Government of Maharashtra
Tribal Development Department

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALISATION ON TRIBALS IN DAHANU INDUSTRIAL ZONE DISTRICT THANE

Tribal Research and Training Institute
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,
28 QUEEN'S GARDEN PUNE 411001.

1990

आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे ४११००१

क्र.स्थान-२००४/प्र.क्र.६२/का.१/195

दिनांक १६ जानेवारी, २००४

आ दे श

या कार्यालयाचे सम क्रमांकाचे आदेश दिनांक ०३-१२-२००३ मध्ये अंशतः बदल करण्यात येत असुन कामकाजाच्या वाटपांत खालीलप्रमाणे आदेश देण्यात येत आहे.

१) श्री. व्ही.बी.कांबळे, संशोधन अधिकारी यांनी कार्यासन क्रमांक ४ (संशोधन) ऐवजी कार्यासन क्रमांक ३ (समन्वय कक्ष) श्री.आर.जी.मांडवे, संशोधन अधिकारी यांचेकडोल कामकाज पुढील आदेश होईपर्यंत पाहावे.

२) श्री.आर.जी.मांडवे, संशोधन अधिकारी यांनी कार्यासन क्रमांक ३ (समन्वय कक्ष) ऐवजी उपसंचालक, अनुसूचित जमाती प्रमाणपत्र तपासणी समिती, पुणे येथील संशोधन अधिकारी या पदाचे कामकाज पुढील आदेश होई पर्यंत कार्यरत रहावे.

३) श्री.सु.र.कुटे, उच्चश्रेणी लघुलेखक, आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, पुणे यांनी उपसंचालक, अनुसूचित जमाती प्रमाणपत्र तपासणी समिती, पुणे येथील कार्यालयातील श्री.दि.द.गायकवाड, नि.श्रे.लघुलेखक यांचे जागी पुढील आदेश होईपर्यंत काम करावे. श्री.दि.द.गायकवाड, नि.श्रे.लघुलेखक यांनी श्री.सु.र.कुटे, उ.श्रे.लघुलेखक यांचे कामकाज पुढील आदेश होईपर्यंत पहावे.

स्वाक्षरी/-(एम.करुणाकरण)
सह संचालक,
आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था,
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे १

प्रत :

१. कार्यासन अधिकारी, कार्यासन क्र. ३ (समन्वय)
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महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे १

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PREFACE

There is fast economic development in the field of Agriculture and Industries in Maharashtra State. The recent policy of the Government about decentralisation of industries in rural and backward areas had played a vital role. The survey of impact of industrialisation in Dahanu Industrial Zone was proposed by Government of India to see the impact of the Industrialisation on tribals. Accordingly this Institute has undertaken the survey during the year 1989-90. The survey work was assigned to Shri L.W.Khole, Research Assistant of this Institute under the supervision of Shri M.B.Surana, Deputy Director and under my guidance.

I hope this study will be useful to the Government officials, Departments of Industries and Tribal Development as well as Research workers working in this field.

(R. S. NEGI)
Director,
Tribal Research and Training Institute,
Maharashtra State,
Pune

Pune

Dated : 31-5-1990

I N D E X

The above land utilisation pattern reveals that 50% of the geographical area of the zone is covered under forest. Only 27% of total geographical area is cultivable. The area sown more than once to total cropped area is 3%.

The percentages of area irrigated to total cropped area in Palghar and Dahanu tahsils worked out to 4% and 8% respectively. There is one medium irrigation project viz. Surya in this area. But the utilisation of the water of this project by the tribals is considerably low. The major area of this zone is under forest. The classification of the forest area is given below.

Table No.1.4

Classification of forest area under reserved and projected forest in Dahanu Industrial Zone

(Area in Hects)

Sr No.	Tahsil	Forest area under broad classification			
		Protected	Reserved	Total	Percentage of forest area to the total geo-graphical area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dahanu	14210	33306	47516	49.66
2.	Palghar	13436	26845	40281	55.86

The major forest products in this area are grass, gum, resins etc.

The staple food of this area is rice. The very negligible area is under other cereals and pulses, fibres, and oil seeds. As much as 10 hectares of land is under sugarcane. The yield rate of rice is also low. They do not grow cash crops. Now-a-days Chikoo and Mango plantation is undertaken on the coastal area. Now there is a good scope for horticulture and production of vegetables.

ECONOMIC SITUATION :

The Government of Maharashtra has declared this area as backward area. The economical problems of this area are no way different from those of other economically backward areas. The main characteristics of this area are low level of income and consumption, high indebtness and illiteracy. The tribal economy in this area is a subsistance level economy with the agriculture and forestry as its base. The fundamental problems of the area are removal of poverty and utilisation of man power and land. The State Government is implementing various schemes for all round development of the tribals and tribal areas. The tribal economy of this area is based on agriculture and forest. The income of the tribals in this area is slightly supplemented by the sale of minor forest produce. In order to support their economy, Government has encouraged development of industries in this area. Major factors responsible for flourishing industries are -

(i) Land, (ii) Raw Material, (iii) Labour
(iv) Capital investment, (v) Technical knowledge,
(vi) Communication system, and (vii) Market

This zone is adjoining to Bombay which is International City. All these factors are favourable to this area so this area is flourished with Industrial Development in a short period.

