

Spatial Analysis of Social Profile of the Tribal Handicrafts Artesian in Nan Durbar District using GIS Application

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ABSTRACT

The researcher article focuses at spatial analysis of Social profile of the tribal handicrafts artisan in Nandurbar District. Tribes are those people, who are living in forest. The tribes are depending upon the resources obtained from forest. The tribal handicrafts artisan depending upon resources obtained from forest. Social profile is an internal part of very human being. Still tribals social status is very low due to the poor economic condition. The researcher has gone through social status and surveyed of 41 sample villages of Nandurbar District. A total of 69% tribals live in Nandurbar district and include Bhil, Pawara, Dhanka, Kokani, Tadvi and Mavchi tribals. The social situation of the tribal people has changed. However, social factors such as marital status, age, education and health have affected the lives of tribal people.

Keywords: Social, handicrafts, Forest, Bhil

INTRODUCTION

The essential element of the Social - economic life of the tribes as described by T.B. Nayak consisted of hunting is the main occupation. In the past, Bhil have been lawless and independent wanderers in the forest areas of western satpuda region. Traditionally the Bhil practices hunting, shifting cultivation, traditional handicrafts, fishing and Flowers, Fruit collection, at the end of the 19th century, they adopted a settled way of life and practice agriculture as their livelihood. Most of the tribal artists who participated in the exhibition are small scale cultivators who have been earning their livelihood mainly by practicing the agriculture. These tribal artists are usually very busy during the agricultural season i.e. from June to September. However some of them work as daily wage labourers from October to May.

The tribal economy is largely unstructured, non-specialised primitive and to some extent self-sufficient. Majority of the tribal communities in our country have been living in remote and exclusive areas in the thick forest, on hill slopes and generally in areas with poor natural resources and poor communication. This natural isolation has deprived them of the scientific and

technical advances on the one hand and it has led to their distinctive life style, culture and languages on the other. Their main important economic activity is collection of minor forest produce and small scale cultivation and fishery. Their agriculture is most primitive as they use traditional method of cultivation and traditional tools. Therefore the output of their land is very low. The exploitation of tribals by so many stalwords in the society has produce at a very low price. Because of this basic weakness found in the tribal economy different antisocial element. All the tribes and sub-tribes present a varied spectrum of development and diversity in the ethnic and cultural background and varied economic conditions. The main state of tribal economy was and still is continuation of gathering of minor forest produce, fishing and hunting etc. These activities provide a subsistence level of living. The economic life of the tribals is specific in nature. In a community like tribals the price system is normally absent and social tradition regulates the "economic activities" (Vidhyarthi and Rai 1985). The socio-economic structure on tribal communities is marked by difference from that of the non- tribals or, advance groups of people.

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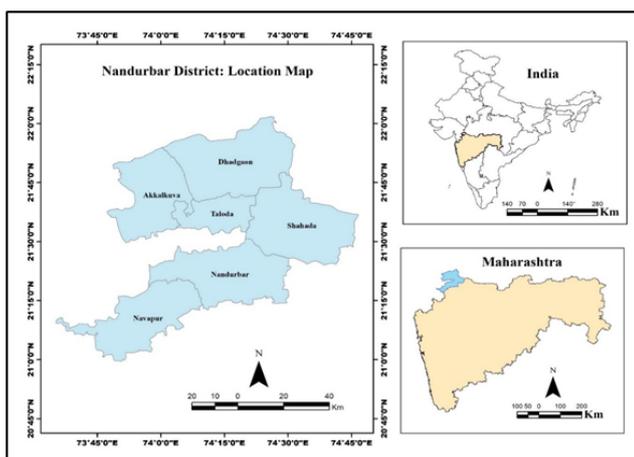
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STUDY REGION

