population.

Tribal population in 1991

The scheduled caste and tribal populations constitute the most downtrodden communities in India. The tribal population, which is the main focus of the present study, constitutes 8.0 per cent in the country as a whole in 1991. As per the 1991 census, the proportion of tribal population in the state of Maharashtra was 9.27 per cent, which has declined to 8.85 per cent in 2001. Table 2.1 very categorically reveals that there are as many as 17 districts, out of 30 in the state where the proportion of this segment was below the average proportion at the state level (9.27%) and in the remaining 13 districts the proportion is higher than this state average. It

indicates that the distribution very much uneven and tribal population is concentrated mainly in NE & NW parts of the state. It is found that there are as many as 5 districts viz., Sindhudurg, Sangli, Kolhapur, Satara & Ratnagiri, wherein the proportion was less than 1 per cent in each case which is almost negligible in the state as whole .It ranges from a minimum of 0.47 per cent in Sindhurdurg to a maximum of 40.88 percent in Dhule district. These wide ranges show an acute disparity in their spatial distribution in the state. It is further found that the region with very low proportion of population is confined to the southern part of the state. It is also found (Table 2.1) the low proportion of tribal population was observed in 8 districts with less than 5 per cent tribal population. These districts are Greater Mumbai, Beed, Solapur, Osmanabad, Jalana, Latur Aurangabad, & Pune. There is another group of 5 districts with 5 per cent to 10 per cent tribal population. These districts are Buldhana Parbhani, Akola, and Ahemadnagar & Jalgaon. The districts with high proportion of tribal population are 5 where the proportion ranges between more than 10 & 15 per cent. For instance, the districts are Nanded, Raigarh, Nagpur, Amravati and Bhandara. The tribal population in Wardha, Thane & Chandrapur is highly concentrated, ranging from 15 to 20 per cent in these districts. In the remaining 4 districts, for instance, in Yavatmal (21.18%) Gadchiroli (38.10%) and Dhule (40.88%) the proportion is relatively very high as compared to other districts.

Table - 1
Total population 1991

Sr. No.	State/District	Total Population	Total tribal Population	% of Tribal Population
1	Greater Mumbai	9925891	103775	1.05
2	Thane	5249126	951205	18.12
3	Raigarh	1824816	233953	12.82
4	Ratanagiri	1544057	14847	0.96
5	Sindhudurg	832152	3893	0.47
6	Nashik	3851352	931069	24.18
7	Dhule	2535715	1036491	40.88
8	Jalgaon	3187634	313551	9.84
9	Ahemadnagar	3372935	240141	7.12
10	Pune	5532532	216336	3.91

11	Satara	2451372	18342	0.75
12	Sangli	2209448	10784	0.49
13	Solapur	3231057	48352	1.50
14	Kolhapur	2989507	14789	0.49
15	Aurangabad	2213779	83502	3.77
16	Jalana	1364425	28300	2.07
17	Parabhani	2117035	111470	5.27
18	Beed	1822072	20515	1.13
19	Nanded	2330374	275972	11.84
20	Osmanabad	1276337	22463	1.76
21	Latur	1676641	37527	2.24
22	Buldana	1886299	95389	5.06
23	Akola	2214271	155695	7.03
24	Amravati	2200057	316448	14.38
25	Yavatmal	2077144	445840	21.46
26	Wardha	1067357	166391	15.59
27	Nagpur	3287139	457715	13.92
28	Bhandara	2107629	309822	14.70
29	Chandrapur	1771994	349169	19.70
30	Gadchiroli	787010	304535	38.70
	Maharashtra	78937157	7318281	9.27

(Source: Census of India, 1991)

The Figure 1.1 very clearly shows that they are confined to northeast and northwest parts of the state. The entire central part of state is 1 to 10 per cent and southern part is almost having negligible tribal population.

Tribal distribution in 2001

The proportion of tribal population from 1991 to 2001 has slashed from 9.27 to 8.85 per cent in the state of Maharashtra. This declination is attributed to detribalization of communities, under enumeration of tribal population in 2001 and it also attributes to checking of tribal & caste validity certificates. In 2001 also the 30 districts of the state are divided into six categories. The

proportion of tribal population in the state ranged from a minimum of 0.57 percentage in Sindhudurg district to the maximum of 38.31 percentages in Gadchiroli district

1. Very low

In this very low category, that is less than 1 percentage, there are as many as 5 districts, viz., Sindhudurg, Kolhapur, Sangli, Mumbai, including suburban & Satara where the Tribals are almost negligible and in each of these districts their proportion was less than the total population.