The most of the population is tribal, in this area, They have little background of industries. However, the man-power is amply available in this area, but it remains to be fully utilised.

Table No.1.2

Sr No.	Name of Taluka	Total No.of villages (Towns)	No.of villages (towns) covered in Sub Plan Area
1	2	3	4
1.	Dahanu	164 (2)	164 (2)
2.	Palghar	229 (2)	165
	Total	393 (4)	329 (2)

The Land utilisation pattern (in percentages) of Dahanu and Palghar tahsils together is given below.

Table No.1.3

Land Utilisation Pattern

Sr No.	Land Utilisation Pattern	Percentage of the area with the total Geographical area
1	2	3
1.	Net Area sown (Area under Crops)	27
2.	Current fallows	2
3.	Cultivable waste	2
4.	Old fallows	4
5.	Land put to non-agricultural use	3
6.	Barren and non-cultivable land	4
7.	Permanent pastures and grazing land	8
8.	Forest	50
9.	Area under Misc. tree crops and grooves	Negligible
	Total area	100
	Area sown more than once (Area under which crops are taken more than once.)	3

CHAPTER I

A PROFILE OF DAHANU INDUSTRIAL ZONE

INTRODUCTION :

The Dahanu Industrial Zone in Thane district is adjoining to Bombay City and contiguous with the Union Territories of Dadra Nagar Haveli and State of Gujarat. The Dahanu Industrial Area is roughly demarcated and it covers ambient areas of Palghar and Dahanu tahsils of Thane District.

The geo-physical aspects such as population, land utilisation pattern, forest area, cropping pattern, and economical situation of the area are presented below.

Table No.1.1

Total and Tribal population of Dahanu Industrial Zone

Sr No.	Tahsil	Area in sq. kms.	Total population.	Tribal population	% of tribal population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dahanu	1295	2,22,241	1,45,984	65.69
2.	Palghar	1078	2,64,065	95,710	36.24
	Total	2373	4,86,306	2,41,694	49.70

The data in the above table clearly indicates that this zone is the tribal concentrated belt. In view of this, the Government of India has declared both the talukas under tribal sub plan area. Dahanu taluka is entirely ~~lies~~ covered in the sub plan area. Out of 229 villages from Palghar tahsils, 165 villages are covered under the tribal sub plan area. The coverage of villages in these two talukas are given below.

CHAPTER II

OBJECTIVES, METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE OF STUDY

After Independence, Government has adopted the policy of encouraging, establishing and developing the industries in rural as well as in urban areas. As per recent policy of decentralisation of industries laid down in 1977, many industries are flourishing in tribal areas also. In order to study the impact of these industries on tribals, a survey was conducted in Dahanu Industrial Zone.

OBJECTIVES OF SURVEY :

The following objectives were set forth in this study.

1) To study typewise industries flourishing in the area.
2) To assess the extent of benefits accrued by the tribal communities in the form of establishing new entrepreneurship.
3) To estimate extent of tribal employment in large, medium and small scale industries.
4) To suggest means and measures for more and more participation of tribals in the industrialisation.

SELECTION OF AREA :

The Government of India directed the State Govt. to study the impact of industrialisation on tribals on account of new industrialisation emerged in Dahanu industrial zone. No specific area is to be sorted out so as to conceive the area of industrial zone. So Dahanu town and its surrounding area within 10 kms. radius and some industrial centres in Palghar tahsil, adjoining to Dahanu tahsil were selected for the field enquiry.

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY : SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS :

A list of Major, Medium and Small Scale industries were prepared from the available record with the department of Industries. During the Preliminary Survey it was found that updating of record was essential and required. So the list of Industries was updated by personal visits. After updating the list of industries, information of total workers and tribal workers in the selective industries was collected by personal visits to the industrial units.

In order to study socio-economic status of workers in industries and their impact on them, a schedule i.e. schedule No.1 was designed to collect the information from the tribal workers, working in the industries. Similarly, the opinion and views of the Field workers, Social workers, Officers and Industrialists in this regard were obtained in the special schedule i.e. schedule no. 2. The samples of each type of industries were taken up and contacted to collect the information.

The information and data so collected is processed, analysed and presented in the report.

CHAPTERISATION :

The report is divided into the following parts :

1) Background information of area.
2) Analysis of data of field study and socio-economic structure of workers in industries.
3) Findings on field enquiry.
4) Conclusions and suggestions for improvement in the present participation of tribals in the industrial development.

EARLIER STUDIES :

Evaluation studies on impact of industrialisation on tribals are extremely limited. This may be the first such type of study in Maharashtra State. In 1988, Shri. Karnati Lingaish wrote a book on "Industrialisation in Tribal Areas" particularly of Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh.

