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## Golden Research Thoughts



### Abstract:-

Food is fundamental physiological human need. India is striving utmost to raise agricultural production to meet increasing demands of growing population. India became independent in the food production is the great achievement of the country. However, many parts of the country those which are remote especially inhabited by tribal people having insufficient food. These poor people do not have means to buy food. Prof. M. S. Swaminathan says food security consists of three components such as food availability, stability and accessibility and these determine the food security in any region. The present study intends to examine the variation in food security among the tribal and non-tribal population of Yawal tehsil. To analyze the disparities in the tehsil nine villages were selected. Out of nine, four villages from the mountainous region and five villages from the piedmont plain region. It has been observed that availability of food in the piedmont plain region is good as compared to the tribal people living in the mountains region.

## DISPARITIES IN FOOD SECURITY AMONG THE TRIBAL AND NON TRIBAL POPULATION IN YAWAL TEHSIL DIST. JALGAON (M.S)



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### Keywords:

food security, food  
production, food  
availability, disparities,  
tribal, non-tribal.

**INTRODUCTION :-**

India is one of the major producers of food-grains, vegetables, fruits, milk and other animal products. India almost became self sufficient in most of these products. The country is far better in food security today than it ever was during the last 70 years. Increased food production does not necessarily ensure its availability to each and every person. The problem of food and nutrition insecurity still remains a great threat to a large number of poor and vulnerable people across the world. In rural India large number of population is poor. Due to poor economical condition they do not buy good quality and sufficient food to live healthy life. World Food Summit was held at Rome in 1996 defined, "Food security exists when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritional food to meet their dietary needs and food preference for active and healthy life"

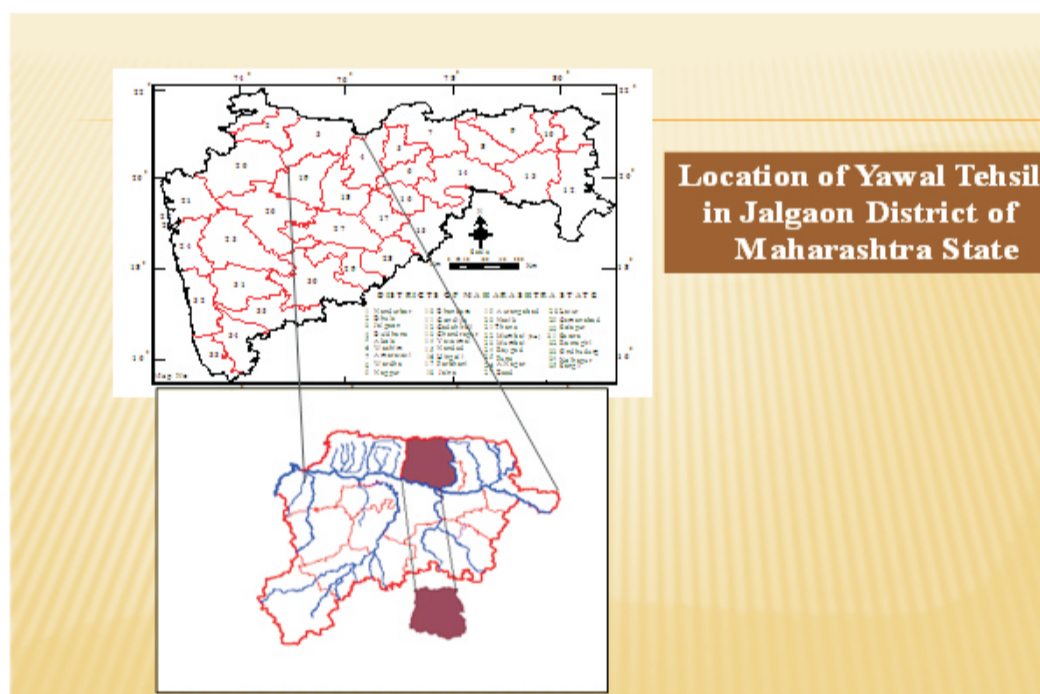
**OBJECTIVES:**

The present study has been carried out with the following objectives.