2. Low

In this low category of tribal population the proportion ranged from 1 to 2.5 per cent. It incorporates 9 districts, for instance, Beed, Ratnagiri, Solapur, Osmanabad, Jalana, Latur, Aurangabad, Pune, and Parabhani including Hingoli. It means that almost half of the Maharashtra having less than 5 per cent tribal population in each of the 14 districts. All these 14 districts are spread over southern and extended to central part including the major part of Marathawada region.

3. Medium

In the medium category there are 4 districts with 5 to 10 per cent tribal population. These districts are Buldana, Akola (including Washim), Ahemadnagar, and Nanded.

4. High

In this high category there are 7 districts having tribal population 10 to 15 per cent. These districts are confined to northeast and western parts of the state these are, Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara including Gondiya, and Amravati in Vidharbha region, Raigarh and Thane in Konkan and Jalgaon in Northern part of the state. In the remaining very high region of tribal population, there are only two districts viz., Chandrapur & Yavatmal having about 20 per cent tribal population and in the remaining 4 districts like, Nashik (23.96%), Gadchiroli (38.31%), and in Dhule including Nandurbar (43.16%) the proportion is very high i.e. above 24 per cent. Hence, the distribution is very uneven. In this case also, there are two main regions of high concentration of tribal population.

Table - 2
Total population 2001

Sr.No	STATE/DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION	% OF TRIBAL POPULATION
1	Mumbai & Suburban	11978450	91120	0.76
2	Thane	8131849	1199290	14.75
3	Raigarh	2207929	269124	12.19
4	Ratanagiri	1696777	20102	1.18
5	Sindhudurg	868825	4952	0.57
6	Nasik	4993796	1194271	23.92
7	Dhule & Nandurbar	3019656	1303138	43.16
8	Jalgaon	3682690	435951	11.84
9	Ahemadnagar	4040642	303255	7.51
10	Pune	7232555	261722	3.62
11	Satara	2808994	21896	0.78
12	Sangli	2583524	17855	0.69
13	Solapur	3849543	68989	1.79
14	Kolhapur	3523162	21387	0.61
15	Aurangabad	2897013	100416	3.47
16	Jalana	1612980	32103	1.99
17	Parabhani & Hingoli	2514875	122108	4.86
18	Beed	2161250	24193	1.12
19	Nanded	2876259	253596	8.82
20	Osmanabad	1486586	27857	1.87
21	Latur	2080285	47836	2.30
22	Buldana	2232480	115156	5.16
23	Akola & Washim	2650455	171075	6.45
24	Amravati	2607160	356533	13.68
25	Yavatmal	2458271	473370	19.26
26	Wardha	1236736	154415	12.49

27	Nagpur	4067637	444441	10.93
28	Bhandara & Gondiya	2336853	294173	12.59
29	Chandrapur	2071101	375256	18.12
30	Gadchiroli	970294	371696	38.31
	Maharashtra	96,878,627	8577276	8.85

(Source: Census of India, 2001)

One is northeast the other one is northwestern part of the state. The central & southern parts are having very low and scanty distribution.

Tribal distribution in 2011

The proportion of tribal population from 2001 to 2011 has depicted little increase from 9.27 to 9.35 per cent in the state of Maharashtra. This is very slightly increased in the proportion of tribal population, compared to previous decade (1991-2001). The maximum concentration of tribal population in the district of Dhule (including Nandurbar) was 48.37 and minimum in Sangli 0.65 per cent.