CHAPTER III

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALISATION

Maharashtra State stands first in the development of Industries in India. Bombay City is the focal point of all industries in the State, country and even in the world. All types of textile industries, modern industries are flourishing in this area. It is said that Bombay is the 'Manchester' of India. Bombay City is not only fully saturated with industries but also it is over-crowded. So the Government has decided for decentralisation of industries outside city and disperse them specially in Rural areas of Maharashtra. The nearest rural area around Bombay City is Thane district comprising specially Palghar and Dahanu tahsils. The Dahanu and Palghar towns are linked up with Bombay with good net work of railway and roads. In order to supplement the main industries, the industrialist are initiating to start some of their ancillary industries in Dahanu and Palghar tahsils. New industrial units are being set up in the area on account of ban on establishing new industries in the proper city of Bombay.

Dahanu tahsil is a tribal and most backward belt. The Government is sponsoring the industrial units to bestow benefits to the tribals and tribal areas.

The study is aimed at assessing the impact of industrialisation on the socio-economic conditions of the tribals and in general on the areas.

SELECTION OF SAMPLE AREA :

The Government of India has instructed State Government to study the impact of industrialisation on tribals in Dahanu Industrial Zone. But the Department of Industries has not demarcated zonewise area. So it

was difficult to demarcate the said area. While studying, it is found that the industries are flourishing in Dahanu tahsil and some parts of Palghar tahsils adjoining to Dahanu. So the area with high concentration of industries was selected for the study.

The centres of the industries were mapped. The following villages and towns were selected for the purpose 1) Town Dahanu, 2) Surrounding villages of Dahanu town preferably within the radious of 5 to 15 kms. (e.g. Malyan, Saravali, Wadkum, Patel pada, Ashagad, Ganjad etc.), 3) Manor, the highly road linkage village in Palghar tahsil, 4) M.I.D.C. Area Tarapur, 5) Villages Alyali, Mahim, Veur etc.

A general review of the industrial units in the selected area is presented as under :-

SECTION I

GENERAL REVIEW OF INDUSTRIES

TYPE OF INDUSTRIES :

The industrial units in the area are classified in the following four categories.

i) Major and Medium industries.

ii) Small Scale and tiny industries.

iii) Industries assisted by Khadi and Village Industries Board.

iv) Industries assisted by Co-operative Societies.

It is found that the industries are spread over in the vicinity of railway Station and road side villages. The villagewise number of industries contacted are given below :

TABLE NO.3.1

Distribution of Industries contacted in different areas

Sr No.	Name of tahsil / Name of Village	No. of industries
1	2	3
I.	DAHANU TAHSIL	
1.	Wadkupm	64
2.	Saravali	26
3.	Malyan	13
4.	Dahanu Town proper	9
5.	Ganjad	7
6.	Masoli	6
7.	Patel pada	6
8.	Gholwad	5
9.	Bordi	1
10.	Agwan	1
11.	Tanashi	1
12.	Ashagad	1
	Total Tahsil	140

Table No.3.1 (contd).

Sr No.	Name of tahsil / Name of village	No. of industries
1	2	3
II.	PALGHAR TAHSIL	
1.	Alyali	65
2.	M.I.D.C. Tarapur	30
3.	Mahim	17
4.	Mahim Road	8
5.	Boisar Road	7
6.	Veur	6
7.	Chintupada	6
8.	Novali	4
9.	Manor	2
10.	Manor Road	1
11.	Ten	1
12.	Satpati	1
	Total Palghar Tahsil	148
Total for Dahanu Industrial Zone		288

It is seen from the above table that the industries are concentrated mainly in Dahanu tahsil.

The following types of industries are found in the selected zone.

Table No.3.2

No. of Industries by type

Sr No.	Type of Industry	No. of Industries
1	2	3
1.	Machinery/Machinery spare parts	42
2.	Chemicals and Petro Chemical products	38
3.	Textiles	36
4.	Rubber products	29
5.	Plastic and Polythenes	27
6.	Metal and non metal products	24
7.	Paper/Printing and Stationery	24
8.	Building materials	14
9.	Electrical and Electronics products	13
10.	Food products/Beverages etc.	10
11.	Leather and leather products	2
12.	Miscellaneous	29
	Total	288

The major industries found in the survey are -

i) Manufacturing of Ancillary parts to supplement the main products of the industry.

ii) Chemicals and petro chemical products.

iii) Textile industries.

iv) Rubber industries.

It is observed that the small and cottage industries are developing in the area near Dahanu town.

The major and medium industries are found in Tarapur M.I.D.C. The industries based on local raw - materials are found in Manor. The major and medium industries are being run with highly skilled labours and

modern technology. However there are some labour oriented industries viz. Balloon industries, Buffing and Polishing on metal works, furniture manufacturing and rice mills etc.

It is observed that 90% industries are machinery oriented whereas remaining 10% industries are labour oriented. A total and tribal labour force in these industrial units is presented in the tabular form -

Table No.3.3

Labour working in the industries (Listed)

Sr No.	Type of Industries	No.of workers	No.of tribal workers
1	2	3	4
1.	Rubber products	851	573
2.	Textiles	831	81
3.	Chemicals and Petro Chemicals	740	109
4.	Metal and Non metal products	649	124
5.	Building materials	421	130
6.	Machinery/Machinery spare parts products	377	114
7.	Plastic and Polythenes	269	43
8.	Food processing/Bewarages etc.	216	122
9.	Paper/Printing and Stationery	178	40
10.	Electrical and Electronics products	142	26
11.	Leather and Leather articles	129	10
12.	Miscellaneous	595	88
	Total	5398	1460

In 288 industries, the total number of workers are 5398. It is found that on an average 19 persons are working in each unit. The ratio of tribal workers to total workers is found as 3 : 7. Out of total

workers 27% workers are found as tribal workers in the industries. It is found that maximum No. of workers are engaged in Rubber industries followed by Textiles and Chemical and Petro Chemical industries.

