



GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF CONCENTRATION OF GOSAVI-NOMADIC TRIBE IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

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ABSTRACT:

The present research paper is based on the concentration of Gosavi-Nomadic tribe in Maharashtra. The Gosavi population spread over all in Maharashtra, but their distribution is uneven. They have no sustainable income source, therefore they spared for the searching of job. Present study is based on the data received from Socio-Economic Survey of BARTI. Bhatia's Location quotient method has been applied for the present investigation. 2011 Census data is considered for the calculation of concentration value. The distribution and concentration affected socio-economic-cultural condition of the region and source of occupational platform. The high concentration is observed in Grater Mumbai district; whereas, Mumbai sub-urban and Kolhapur districts having moderate concentration and remaining districts comprises low concentration of Gosavi NT population in Maharashtra.

Keywords: Gosavi-Nomadic tribe, socio-economic status, concentration, Pattern, Distribution.

INTRODUCTION:

Tribes, living in different parts of India, are the distinct segment of our society. They are generally found in forest and hilly region which are inaccessible and where the poor interaction takes place. They have their own way of life which is quite different from the so-called advanced societies. They fight and adjust themselves with the surrounding environment for their livelihood. Each tribal group is distinct from the other in their socio- economic practices and ethnic affinity. A large number of tribal communities in India itself are 'an index of their ethnic diversity' (Ahmad. 1999). Each tribal group has its own ecosystem,

a geo-climatic environment within which they find themselves self and enjoy harmony with nature. They have been remained economically backward and suffering from poverty and economic insecurity, particularly after independence, due to the increasing interference of non-tribals and the government, discarding their rights in their ecosystem (Gaikwad, 2015)

According to these characteristics a tribal defined as a group of people who are the inhabitants of inaccessible forests in hilly and remote areas belong to the oldest racial groups speak a common dialect, profess a primitive religion, follow primitive occupation, having nomadic habits, love for drink and dance and are endogamous professional social organization different from the neighboring people. They are also called as Adivasi, 'Adi' means original and 'vasi' means inhabitant, that means original inhabitant. (Ramotra, 2011).

What is a Nomadic?

'A member of a group or people who move from one place to another rather than living in one place all the time'. (Cambridge International Dictionary of English (1995) (p. 959))

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1995: 786) defines nomad as 'a member of a tribe or people that moves with its animals from place to place and has no permanent home.'

GOSAVI-NOMADIC TRIBALS:

Gosavi- Nomadic Tribes in originally from Rajasthan state of India. Battle they have given more contribution in **Haldi Ghati** of Rajasthan in **18th June 1576** held in between **Rana of Mewar Maharana Pratap & Mugal emperor**. Akabar's force led by Mansingh 1 of Akaber. Akaber was always torturing the soldiers of Rana of Mewar after this battle. Soldiers of Rana of Mewar was afraid to whether the Akabar will force us to proselyte to **Muslim** religion. The Gosavi-Nomadic tribes turn them into disguise & dole demanding into society.

Goswami and Gosavi are different,

Goswami live their life on demanding the alms are their main occupation. Hom & convent are such facilities to the Gosami. But Gosavi-Nomadic tribe is different they main significance of Gosavi-Nomadic tribes are lives in **jungal**,

hilly region, hunting, forming & ranching are also special occupation of this tribe. The **Customs, mode, rules, dialects & guise** are different of these tribes. The Gosavi tribes are called in Maharashtra N.T (Nomadic Tribes) in B1 group, OBC (Other Backward Classes) in Gujrat & S.T (Scheduled Tribes) in Karnataka state.

GOSAVI-NOMADIC TRIBALS IN INDIA:

In the India Gosavi's are living in the states of **Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu** and **Andhra Pradesh**. **Hilly and forest area is suitable for Gosavi tribe** (Ahmad, 1999).