1. Very low:

The very low proportion of tribal population in the state ranges from a minimum of 0.57 per cent in Sangli district. There are 4 districts, viz., Sangli (0.65 %), Kolhapur (0.78%), Sindhudurg (0.82%), and Satara (0.99%) where the tribal are almost negligible and in each of these districts the proportion was less than one per cent

2. Low:

In this low category there are 9 districts with their proportion that ranged from 1 to 5 percentages. These are, Mumbai and suburban, Ratnagiri, Beed, Solapur, Osmanabad, Latur, Pune, Aurangabad and Buldana. It means near about half of the Maharashtra having less than 5 percentage tribal population in each of these 13 districts. All these 13 districts are spread over southern and extended to central part including the major part of Marathawada region of the state.

3. Medium:

In the medium category there are 6 districts falls with 5 to 10 per cent of tribal population. These districts are Parabhani (including Hingoli) (5.06%), Akola (including Washim) (6.00%), Jalana (8.28%), Ahemadnagar (8.33%), Nanded (8.38%), and Nagpur (9.4%). These districts are the adjoining districts of the core tribal districts of the state.

4. High:

Six districts having high distribution of tribal population (10 to 15%) in the state. These districts are confined to northeast & western parts of the state these are, Wardha, Bhandara including Gondiya, & Amravati in Vidharbha region, Raigarh & Thane in Konkan & Jalgaon in Northern part of the state. Especially these districts are known as the peripheral districts of the core tribal groups of the state.

Table- 3
Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population 2011

Sr.No	State/District	Total Population	Total Tribal Population	% Of Tribal Population
1	Mumbai & Suburban	12442373	129653	1.04
2	Thane	11060148	1542451	13.95
3	Raigarh	2634200	305125	11.58
4	Ratnagiri	1615069	20374	1.26
5	Sindhudurg	849651	6976	0.82
6	Nashik	6107187	1564369	25.62
7	Dhule & Nandurbar	3699157	1789248	48.37
8	Jalgaon	4229917	604367	14.28
9	Ahemadnagar	4543159	378230	8.33
10	Pune	9429408	348876	3.70
11	Satara	3003741	29635	0.99
12	Sangli	2822143	18333	0.65
13	Solapur	4317756	77592	1.80
14	Kolhapur	3876001	30206	0.78
15	Aurangabad	3701282	143366	3.87
16	Jalana	1959046	42263	8.28
17	Parabhani & Hingoli	3013431	152468	5.06
18	Beed	2585049	32722	1.27
19	Nanded	3361292	281695	8.38
20	Osmanabad	1657576	36039	2.17

21	Latur	2454196	57488	2.34
22	Buldana	2586258	124837	4.83
23	Akola & Washim	3011066	180751	6.00
24	Amravati	2888445	404128	13.99
25	Yavatmal	2772348	514057	18.54
26	Wardha	1300774	149507	11.49
27	Nagpur	4653570	437571	9.40
28	Bhandara & Gondiya	2522841	303139	12.02
29	Chandrapur	2204307	389441	17.67
30	Gadchiroli	1072942	415306	38.71
Maharashtra		112374333	10510213	9.35

(Source: Census of India, 2011)

5. Very High

Very high (more than 15 %) distribution of tribal population is found in the 5 districts viz. Chandrapur (17.67%), Yavatmal (18.54%), having above 17 per cent tribal population and in the remaining Nashik (25.62%) Gadchiroli (38.71%), and Dhule (including Nandurbar) (48.37%) districts having very high proportion of tribal population i.e. above 25 per cent. The distribution is very uneven in respect of physical aspects. In this case also, there are two main regions of high concentration of tribal population, one is northeast, and another is northwestern part of the state. These pockets are identified as core tribal pockets and it needs further investigation for their development especially for education, health, malnutrition and economic through employment. It is felt that they need protection from exploitation by money lenders, and forest contractors. The central and southern parts of the state are almost of very low proportion of tribal population.