It is further observed that no tribal person has set up his independent industry. They are mainly engaged as labourers without any skill. Hence no skilled labourers are found among tribals. In few cases, some semi-skilled workers are observed.

Table No.3.4

Total and Tribal workers in the sample industrial units under study

Sr No.	Type of Industry	Total No.of workers in the industry	No.of tribal workers in the industry
1	2	3	4
1.	Machinery/Machinery Spare Parts	116	49
2.	Chemicals and Petro Chemical products	355	83
3.	Rubber products	325	225
4.	Plastic and polythene	108	16
5.	Non-metal/metal industries	165	78
6.	Paper/Printing and Stationery	30	20
7.	Building materials	300	127
8.	Electrical and electronics products	71	8
9.	Food products/Beverages etc.	41	23
10.	Leather and leather products	119	8
12.	Miscellaneous	209	139
	Total	1839	776

Table No.3.5

Categorywise distribution of tribal workers in selected Industrial units

Sr No.	Type of Industry	Highly skilled	Skilled	Semi skilled	Un-skilled	Status of worker Per. -manent.	Cas-ual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Machinery/ Machinery Spare parts	-	2	3	8	12	1
2.	Chemicals Petro chemicals products	-	1	4	12	17	-
3.	Rubber products	-	-	-	10	10	-
4.	Plastic and Polythenes	-	-	1	6	7	-
5.	Non-metal/Metal industries	-	1	2	6	9	-
6.	Paper/printing and Stationery	-	-	2	2	4	-
7.	Building materials	-	-	3	7	7	3
8.	Electrical and Electronics products	-	-	-	5	5	-
9.	Food products/ Beverages etc.	-	-	1	4	5	-
10.	Leather and leather products	-	-	1	-	1	-
11.	Miscellaneous	-	-	3	9	10	2
	Total	-	4	20	69	87	6

It is observed that tribals are absorbed on daily wage basis. The daily rates paid by the industries are grouped categorywise as below :-

Table No. 3.6

Daily rate paid to the tribal workers by type of industries

Sr No.	Type of Industry	Daily wages paid at the rate of Rs. From	To	No. of tribal workers getting the benefit
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Machinery/Machinery Spare parts	20	25	13
2.	Chemicals and Petro chemical products	15	20	17
3.	Rubber products	25	30	10
4.	Plastic and Polythenes products	15	20	7
5.	Non metal/metal products	20	25	9
6.	Paper/Printing and Stationery	15	20	4
7.	Building material	20	25	10
8.	Electrical and Electronics Products	20	25	5
9.	Food processing Bewarages	15	20	5
10.	Leather and Leather goods	15	20	1
11.	Miscellaneous	15	20	12
	Total workers			93

It is found that the tribal labourers get wages at the rate of Rs.15 to Rs.30 per day. These wages are paid to them weekly or monthly. Very few of them get wages every day.

Tribal males and females are working in the factories. It is found that children also are engaged in the industrial units. They are preferred in balloon factories.

SECTION II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBAL WORKERS COVERED UNDER STUDY :-

A specific schedule was designed to collect the information of sample covering 93 tribal workers. The sample was selected in order to study their socio-economic status and attitude and behaviour towards industrial development in their areas. The data so collected is analysed and tabulated as below.

Tribewise no. of families and their percentages in aggregate are presented in the table below :-

Table No.3.7
Distribution of Tribewise families in the sample

Sr No.	Tribal Community	No. of tribal families	% age of tribal families with total tribal families	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Warli	40	43.01	
2.	Malhar-Koli	27	29.03	
3.	Dubla	18	19.35	
4.	Dhodi	6	6.45	
5.	Katkari	1	1.08	
6.	Mahadeo Koli	1	1.08	
	Total	93	100.00	

The data analysis points out that 43% of the beneficiaries workers are from Warli community, 29% workers belong to Malhar Koli and remaining workers belong to other minor communities in the State.

The study of occupational pattern was made. The data of the occupational pattern is presented in the tabular form as under :-

i) No.of members of tribal families 518

ii) No.of literate persons in the above tribal family 147

iii) Literacy percentage 28.38

It is seen that the percentage of literacy among the industrial worker is found slightly higher than the average literacy rate of the tribals in the State. The average literacy rates of the tribals in the Dahanu and Palghar tahsils are 29.84% and 26.29% respectively.

Table No.3.12

Educational level of tribal families in the sample area

Sr No.	Studied upto Stds.	No.of tribal members	Percentage with those literate persons in the tribal families	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Upto IVth standard	99	67.35	
2.	VIIth standard	31	21.09	
3.	Xth standard	17	11.56	
4.	XIIth standard	-	-	
5.	Degree/Diploma etc.	-	-	
	Total	147	100.00	

While studying the level of education of the members in the tribal families, it is found that 67% of educated members studied upto IVth standard; 21% of educated members studied upto VIIth standard. No tribal worker is found studied above Xth std. Similarly no tribal worker possessed any technical diploma or degree qualification.