The area is inhabited by tribals. Nandurbar district is located in north western part of Maharashtra state. Nadurbar district is bounded to the south and south east side by Dhule district to the north jhabhua district of Madhya Pradesh , to the west lies Surat district of Gujarat state satpura mountain and piedmont plain stretches from east west , north part of the study area is occupied by satpura mountain ranges and piedmont plain. The southern part is characterized by of sheets of Sahyadri hills the Narmada river forms the boundary about 70 k.ms of the northern border of the district. A large part of the district falls in the Tapi river basin. The Narmada River flows in the westerly direction, marking border of the district and of the state for a stretch of 54 k.ms. The study region lies between 20° 45' north and 22° 15' north latitudes and 73° 45' east to 74° 45' east longitudes. The total area of study region is 5035 sq.k.ms. The distribution of population is a geographical phenomenon. It is related to location and space.

OBJECTIVES

Plate No 1: Location Map of the Study Region.



- A study of the Social condition of tribal handicrafts artisan in Nandurbar District.
- To know the available of Health Care Facilities of tribal handicrafts artisan in Nandurbar District.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is empirical study it is based on descriptive research methodology and utilizes survey method with sample villages, observation, group discussion, home visit etc. the study is based on the primary data collected from a 41 sample villages in Nandurbar District. Secondary data has been collected from district Administrative offices, tribal welfare office, Government reports, Indian Census report of 2011, and research publications, statistical Review book, E- Journals, Gramsevak Sarpanch and Zilla perished schools etc. Data have analysed and discussed with necessary statistical and QGIS 3.10 software techniques and inferences are drawn based on them.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

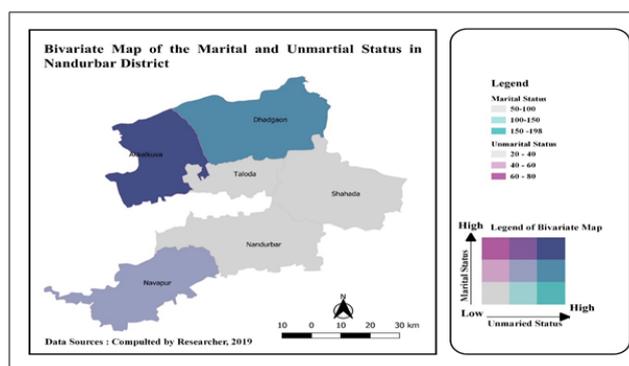
The process of change in the social status of an individual occurs as a result of external influences or motivation or as a result of change which occurs within the concerned individual, so as to change for better prospects the present study aimed to assess the impact of the changing social process such as urbanization, modernization planned development strategies of voluntary and government organization on the social life of the tribal people in the Nandurbar district.

Marital status

Marital status is one of the important determinants of fertility and growth of a population. The particular married and unmarried tribal People contacted are given tehsil wise in the table.

Table No 1: Marital Status of Tribal Handicrafts Artisan in Nandurbar District Computed by Researcher, 2019.

Sr.No	Tehsil	Married	Unmarried	Percentage	
				Married	Unmarried
1	Akalkuva	198	80	30.27523	31.49
2	Dhadgaon	152	54	23.24159	21.25
3	Taloda	70	27	10.70336	10.62
4	Shahada	59	31	9.021407	12.20
5	Nandurbar	52	21	7.95107	8.26
6	Navapur	123	41	18.80734	16.14
Total =		654	254	100	100



Bivariate Mapping techniques have been used with the help of QGIS 3.10 Software for spatial analysis of marital status of tribal handicraftsmen. In these techniques, Bivariate Map is created using two different variable data, Marital and Unmarried Status. Bivariate Mapping of Nandurbar District shows that Akalkuva taluka has the highest marital and unmarried status. The Legend

Colure of this taluka is Dark Blue. There are a total of 654 married and 254 unmarried tribal handicraftsmen in Nandurbar district. In Akkalkuwa taluka alone, there are 198 married and 80 unmarried tribal artisans. From the blue whites' colure of Navapur taluka, it is seen that the marital and unmarried status of tribal handicraftsmen is moderate. There are 123 married and 41 unmarried handicraftsmen in Navapur taluka. The lowest marital and unmarried status is in Taloda, Shahada and Nandurbar talukas. Taloda, Shahada and Nandurbar talukas have the lowest marital status. The color index of these talukas is white cream. Taloda 70 married and 27 unmarried, Shahada 59 and 31, Nandurbar 52 and 21, etc., the married and unmarried status of tribal handicrafts is lowest.