1. To study the availability of food stuffs in rural areas.
2. To find out the disparities in food securities in tribal and non tribal population.
3. To analyze the production and consumption of food stuffs.
4. To suggest some measures to remove disparities between tribal and non-tribal regions.

**STUDY REGION:**

The study region lies between 21° 04' North latitude to 21° 23' North latitude and 75° 31' East longitude to 75° 52' East longitude. Yawal tehsil is demarcated by river Aner in the north and river Tapi in the south, covering 954.38 sq. km. The northern part of the tehsil is covered by Satpura upland covered with forest. The total area under forest is 32.29% of the geographical area and about 67.71% area is occupied by piedmont plain. According to 2001 Census, total population of the tehsil is 2, 25,751. The Satpura upland is entirely inhabited by tribal people, while piedmont plain area is inhabited by rich cultivators, agricultural labours and people engaged in other activities. The study region, thus physiographically, culturally and economically is unique.

**METHODOLOGY:**

In the present study, availability of various food stuffs in rural area of Yawal tehsil have been explained. For this purpose, primary and secondary data are used.

Primary data has been collected through the personal interviews of the people in rural areas. For this purpose nine villages have been selected from the tehsil. Out of nine villages four are selected from tribal located in the Satpuda Mountain and five villages from non-tribal region located in the piedmont plan. Food habits of the inhabitants have been studied with the help of structural questionnaire and door to door survey. Per day requirements of various food stuffs has been recorded from "Recommended Daily

Allowances and Balanced Diets” published by Indian Council of Medical Research.

The study of availability of food stuff is undertaken at village level. The data regarding the area under different crops in sample villages of the tehsil has been collected from the tehsil office TF20 record. To calculate the per hectare production of different crops report from 'Krishi Ayuktalaya of Maharashtra State, Pune has been considered. With the help of this, village wise crops production is calculated and maps are prepared. With the help of analyzed data, actual food available for human consumption was calculated by the following equation.

$$\text{PerCapitaprod.ofJowar} = \frac{\text{AreaunderJowar} \times \text{Perhectareaverageproduction}}{\text{Totalpopulationofthatvilage}}$$

By using this equation, per capita production of Jowar, Wheat and Pulses are calculated. In this way the actual food available for human consumption in all villages was calculated.

#### FOOD AVAILABILITY

**Jowar:** Per capita availability of Jowar is less than 300 gm in the central part of the tehsil. While ten villages have more than 1200 gm of Jowar per head per day, six of them are located near the bank of Tapi while, one village is located near the foot of Satpuda and another village is located in the east of the tehsil. Central part of piedmont plain is rich in respect of productivity of soil and availability of ground water. This part is famous for banana cultivation. Obviously area under Jowar is comparatively low. Per capita availability of Jowar in tribal region is ranging between 300-600 gms.

**Wheat:** It is observed in the tehsil that about 23 villages located in the central part have less than 50 gm wheat per head per day. About 17 villages are not producing wheat. While per head per day availability of wheat is about 50 to 100 gm as observed in 17 villages. There are 11 villages of the tehsil located in plain region in the eastern and western part of the tehsil which have more than 150 gm of wheat per head per day. The availability of wheat is nil in the tribal villages.

**Pulses:** The availability of pulses in some villages located near the foot hills of Satpuda is more than 300 gms. The availability of Pulses is found low which is below 75 gms. in most of the villages located in the central part of the tehsil. Along the Tapi river the availability of pulses is also found more than 225 gm per head per day in many villages. However, there is negligible amount of pulses are found in the tribal villages located in the Satpuda mountain.

#### FOOD CONSUMPTION

**Cereals:** The cereals in the diet of the population in Yawal tehsil is deficient in quantity. The average consumption of cereals in tribal region is only 279.91 gms. Which is 120.09 gms deficient than the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA). Whereas it is deficient by 87.21 gms. in non-tribal region than the RDA. The RDA for cereals is 400 gms consumption per head per day. There is wide variation in the consumption of cereals in the tehsil. Lowest consumption of cereals is found in tribal village Gadrya (245.80 gms) and highest consumption is observed at Tembhi Kh. (361.85 gms) village, which is non tribal village.