GOSAVI-NOMADIC TRIBALS IN MAHARASHTRA:

As compare to other states Gosavi-Nomadic tribes are situated in Maharashtra. Gosavi's location is observed in Sangli, Satara, Kolhapur, Pune, Solapur, Raighr, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Aahmadnager, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Beed, Nanded, Latur, Parbhani, Nundurbar, Jalna, Palghar, Mumbai, Mumbai sub urban district along with Marathwada, Vidharbh etc

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The review of literature is concerned with the paper workdone in relation to the present topic under study. Relevant attempts have been made on this subject they are as follows.

Ajagekar (2013) has studied in his Ph.D research work regarding habitat, society and economy of Dange Population on in Kolhapur District. He has studied their life style, houses, demographic, characteristics, social profile, economic status, problems and given proper suggestions for Danges developments.

Karthika (2008) has research in her Ph. D work related to socio-econonic and cultural condition of the tribes in the Anamalai Region. She was selected 36 settlements and given to result government and 10 non- government

organization to bringing the socio-economic and cultural condition of the tribes in the Anamalai region.

Powar (2012) has studied in his work Geographical Analysis of Socio-Economic Status of Tribal Population in Maharashtra. He was studied socio-economic condition of tribal population in Maharashtra state used for various formulas.

Chougule (2018) is study in Geography sector. She was working research in Socio-economic Status of Women of Schedule Cast Population in Kolhapur District (Maharashtra). She was given to information of schedule cast women's distribution, growth and Scio-economic condition of in Kolhapur region.

SIGNIFICANT OF STUDY TOPIC:

Population geography is a sub branch of geography it is an interesting and fascinating. In India there are so many tribes, castes and communities peoples are living together. Mostly tribals people living in outside of urban area like as hill and forest region. This population present the Maharashtra state 5 to 6 lakhs but not to registered there population, languages, occupation, health issue, mortality, fertility, etc.

The Gosavi-Nomadic tribe population is socio-economically backward population furthermore Gosavi tribe suffered unimaginable oppression, problems and issues. There for the problem of Gosavi tribe is one of the burring national problems. There is spatio-temporal variation in the levels of development of Gosavi-Nomadic tribe population.

So there is need to the upliftment of Gosavi-Nomadic Tribes population in this regard for implements of the development schemes require to assess the scio-economic status of Gosavi-Nomadic tribals population of study region.

STUDY AREA:

The entire state of Maharashtra is focused to study of tribal status and their development. From the location point of view, the state of Maharashtra is located in the south of the country, lies between 72° 36' E to 80° 54' E longitude and 15° 45' N to 22° 6' N latitude (Dikshit, 1986) The state is expanded from

west to east in conical shape with extending and increasing height from sea level. The state has an area of 3,07,713 sq. km, with the total population of 112,374,333 according to 2011 census. Maharashtra is the third largest state in the country both in area and population. The state is bounded by the Arabian Sea in the West, The State of Gujarat in the North-West (Fig.1). The state Madhya Pradesh in the North and to the East, Andhra Pradesh in South-East, the Karnataka in the South, and the State of Goa in South-West (Karthika, 2008).

There are six administrative divisions in the state. Therefore, the study intends that the tribals are almost founds in geographically backward parts of the state for instance in the north-western part and north-eastern parts of the state are comparatively less developed, where on an average 25 per cent tribal population to the total population of the state is concentrated.