Growth of tribal population (1991-2001)

The growth of tribal population between 1991 and 2001 in the state of Maharashtra was 17.20 per cent which has come down from 26.79 per cent in 1981 and 1991. The growth of tribal population in 5 districts viz., Mumbai (including Mumbai sub urban), Nanded, Wardha, Bhandara, including Gondiya, was categorically negative. It means that the tribal populations from these districts have migrated to other areas of the state and it is possible, as mentioned earlier, some of them shifted to special backward caste (S.B.C.) or some of them have been debarred due to the possession of fake certificates for tribal identity during 1991-2001. On the

other hand, the growth of this community where it was positive, it ranged from a minimum of 6.17 per cent in Yavatmal to a maximum of 65.57 per cent in Sangli district. The low growth of tribal population was recorded in about 9 districts, which are mostly confined to the north eastern, central and western parts of the state, However these 6 districts forming a major region of a tribal growth ranging between 5 and 20 per cent. In the medium category, there are as many as 13 districts ranging with growth rate of 20 to 44 per cent falls in this category and they are mostly confined to north western and western part and one in the north eastern part of the state. It forms 3 regions of this kind of growth. These districts are Aurangabad, Buldana, Pune, Gadchiroli, Osmanabad, Dhule (including Nandurbar), Thane, Ahemadnagar, Sindhudurg, Latur, Nashik, Ratnagiri and Jalgaon.

It is very astonishing to note that the growth in the remaining 3 districts is high and very high, which is much higher than the average growth rate for the state as whole (17.20 per cent) The high growth is recorded in Solapur (42.68 per cent) and Kolhapur (44.61 per cent). The district of Sangli is identified with highest growth (65.57 per cent) rate of tribal population in the state of Maharashtra.

Table - 4
GROWTH OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1991-2001

Sr. No.	State/District	Total Population In 1991	Total Population In 2001	Difference Between 1991-2001	Growth of tribal population (in %)
1	GR. MUMBAI	103775	91120	-12655	-12.19
2	THANE	951205	1199290	248085	26.08
3	RAIGARH	233953	269124	35171	15.03
4	RATNAGIRI	14847	20102	5255	35.39
5	SINDHUDURG	3893	4952	1059	27.20
6	NASHIK	931069	1194271	263202	28.27
7	DHULE & NANDURBAR	1036491	1303138	266647	25.73
8	JALGAON	313551	435951	122400	39.04
9	AHAMADNAGAR	240141	303255	63114	26.28
10	PUNE	216336	261722	45386	20.98

11	SATARA	18342	21896	3554	19.38
12	SANGLI	10784	17855	7071	65.57
13	SOLAPUR	48352	68989	20637	42.68
14	KOLHAPUR	14789	21387	6598	44.61
15	AURANGABAD	83502	100416	16914	20.26
16	JALANA	28300	32103	3803	13.44
17	PARABHANI & HINGOLI	111470	122108	10638	9.54
18	BEED	20515	24193	3678	17.93
19	NANDED	275972	253596	-22376	-8.11
20	OSMANABAD	22463	27857	5394	24.01
21	LATUR	37527	47836	10309	27.47
22	BULDANA	95389	115156	19767	20.72
23	AKOLA & WASHIM	155695	171075	15380	9.88
24	AMARAVATI	316448	356533	40085	12.67
25	YAVATMAL	445840	473370	27530	6.17
26	WARDHA	166391	154415	-11976	-7.20
27	NAGPUR	457715	444441	-13274	-2.90
28	BHANDARA & GONDIYA	309822	294173	-15649	-5.05
29	CHANDRAPUR	349169	375256	26087	7.47
30	GADCHIROLI	304535	371696	67161	22.05
	MAHARASHTRA	7318281	8577276	1258995	17.20

(Source: Census of India, 1991-2001)

These 3 districts are such districts where the proportion of tribal population is very low in the state and even the migrations of few tribals to these districts have shown a very high growth because of their small base.

A wide variation in the growth rates among the districts can be noticed. But, it would be interesting for us to consider a few important features of these changes. In the early decades in the region of Greater Mumbai, Jalana, Parabhani, Nanded, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur tribal population growth rates have actually decreased due to migration to other

areas of the state. However, there is rapid increase in tribal population in some parts of the state. For instant, it has taken place increase in the case of Sangli, Kolhapur, Solapur, Jalgaon and Ratnagiri districts. These five districts are such districts where the proportion of tribal population is very low in the state and even the migration of few tribals to these districts, have shown a very high growth because of their small base.

In the medium category, there are as many as 13 districts ranging with growth rate of 22 to 44 percent more than 43 percent of the district full in this category and they are mostly confined to North Western and Western part and one in the north eastern part of the state. It forms three regions of this kind of growth. These districts are Aurangabad, Buldana, Pune, Gadchiroli, Osmanabad, Dhule and including Nandurbar, Thane, Ahemadnagar, Sindhudurg, Latur, Nashik, Ratnagiri and Jalgaon.