**Pulses:** The average intake of pulses among the tribal village is 39.85 gms per head per day which is less than 30.15 grams than the RDA. The average intake of pulses among the non tribal villages is little better than tribal villages. The average consumption of pulses in non tribal villages is 43.89 gms per head per day. The largest consumption of among all surveyed villages pulses is recorded at Haripura tribal village. While lowest consumption is recorded at Jamnya tribal village. However consumption of pulses at Haripura is still less by 22.05 gms than the daily recommendation.

**Leafy vegetables:** The daily recommended intake of leafy vegetable is 100 gms per head per day. However, the daily intake of leafy vegetable is alarming low in all tribal and non tribal villages. The average consumption of leafy vegetable is deficient by 86.20 gms. in tribal villages. Whereas it is deficient by 77.22 gms. in all tribal villages. The daily consumption of leafy vegetable is 8.60 and 8.65 gms. in Jamnya and Gadrya tribal villages. Highest consumption of leafy vegetable (24.28 gms) is recorded at Pathrale non tribal village which is also less by 75.72 gms. per day.

**Other vegetables:** Other vegetables include other than leafy vegetable. There is very little extra consumption of other vegetables than the leafy once. The standard requirement of other vegetables is 150 gms. per head per day. The average consumption of other vegetable is only 16.53 gms. which is deficient by 133.48 gms. than the daily recommended in tribal villages. The average consumption is deficient by 119.68

gms. in the non-tribal villages.

The lowest consumption of other vegetables is observed at tribal villages Gadrya, which is just 7.94 gms. per head per day. Maximum consumption is recorded in non tribal village Waghluud (33.86 gms). The overall consumption of other vegetables is less in both types of villages.

**Milk:** Standard requirement of milk per head per day is 200 gm. The average intake of milk is 114.31 gms. in non tribal region and it is 53.01 gms. in tribal villages. The largest consumption of milk is recorded at non-tribal village Waghode (165.54 gms). Surprisingly lowest consumption is also recorded at non-tribal village Vadhode. Here the consumption is only 11.67 gms which is lowest than the tribal villages. In tribal villages maximum consumption is recorded at Ichkheda (90.39 gms) and lowest is recorded at Jamnya (47.40 gms).

**Sugar:** The intake of sugar is greater than the standard requirement in all the sample villages of the study region. However in the tribal villages it is slightly more (0.53 gms.) than the standard requirement and it is as high as 15.60 gms. per head per day than the requirement in non tribal villages.

**Meat and Eggs:** The standard requirement of meat and eggs per head per day is 60 gms. Meat and eggs are essential to fulfill the requirement of proteins of the body. The consumption of meat and eggs is deficient in both the regions of tehsil. It is less by 30.07 gms. per head per day in tribal region and by 31.49 gms in non tribal region.

### CONCLUSION

Land use is one of the determinants of nutritional status. Approximately 33 percent area of the tehsil is under forest, net cropped area is also up to satisfaction. This region is unique in respect of cropping pattern. In the mountainous region Corn, Jowar and oilseeds in the piedmont plain banana, Jowar, Cotton are significant crops. Generally, in all villages in plain region have 50 percent of land under subsistence crop and 50 percent land is used for cash crops.

It has been observed that the per capita availability of cereals is less in the central of the tehsil. This probably because of the population engaged in the cultivation of cash crop like Banana and Cotton. At the same time very small proportion of land is available for cultivation in mountainous region.

In kharif season, on an average, the net cropped area was dominated by Sugarcane and Banana cultivation in the central and riverine villages followed by Jowar and Pulses. While the mountainous and foot hill villages were dominated by Jowar and pulses. It is because of different physiography and resulted into the type of soils. The south-eastern part of Yawal tehsil is dominated by sugarcane cultivation due to the reason that the Faizpur sugar mill is situated in this region and best climatic and soil conditions are available for growing sugarcane.

### SUGGESTION:

The productivity of land could extensively be increased by bringing more area under double cropping, reclaiming barren and fallow lands, intensifying agriculture and increasing organic matter and available nutrients in soil, increasing irrigation sources. As the land is the principal source of sustenance in rural area, the malnutrition in Yawal Tehsil is a corollary of the deficient state of agriculture production, rationalization of agricultural land use might increase production and enable the villagers to have adequate and balanced diet.

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