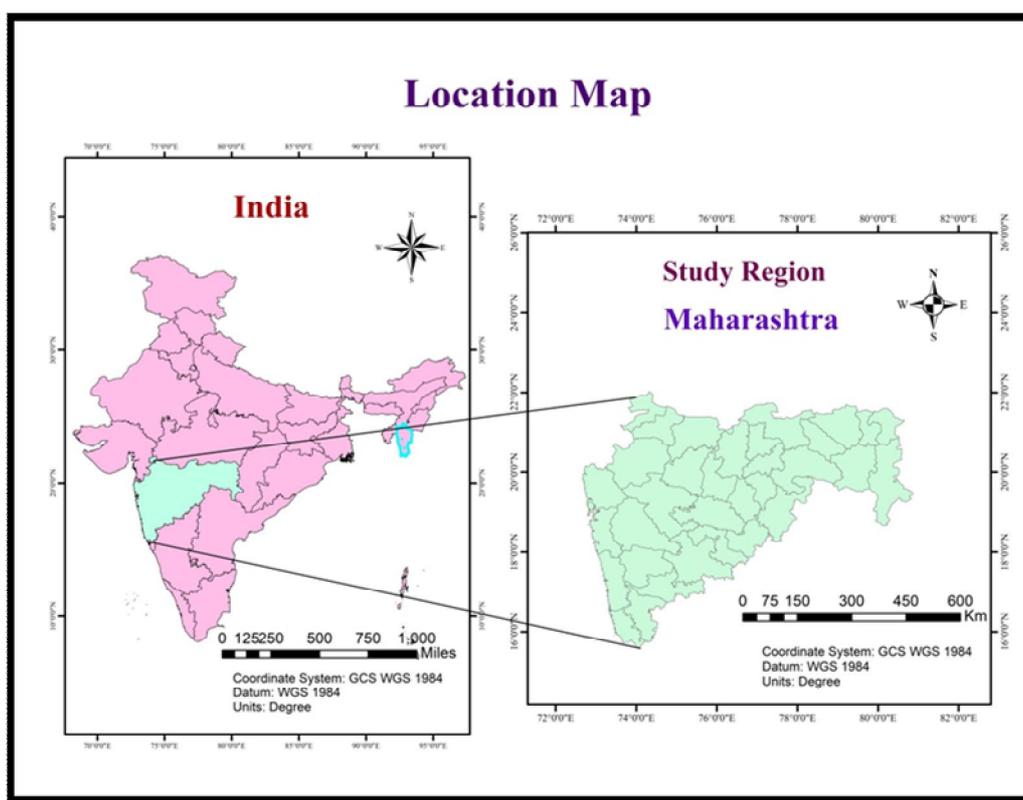


Fig-1

OBJECTIVES:

General objective of the present study is to **“Geographical Study of Concentration of Gosavi-Nomadic tribe in Maharashtra State”**.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The work is based on the primary and secondary sources of data. Since the inclusion of Gosavi-Nomadic tribe as a tribe is very recent, the data pertaining to their various aspects are not available separately. The primary data is collected through intensive field work with the help of observation, interview and discussion.

The secondary sources of data were collected from the district and state census report and statistical abstracts, District Gazetteers and some unpublished records i.e. Socio-Economic Survey of BARTI. Some data were collected from different government offices i.e. the collected data and information reflected through table, map and digram. Bhatiya's Location qutient method is applied and calculated concentration value.

GOSAVI-NOMADIC TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATES IN MAHARASHTRA:

Bhatia's (1965) location quotient method has been used to determining the patterns of concentration of Gosavi-Nomadic Tribe population in the study area. Location quotient nearness the degree to which a specific region has more or less the area's Gosavi-Nomadic Tribe population its share. Location quotient (Sign, 1984) has been determined with the help of following equation:

$$\text{Population Concentration Index} = \frac{\text{Gosavi Population in the (x)district}}{\text{The total area of (a)region}} \div \frac{\text{Gosavi Population in the State of Maharashtra}}{\text{Total area of the study region}}$$

Table- 1: Concentration of Gosavi-Nomadic Tribal population in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	District Name	Gosavi Population Index	Sr. No.	District Name	Gosavi Population Index
1	Ahmadnagar	0.95	19	Nagpur	1.83
2	Akola	0.87	20	Nanden	0.51
3	Amravati	0.44	21	Nandurbar	0.83
4	Aurangabad	0.61	22	Nashik	3.16
5	Bhandara	0.92	23	Osmanabad	0.65
6	Bid	0.44	24	Parbhani	0.8
7	Buldana	0.64	25	Pune	2.7
8	Chandrapur	0.38	26	Raigarh	2.43
9	Dhule	0.68	27	Ratnagiri	0.6
10	Gadchiroli	0.37	28	Sangli	2.53
11	Gondiya	1.64	29	Satara	2.71
12	Hingoli	1.37	30	Sindhudurg	1.05
13	Jalgaon	0.48	31	Solapur	0.33
14	Jalna	0.68	32	Thane	1.3
15	Kolhapur	5.24	33	Wardha	0.89
16	Latur	0.5	34	Washim	1.07
17	Mumbai	6.03	35	Yavatmal	3.58
18	Mumbai sub-urban	5.07			