While studying the income of the tribal workers it is found that the mean, median and modal values of income lies in the range of Rs.4500/- to Rs.10000/-. The above income includes the income from the industries and income accrued from other sources also.

It is found that the annual income of majority of the tribal families ranges between Rs.4500/- to Rs.10000/-. They find it hard to meet both the ends with the income received through wages.

Table No.3.11

Size of the tribal family in the sample

Sr No.	Name of tahsils and Nos. of family holders	Total No. of males and females in the families	Total No. of children below 6 yrs.of age.	Average size of family	Remarks
1	2	2	3	4	5
1.	Palghar (41 Nos.)	213	44	5.20	
2.	Dahanu (52 Nos.)	305	67	5.87	
Total of Dahanu Industrial zone 93 Nos.		518	111	5.57	

While studying the number of members of the families, it is found that the size of the tribal worker family lies between 5 to 6 members. It is observed that children of twelve years old also work with the parents either in the industrial unit or in any other occupation. These families are mostly of the subsistance level.

As regards, the general literacy percentages of the selected tribal families in the industrial zone, the data is given below :-

Table No.3.8

Distribution of tribal families according to main subsidiary occupations

Sr No.	Category	No. of tribal families engaged
1	2	3
1.	Main occupation	
	a) Engaged in industrial units	91
	b) Misc. trade/service	2
		93
2.	Subsidiary occupation -	
	a) Engaged in Agril. being land owned fully or partially or on rental basis.	42
	b) Without any land or asset but the job in the industrial unit	51
		93

Out of 93 sample households as much as 42 households were engaged in agril. as a secondary occupation while 51 households had neither land nor any asset to fall back upon for their livelihood except the job in the industrial units.

It is seen from the above table that the workers engaged in the existing industries or the cottage industries have industry as their primary source of income. Only 45% of tribal families have their secondary occupation in the form of agriculture owner or leased owner land. Remaining 55% workers have no secondary occupation.

Highly skilled, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled classification of workers is given below.

Table No.3.9

Typewise classification of tribal workers in the sample

Sr No.	Type	No. of tribal workers	Percentage with the total workers
1	2	3	4
1.	Highly skilled	-	-
2.	Skilled	4	4.30
3.	Semi-skilled	20	21.50
4.	Un-skilled	69	74.20
	Total	93	100.00

The majority of the tribal families (74%) are found to be under unskilled category, 4% are found skilled labourers and 21% are semi-skilled labourers. No tribal worker is found under highly skilled category.

Table No.3.10

Rangewise annual income of the tribal family in the sample

Sr No.	Range of Income in Rs.	No. of tribal families in the sample	% of tribal families in the range to total families	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rs.1 to Rs.3500	-	-	This included income from all the sources such as income from Agriculture etc.
2.	Rs.3500 to Rs.4500	8	8.60	
3.	Rs.4500 to Rs.10000	70	75.27	
4.	Rs.10000 and above	15	16.13	
	Total	93	100.00	

owners of the units in some industries are taking care of their health.

The following are the suggestions for improvements in this field suggested by the tribal workers.

1) Some practical training of technical knowhow in the present industries where the tribal workers are engaged may be imparted for the short period, say 3 to 6 months in order to acquaint with the use of advance technology ~~in use~~ in the present industry.

2) For this purpose, the training period may please be treated as full working period so far.

3) There should not be any bar to educational qualifications for this purpose. At-least minimum educational qualifications may be prescribed in order to acquire the benefit by the tribals in sufficient numbers.

4) Most of tribals in the sample area ~~are~~ do not say anything about the suggestions or improve--ments in their working in their factories.

5) Some of tribal workers have also put their personal grievances such as they require loan from Government for repairing their own houses or solve the problem of drinking water in especially Dahanu area where this problem is acute.

SECTION III

Impact of Industrialisation

While canvassing the schedule for tribal workers the following facts have been revealed.

1) 85 tribal workers working in the factories have reported that they have better position in industries than their traditional occupation.
2) The additional income per worker per month is found as Rs.245.
3) They have reported that their present occupation is comparatively good than their co-workers in other fields.

The tribal labourers like to serve in the industries due to the following reasons.

i) Permanent nature of the job or service.
ii) Timely receipt of daily wages or pay.
iii) Rates are comparatively more than Agriculture worker.

4) All have reported that they have good status as compared to other members of the society. Their standard of living is also improved. They now mix up with the other advanced communities. They can exchange their views with them clearly.

As regards, adverse effect due to industrialisation it is reported that there was only one instance when the crop of rice was affected due to pollution of air near village Saoroli. Nobody has reported except workers working in industries of chemical products that they have adverse effect on their health. It is further reported that the

Table No.3.13

Land holding of tribal families

Sr No.	Item	Details
1	2	3
1.	No. of families in the sample	93
2.	No. of tribal land-holders	34
3.	Land held (in Hect.)	23.86
4.	Average size of holding (in Hect.)	0.70

Out of 93 tribal families, 34 tribal families owned land. The average size of land holding works out to 0.70 hectares. It is clear that all these families belong to marginal farmers and as such their main source of income cannot be assumed as agriculture.