Education

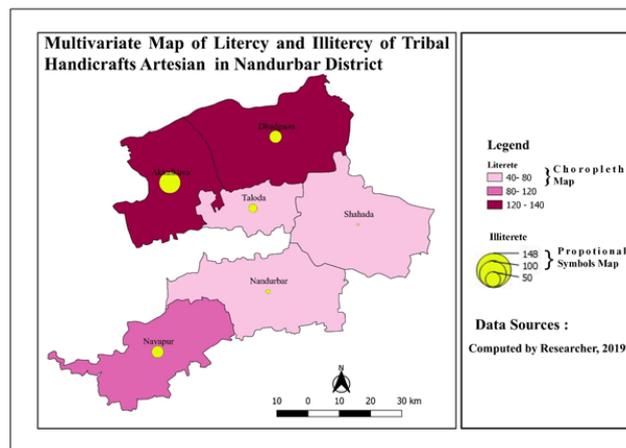
Education forms an important component in the overall development of individuals, enabling them to greater awareness, better comprehension of their social, political and cultural environment and also facilitating in the improvement of their socio-economic conditions. In table 6.4 following shown the extent of education of the tribal handicrafts worker is detailed tehsil-wise. Education elevates a person's knowledge, creativity and skills. The educational level of the handicrafts worker reflects on the quality of the occupation. Keeping this in view, a modest attempt was made to know the educational background of craft artist. As per the data pertaining to the educational background of tribal crafts worker the educational levels are very low

Table No 2: Literacy of Tribal Handicrafts Artisan in Nandurbar District.

Sr.No	Tahsil	Literacy			Illiteracy			Literacy rate	Illiteracy rate
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	Akkalkuwa	90	40	130	62	86	148	24.9	38.6
2	Dhadgaon	74	65	139	37	30	67	26.6	17.5
3	Taloda	30	21	51	18	28	46	9.7	11.9
4	Shahada	32	30	62	9	19	28	11.8	7.3
5	Nandurbar	22	20	42	9	22	31	8.0	8.0
6	Navapur	60	40	100	29	35	64	19	16.7

Total	308	216	524	164	220	384	100	100
=								
Total	65.2	49.5	57.7	34.74	50.4	42.2	57.7	42.2
Percentage	5	4			5	9		9
ntage								

Sources: Computed by Researcher, 2019.



Choropleth mapping method has been used for spatial analysis of literacy of tribal people in Nandurbar district. Table no, 2 clearly shows that there are a total of 524 tribal handicraft workers in Nandurbar district. Of these, 308 are males and 216 are females. Akkalkuwa and Dhadgaon talukas of Nandurbar district have the highest number of literates and Dhadgaon taluka has 139 literates. Of these, 74 men and 65 women are literate. There are a total of 130 literates in Akkalkuwa taluka. Of these, 90 men and 40 women are literate. The lowest literate rate is in Taloda, Shahada and Nandurbar talukas. Shahada has a total of 62 literates with 32 males and 30 females respectively. There are a total of 51 literates in Taloda with 30 males and 21 females. Nandurbar has a total of 22 literates, 20 males and 42 females. The total literacy rate in Navapur taluka is 100. Of these, 60 are men and 40 are women. It is moderate literacy rate.