Growth of tribal population (2001-2011)

The growth rate of tribal population during the 2001 and 2011 decade was 22.54 per cent. It was positive growth shows by 5.34 per cent, against the previous decade 1991- 2001 (17.20%). At the district level the growth rate, for two districts was negative and in the remaining are positive. The highest growth was found in Aurangabad (42.77%) and the minimum in the district of Ratnagiri (1.35%) in positive form. The negative growth rate was noted in the districts of Nagpur (-1.5%) and Wardha (-3.18%). These are adjoining districts to Chhattisgarh state, where Buser district and others are forming Madia-Gond tribal belt, therefore many of the tribals use to migrate from Nagpur, Bhandara, and Wardha districts to nearby districts of Chhattisgarh state. As many as 11 districts are having growth rate between 30 and 43 per cent during 2001-2011. Between 10 to 30 per cent tribal growth rate was found in the 10 districts of state, from which 5 districts are from North-western tract, remaining are from Marathawada and southern Maharashtra. Less than 10 per cent growth was found in 6 district of the state viz. Ratnagiri (1.35%), Bhandara & Gondiya (3.05 %), Chandrapur (3.78%), Akola & Washim (5.66%), Buldana (8.41%), and Yavatmal (8.60%).

Table - 5
GROWTH OF TRIBAL POPULATION -2001-2011

Sr.No.	State/District	Total Population In 2001	Total Population In 2011	Difference Between 2001-2011	Growth of tribal population (in %)
1	MUMBAI & SUBURBAN	91120	129653	38533	42.29
2	THANE	1199290	1542451	343161	28.61
3	RAIGARH	269124	305125	36001	13.38
4	RATNAGIRI	20102	20374	272	1.35
5	SINDHUDURG	4952	6976	2024	40.87
6	NASHIK	1194271	1564369	370098	30.99
7	DHULE & NANDURBAR	1303138	1789248	486110	37.30
8	JALGAON	435951	604367	168416	38.63
9	AHAMADNAGAR	303255	378230	74975	24.72
10	PUNE	261722	348876	87154	33.30
11	SATARA	21896	29635	7739	35.34
12	SANGLI	17855	18333	478	02.68
13	SOLAPUR	68989	77592	8603	12.47
14	KOLHAPUR	21387	30206	8819	41.24
15	AURANGABAD	100416	143366	42950	42.77
16	JALANA	32103	42263	10160	31.65
17	PARABHANI & HINGOLI	122108	152468	30360	24.86
18	BEED	24193	32722	8529	35.25
19	NANDED	253596	281695	28099	11.08
20	OSMANABAD	27857	36039	8182	29.37

21	LATUR	47836	57488	9652	20.18
22	BULDANA	115156	124837	9681	8.41
23	AKOLA & WASHIM	171075	180751	9676	5.66
24	AMARAVATI	356533	404128	47595	13.35
25	YAVATMAL	473370	514057	40687	8.60
26	WARDHA	154415	149507	-4908	-3.18
27	NAGPUR	444441	437571	-6870	-1.55
28	BHANDARA & GONDIYA	294173	303139	8966	3.05
29	CHANDRAPUR	375256	389441	14185	3.78
30	GADCHIROLI	371696	415306	43610	11.73
	MAHARASHTRA	8577276	10510213	1932937	22.54

(Source: Census of India, 2001-2011)

Conclusion

It is concluded that very high proportion of tribal population in the eastern district Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Wardha and North Western parts Dhule, Nandurbar, Raigad of the state. The central part has shown very scant tribal population but the very high growth rate is recorded in these districts for example, Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur where their proportion is very low, because agricultural area and industrial developed region. It means that the very high out migration has taken place to neighboring districts in search job opportunities and education. It is also found that the growth rate has declined from 26.79 percent between 1981 and 1991 to 17.20 percent between 1991 and 2001, due to some of them have been debarred and some of them shifted to special backward category. It is also observed that, in 2011 the tribal growth rate was 22.54 per cent. This was slightly increased during the decade by 5.34 per cent.

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