One of the major ~~objects~~ objectives of the study was to estimate the extent of tribal land alienated on account of industrialisation in Dahanu industrial zone. But it is found that in the sample area no tribal land is alienated.

While studying the nature and type of dwellings of the tribal workers, it is found that 78% of the families have their Kachha Ghar. 20% of the families live in huts and 1% put up themselves in Pucca house of cement concrete walls. The details of type of tribal dwellings are given in table No. 3.14.

Table No. 3.14

Type of dwelling units of tribals in the Industrial Zone of Dahanu (Based on sample survey)

Sr No.	Type of construction of dwelling units	No. of tribal families occupying	%age of each type unit to the total dwelling units
1	2	3	4
1.	Huts having raw materials such as plank, bamboos, grass etc.	19	20.43
2.	Kachha House having mud walls and country tiles roofing etc.	73	78.49
3.	Pacca houses having cement concrete walls etc.	1	1.08
	Total	93	100.00

As regards membership of cooperatives, there is only one member of the cooperative society. As regards the background of industry amongst the tribals it is observed that they have no industrial background at all.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS / SUGGESTIONS

The survey of impact of industrialisation in Dahanu industrial zone reveals the following facts.

1) The industries developed in the Dahanu industrial zone are mainly ancillary industries of the main industries at Bombay. Some of the industries which are other than ancillary industries are based on advance technology and these are machine oriented. The balloon factories, brick manufacturing, Wooden works etc. are some of the few labour oriented industries.

2) The tribals in this area have no background of industries. Their main occupation is agriculture and agricultural labour. So the tribals in this area are not accustomed to the working system of the industries. They are mostly non technicians. No doubt, they are hard workers but they have very little chance to organise or to start new establishment or the industries of their own. Naturally the tribal people do not come forward either to start any industrial unit of themselves or with the help of any Industrialist . Hence they are trying to enter the Industrial field as labourers.

During the field enquiry it is found that 98% of the tribal workers are found working in the factories either as labourers or helpers to technicians. The distribution of tribal labourers in major industries is presented as under :-

Table No. 4.1

Distribution of tribal labourers in the major industries

Sr No.	Type of industry	No. of tribal workers	percentage of tribal workers to total workers
1	2	3	4
1.	Rubber products	573	67.33
2.	Food processing/ Bewarages etc.	122	56.48
3.	Building materials	130	30.88
4.	Manufacturing of machinery and ancillary parts thereof	114	30.24
5.	Non metal and metal products	124	19.10

The above data analysis shows that majority of the tribal workers are working in Balloon factories, Brick manufacturing units and wood craft industries, in the sample area.

The owners of the industrial units always complain about the shortages of labourers in the locality. It is found that there are many tribal youths in this area as they have no work or inadequate work. It is, therefore, essential to co-ordinate the activity with the owner and the tribal labourers. It is learnt from the tribal workers that they approach the industries but they are not getting the job. The reason may be different for different industries. But it is a fact that tribals are in search of jobs in the industrial zone.

During the survey it is revealed that the tribal workers are honest but they are not punctual. They behave at their own caprice. As soon as they get the

salary, they take ~~trench~~ French leave and return to the job only when they need money. This affects adversely the working of the factories. So the owner of the factory do not prefer to provide them employment. The drinking habit cause them to remain absent for days together.

A very few industries are based on local raw materials. There is a good scope for setting up new industrial units based on local raw material viz. Rice Mill, Brick manufacturing, Leaf Cup making, Card Board factory etc. The cottage industries can be started in this area if the tribals are properly trained and assisted with some finance.

The cottage and small scale industries should be sponsored in tribal areas instead of major and medium industries. The financial assistance or subsidy may only be granted to small scale industries instead of high invested and machine oriented units so as to absorb as many as tribal workers.

Some of the small scale industries which have great potential - can be started in the area as enumerated below :-

1) Grass, Bamboo and Cane crafts and making of various decorative articles.
2) Carpentary and wood crafts based on local paintings.
3) Collection of leaves and cup making or sending the leaves by pressing to Surat.
4) Manufacturing of hand made Card Boards and papers.
5) Collection of various items of minor forest produce and their local processing.

6) Canning and food preservation.

7) Pottery and Black Smithy works.

It is suggested that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission should be assigned this work for the above items. They should provide technical as well as financial support to the entreprenuers.

It is suggested that the marketing of tribal produce through central sales depots, emporia may be encouraged.

It is also suggested that some additional Industrial Training Institutes should be started to train tribal students and youths to cater the need of technical personnel by the factories in Dahanu area. The following trades may be started.

1. Electrician
2. Turner, fitter
3. Maintenance fitter
4. Motor mechanics etc.

Further, some reservations for tribal workers in the industries may be made before granting industrial licence or extending State assistance to the factories in the area.