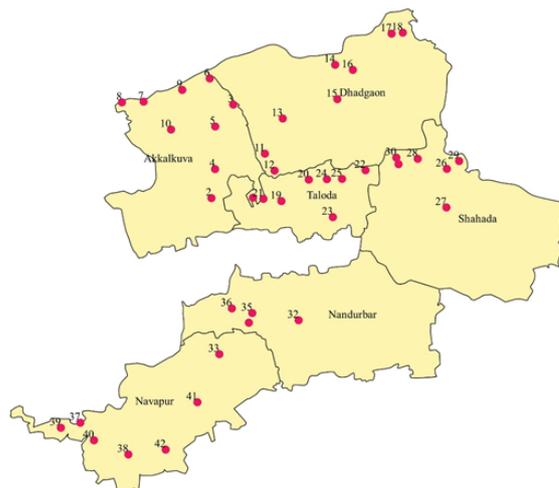
The proportional symbol mapping method is used for spatial analysis of illiteracy data. The highest illiteracy rate is in Akalkuwa taluka of Nandurbar taluka with a total of 148 tribal handicrafts inspectors. Of these, 62 are males and 86 females. The lowest illiteracy rate is in Shahada (28), Nandurbar (31) and Taloda (46) talukas. Dhadgaon (67) and Navapur (64) have moderate illiteracy.

Health

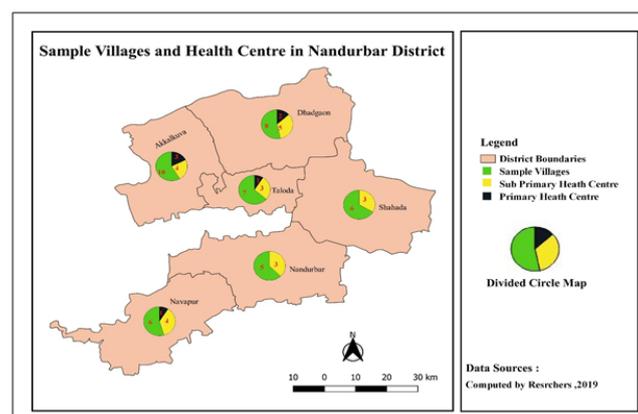
Tribal area are generally inaccessible due to difficult terrain. Such areas are therefore, deprived of timely adequate health facilities. Similarly, in view of low standard of living, backwardness, mal nutrition, illiteracy, worm infections, skin diseases, sickle cell, lack of pure drinking water facilities etc. tribes are proved to various diseases. Both government and non-government organizations are making effort to extend and increase adequate and timely medical facilities to the tribal of the district along with other development activities.

Table No 3: Tahsilwise Health Care Centre of the Sample Villages in Nandurbar District.

Sr.No	Tahsil	Sample Villages	Sub-Primary Health Centre.	Primary Health Centre
1	Akkalkuva	10	04	03
2	Dhadgaon	08	05	02
3	Taloda	07	03	01
4	Shahada	06	03	00
5	Nandurbar	05	03	00
6	Navapur	06	04	01
Total =		42	22	05



Sources: Computed by Researcher, 2019.



According to the 2011 census, there are a total of 58 primary health centres and 290 sub-primary health centres in Nandurbar district. Out of which 42 sample villages have total 22 primary health centres and 5 sub-primary health centres. The primary health centres in Nandurbar district are in Akalkuva (04), Dhadgaon (05), Taloda (03), Shahada (03), Nandurbar (03) and Navapur (04) talukas respectively.

CONCLUSION

Nandurbar district is known as the most remote and tribal district in the state of Maharashtra. Talukas like Akalkuva, Dhadgaon, Taloda and Shahada of this district are included in the western Satpuda hilly region. The handicraft occupation of the tribal people is dependent on the dense forests of the Satpuda hills. The social status of the tribal people has changed and so has their standard of living. Akalkuva and Dhadgaon talukas have the highest number of tribal artisans. The same goes for literacy. But health facilities and education have not been developed. Some tribals migrate to Gujarat for employment.

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