Source: Unpublished Socio-Economic Survey of BARTI

Table 1 reveals that the concentration values of Gosavi-Nomadic Tribe in the state of Maharashtra. The spatial distributional pattern is divided into four divisions as follows:

Concentration of Gosavi-Nomadic Tribal population in Maharashtra

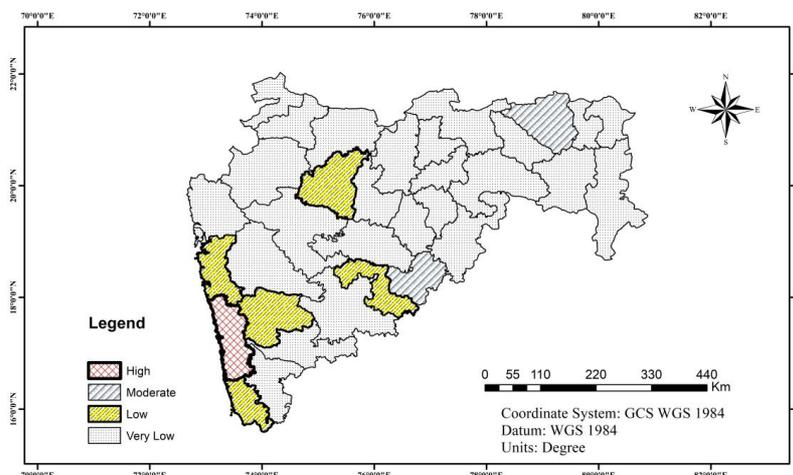


Fig. 2

1. High Concentration (Value 6 & above):

The high concentrations of Gosavi's are observed in only Mumbai district (Fig.2). The source of income is provided to these peoples therefore Gosavi's are migrated and live for job as well as business purpose. According to BARTI data there are 4279 Gosavi's living in this district. It is higher value means 6.03 indicates in the table-1.

2. Moderate Concentration (Value 4 to 5.99):

Kolhapur and Mumbai sub-urban district are included in this division. The Gosavi's who are living in rural area they are migrated for the various business purpose and they settled there outside of these district. Their concentration value is in between 4 to 6 indicates in the table and its reflected in Choropleth map also.

3. Low Concentration (Value 2 to 3.99):

The low concentration is observed in the district namely Nashik (3.16), Pune(2.7), Raighrh(2.43), Sangli(2.53), Satara(2.71) and Yavathmal(3.58) as well as in an industrial state. They are spread over area where jobs or income source is available. The concentration value between 2 to 4 is indicates in the table & its reflected in map of study region.

4. Very Low Concentration (below to 2):

The districts located in Vidarbha Marathvada where average rainfall having 50 to 70 cm and normal temperature is between 28 to 37 °C. In this category Ahmadnagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bid , Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondiya, Hingoli, Jalgoan, Jalna, Latur, Nagpur, Nandel, Nandurbad, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Solhapur, Thane, Wardha, Washim and Yavatmal districts are included. Here the Gosavi's are basically living in rural area. Mostly these peoples are engaged in primary activities like agriculture labour, Porters, hunters, honey collectors, unani medicine sellers etc. The index value of this category is below 2 indicating in the tables as well as in the map.

CONCLUSION:

The high concentration is observed where the source of income is high and an opportunities of jobs & businesses are also high. Vice versa situation is observed in the low concentration of Gosavi population in the study region.

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