Some special concessions may be introduced and granted to the factories if they train and appoint tribal youths from the locality.

a) The owner of such industries those who have been assisted by Government should be compelled to absorb tribal youths those who have completed I.T.I. or some technical course or diploma as an apprentice and further absorption in their factories.

b) Atleast 10% appreticeship in the factory should be reserved for tribal labourers. It must be compelled to factory owners and watch the progress. The ~~education~~ educational qualification for such apprenticeship should be fixed upto minimum 4th std.

c) The entrepreneurs from tribals should be financially assisted from Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation.

औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे आदिवासींच्या जीवनावर झालेल्या परिणामाबाबतचा अभ्यास १९८९

आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था,
महाराष्ट्र शासन, पुणे - १

-x-

कारखान्यात काम करणाऱ्या कुटुंबाची माहिती

परिपत्रक क्रमांक - १

चौक क्र. १

१)तालुक्याचे नांव :
२)गावाचे नांव :
३)पाडयाचे नांव :
४)कुटुंब प्रमुखाचा अनुक्रम नंबर :
५)आदिवासी कुटुंबाचे नांव :
६)कुटुंबाची जमात :
७)कुटुंबाची पोटजमात (असल्यास) :
८)कुटुंब प्रमुखाचा मुख्य व्यवसाय : १)शेती
२)शेतमजुरी
३)कारखान्यातील मजुरी
४)कारखाना मालक
५)नोकरी
६)व्यापार/व्यवसाय
७)इतर

९)कुटुंब प्रमुखाचा दुय्यम व्यवसाय : १)कारखान्यातील मजुरी
२)कारखाना मालक
३)शेती
४)शेतमजुरी
५)नोकरी
६)व्यापार/व्यवसाय
७)इतर

१०)वार्षिक सरासरी उत्पन्न (रुपयात) : रुपये

अ) कारखान्यातील नोकरीमुळे / कारखान्यामुळे

ब) इतर

११)अ) कुटुंब दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली मोडते का ? होय / नाही

ब)शासनाने तशा स्वरुपाचे कार्ड दिले आहे काय ? होय / नाही

चौक क्र.२

१)कुटुंबातील एकूण व्यक्ती : अ) ( ) ब)
ब) ६ वर्षाखालील मुले/मुली ( )

२)मिळवत्या व्यक्ती : पुरुष ( ) स्त्रीया ( )

३)त्यापैकी कारखान्यात काम करणाऱ्या मिळवत्या व्यक्ती : पुरुष ( ) स्त्रीया ( )

४)कुटुंबाची शैक्षणिक प्रगती : १)निरक्षर - पु.( ) स्त्री ( )
२)चौथीपर्यंत शिक्षण झालेले
३)चौथी ते सातवीपर्यंत शिक्षण झालेले
४)सातवी ते दहावी पर्यंत शिक्षण झालेले
५)पदवीधर / तांत्रिक शिक्षणाचे
६)आय.टी.आय.
७)पदवीधर/पदविका धारण केलेले प्रमुख विषय :
८)इतर (खुलासा करावा)

५)निवडलेल्या कुटुंबाची जमीन धारणा — क्षेत्र हेक्टरात
१)मालकीची कसत असलेली शेती
२)खंडाने घेतलेली शेती
३)जंगलव्याप्त क्षेत्रात कसत असलेली जमीन

६)तुमच्या शेतीपैकी काही शेती कारखान्यासाठी हस्तांतरित करण्यात आली आहे का ? असल्यास किती क्षेत्र ? का व कशी हस्तांतरित केली त्याचे वर्णन

७)मागील वर्षी घेण्यात आलेली पिके : १.------ २. ------
३.------ ४. ------

८)कुटुंबांच्या घरकुलाचे स्वरुप : १)झोपडी
२)कच्चे घर
३)पक्के घर
४)कौलारु घर

९)आपण कोणत्याही सहकारी संस्थेचे/ औद्योगिक सहकारी संस्थेचे सभासद आहात काय ? असल्यास कोणत्या संस्थेचे व केव्हापासून ?

१०)आपणास उद्योग धंद्याची पार्श्वभूमी आहे का ? होय / नाही

११)असल्यास कोणती ?

चौक क्र. ३ (सेवा विभाग)

१)अ)तुम्ही कोणत्या कारखान्यात काम करता (कारखान्याचे नांव) :

ब)कारखान्यातील उत्पादन/सेवा प्रकार तुम्ही करीत असलेल्या कामाचे वर्णन :

२)तुमच्या कामाचे तांत्रिक स्वरुप कसे आहे : अ)अकुशल ब)निमकुशल क)कुशल

३)कामाचे दिवसातील सरासरी तास किती :

४)काम किती दिवस मिळते कायम / हंगामी

अ)हंगामी असल्यास वर्षातून किती दिवस काम मिळते ?

५)उद्योगधंद्यात / कारखान्यात तुमच्या कुटुंबांची किती माणसे काम करतात.
१)प्रौढ पुरुष ------
२)प्रौढ स्त्रिया ----
३)मुले/मुली ------
(१४ वर्षाखालील)
एकूण ------

६)वेतन/रोजंदारी (मजूरी) किती मिळते ? काम अंगावर असल्यास सरासरी तुम्ही किती रोज मिळविता ते द्यावे.
१)प्रौढासाठी अ)पुरुष रोजंदारी दर ब)स्त्रिया
२)मुलांचे दर ------

७)वेतन/रोजंदारी (मजुरी) कशी मिळते ? : १)रोजच्या रोज (दैनिक)
२)साप्ताहिक
३)पाक्षिक
४)मासिक

८)अ.सेवाशर्तीमध्ये बोनस, ग्रॅज्युएटी/ प्रा.फंड इ. तुम्हाला लागू आहेत काय ? होय / नाही

ब.तुमची किती वर्षे पूर्ण सेवा झाली आहे.

९)इतर कुस-या कोणत्या सुविधा तुम्हाला मिळतात.
१)वैद्यकिय मदत
२)स्वस्त धान्य
३)सवलतीच्या दराने जेवण
४)इतर
अ)कार्यासाठी मदत/कर्ज
ब)घरबांधणीसाठी मदत /कर्ज
क)वाहतूक व्यवस्थेसाठी मदत/कर्ज

चौक क्र.४

औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे झालेले परिणाम

१)उद्योगधंदयात प्रवेश केल्यामुळे तुम्हाला पूर्वीपेक्षा उत्पन्नात अधिक वाढ झालेली आढळते का ? होय / नाही

२)वाढ.झालेली असल्यास तुमच्या वार्षिक/ मासिक उत्पन्नात किती वाढ झालेली आढळते ?

३)वाढीव रक्कमेपैकी किती पैसे शिल्लक टाकता ?

४)कारखान्यात काम करीत असतांना तुमचे समाजातील स्थान थोडे फार उंचावलेले वाटते का ? होय / नाही

५)तुमच्या राहणीमानात/घरात पूर्वीपेक्षा आता बदल/फरक झालेला आढळतो का ? होय / नाही

६)तुमच्या चांगल्या कामामुळे पगारात /हुद्यात फरक झाला आहे का ? : पगारात होय / नाही
हुद्यात होय / नाही

७)तुम्हाला सध्याचे काम कसे वाटते ? : १)चांगले
२)मध्यम
३)कनिष्ठ प्रतीचे

८)तुम्हाला शेती/शेतमजुरीपेक्षा ती नोकरी अधिक आवडते का ? : होय / नाही

९)आवडत असल्यास त्यामागील कारणे कोणती ? : १)कायम स्वरुपी काम
२)केलेल्या कामाचे पैसे वेळेवर मिळतात
३)इतर धंद्यापेक्षा पगाराचे दर जास्त
४)जाण्यायेण्यासाठी खर्च मिळतो
५)इतर (खुलासा करावा)

१०)कारखान्यातील कामामुळे तुमच्या आरोग्यावर
अ)काही विपरित परिणाम होण्याची संभावना वाटते का ?
ब)असल्यास कोणती ?
क)मालक काही खबरदारी घेतो का ?

११)याच क्षेत्रात प्रगती होण्यासाठी शासनाने तुमच्यासाठी काय केले पाहिजे असे तुम्हाला वाटते ?
१)तांत्रिक प्रशिक्षण दोन/तीन महिने मुदतीचे
२)सेवा शर्तीमध्ये विहित वेळेमध्ये पदोन्नती
३)राज्य विमा कामगार योजना
४)इतर

औद्योगिकरणामुळे आदिवासींच्या जीवनावर होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास - पाहणी १९९० औद्योगिकरणामध्ये सहभाग असलेल्या ~~कारखान्यां~~ कारखान्यांचे मालक व्यवस्थापक व संबंधित अधिकाऱ्यांच्या विचारासंबंधीची

प्रश्नावली

प्रपत्र क्रमांक - २

१) कारखाना मालक / व्यवस्थापक / संचालक संबंधित अधिकारी यांचे नांव :

२) हुद्दा :

३) किती वर्षापासून आपण या क्षेत्रात काम करीत आहात व कोणत्या पातळीवर ? :

४) तुमचा औद्योगिकरणाशी सहभाग कसा आहे ? :
(मालक/व्यवस्थापक/तंत्रज्ञ इ.)

५) तुमच्या कारखान्यामुळे तुमच्या मते या भागातील आदिवासी कुटुंबावर औद्योगिकरणामुळे काय परिणाम झालेला तुम्हाला आढळतो ? :

६) आदिवासींना औद्योगिकरणामध्ये समावेश करण्यासाठी काय करावेसे तुम्हाला वाटते ? :

अ) त्यांना कारखान्यात काम मिळण्यासाठी :

ब) नवीन कारखाने सुरु करण्यासाठी तसेच त्याबाबत आवड निर्माण करण्यासाठी :

७) त्यांची आवड, पात्रता विचारात घेऊन आदिवासींनी लहान लहान कोणत्या प्रकारचे कारखाने सुरु करावे असे तुम्हाला वाटते ? :

८) कारखान्याची तुमची स्वत:ची जमीन आहे का ? : होय / नाही

९) नसल्यास तुम्ही ती भाडयाने घेतली आहे का ? : होय / नाही

१०) भाडयाने घेतली असल्यास त्याची मालकी कोणाची आहे ? : आदिवासी / बिगर आदिवासी

११) भाडयाच्या अटी काय आहेत ? :
