



1977 ✓

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AMONG THE SCHEDULED TRIBES OF MAHARASHTRA

A RESEARCH REPORT



Tribal Research and Training Institute,
28, Queens Garden,
Pune - 411 001.

2009

**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS
AMONG THE SCHEDULED TRIBES OF
MAHARASHTRA**

A RESEARCH REPORT

**Tribal Research and Training Institute,
28, Queens Garden,
Pune - 411 001.**

2009

PREFACE

Human Development Indicators Among Scheduled Tribes – a multidisciplinary subject has been studied by this Institute to unveil the development status of tribals in the State of Maharashtra. Theoretically speaking this subject requires inputs of Economists, Statisticians, Educationists, Health and Medical Scientists as well as Anthropologists. Efforts have been made by TRTI, Pune to consult Statisticians, Economists and Educationists while planning the research design. We were not able to do justice to all the development indicators, however major social, educational, economic and health indicators have been considered. The findings reported herein will certainly be useful to social, health and medical scientists to develop new theoretical insights and take up further research studies.

At the more practical level this research study will be useful to policy makers to look into the social, economic, educational and physical development levels of tribals in the state; and draw up culturally appropriate and acceptable strategies to make them self-reliant.

I would like to acknowledge the contribution of Dr. Robin D. Tribhuwan - Museum Curator, for designing the necessary research tools, analysis, interpretation and data presentation strategy. He was assisted by Shri Jayant Sarolkar, Head Clerk, Shri Bhausahab Nangre, Head Clerk, Shri Ramesh Raghatwan, Cameraman - cum - Projecter Operator, Shri Mazar Khan, Junior Clerk and Shri M. D. Waje, Cashier for data collection. Finally, I thank all the 1554 Respondents for their co-operation in furnishing relevant data.

Dr. A. K. JHA, IFS
Commissioner,
Tribal Research and Training Institute,
Maharashtra, Pune.

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Chapter	Page No.
I	Chapter One HUMAN DEVELOPMENT : CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	1 - 14
II	Chapter Two RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	15 - 18
III	Chapter Three TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS IN MAHARASHTRA : GRASS-ROOT LEVEL REALITY	19 - 41
V	Chapter Four SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	42 - 47
	References	48

Chapter One

Human Development : Concepts and Definitions

1.1 : What is Human Development ?

Human development is about people. It is about expanding people's real choices and substantive freedoms, the capabilities that enable them to lead lives that they value. Choice and freedom in human development means something more than the absence of constraints (Human Development Report : 2007-2008).

According to the same report (2007-2008), Human Development is the combination of peoples' entitlements and actual attainments in the crucial aspects of their lives :- education, health and livelihood. These three elements form everyday experience and struggle of people world over and more so in the developing countries. Every individual, family, community, State and a Nation experience these struggles.

The process of development is thus, the sum total of the outcomes related to :

- (i) Schooling- literacy, school enrolment status, school dropouts, and facilities for schooling
- (ii) Health Services
- (iii) Quality of chances such as :-
 - ◇ life expectancy
 - ◇ nutrition
 - ◇ income

Rationale of Development

Michael Todaro, an eminent Economist considers that development is both a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has, through some combination of social, economical and institutional process secures means for obtaining better life.

He further elaborates this point as follows :

- (1) To increase the availability of basic needs and services such as food, shelter, health and protection
- (2) To raise levels of living, more jobs, better education and greater attention to cultural and human values and generate greater individual and national self-esteem.
- (3) More social and economic choices to individuals, groups and societies by freeing them from servitude and dependence, ignorance and human misery.

According to *Dr. Walter Fernandes*, Development has to be seen not only as an economic progress but also in terms of improved quality of life, cultural regeneration, social justice, cohesion, political awareness and empowerment.

Earnest Schumacher, *Noble Laureate* and Economist prescribed greater attention to education and development, self-management capabilities as the indices of development.

1.2 : Climate Change and Human Development

Climate change will be one of the defining forces for shaping prospects for human development during 21st century. Through its impact on ecology, rainfall, temperature and weather systems, global warming will directly affect all the countries. Nobody will be immune to its consequences.

What is more important in the context of climate change is that emerging risks will fall disproportionately on countries already characterized by high levels of poverty and vulnerability. Given below are some facts considering certain world human development report 2007-2008.

Income Poverty

There are still 1 billion people living at the margins of survival on less than U. S. \$1 a day, with 2.6 billion – 40 per cent of world's population living on less than U. S. \$2 a day.

Nutrition

Around 28 per cent of all children in developing countries are estimated to be under weight or stunted. In India one-half of all rural children are under weight for their age- roughly the same proportion as in 1992.

Child Mortality

Progress on child mortality lags behind progress in other areas. Around 10 million children die each year before the age of 5, the vast majority are from poverty and malnutrition.

Health

Infectious diseases continue to affect the lives of poor across the world. An estimated 40 million of people are living with HIV/AIDS with 3 million deaths in 2004.

Every day there are 350-500 million cases of malaria, with 1 million fatalities. Africa accounts for 90 per cent of malaria deaths.

Reduced Agricultural Productivity

Around three quarters of the world's population living on less than U.S \$ 1 a day depend directly on agriculture. Climate change scenarios point to large losses in productivity for food staples linked with drought and rainfall variation in parts of sub-Saharan Africa, South Africa and East Asia.

Heightened Water Insecurity

Climate Change has increased the number of people up to 1.8 billion facing water scarcity around the world. On an average around 262 million people were affected each year between 2000 and 2004, over 98 per cent of them are living in developing countries.

1.3 : Human Development Indicators: Maharashtra Scenario

The total population of Maharashtra according to 2001 census is 96,878,627 with 50,400,596 males and 46,478,031 females. The Urban population is 41,100,980 with 21,941,919 males and 19,159,061 females. The Rural population is 55,777,647 with 28,458,677 males and 27,318,970 females. The tribal

population is 843 lakhs. Some of the human development indicators in India according to the Human development report 2007-2008 are as follows :

G. D. P. per capita (P. P. P. U. S. \$) in 2005 was 3452.

Income Poverty

Populations below income poverty line in India as per World Bank Standards are :

- » 34 per cent earning U. S. \$ 1 a day (1990-2005)
- » 80.4 per cent earning U. S. \$ 1 a day (1990-2005)
- » 28.6 per cent fall under the national poverty line (1990-2004)

Total Fertility rate- (births per woman)

- » During 1970-1975 it was 5.3 births per woman.
- » During the years 2000-2005 it has gone down to 3.1 per woman.

Children with diarrhea receiving oral dehydration and continued feeding (per cent under age 5)

- » 22 per cent of children under the age 5 with diarrhea receive ORS with continued feeding India. This means that 78 per cent do not receive ORS.

Births attended by skilled health personnel

Only 43 per cent of the women who delivered during the years 1997-2005 were attended by skilled health personnel in India. These means 57 per cent women were attended by unskilled personnel. During 1997-2005 births attended by skilled health staff is the percentages of deliveries attended by persons trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy labour and postpartum period to conduct deliveries on their own and to care for new born.

Physicians per 1, 00,000 people

It is astonishing to note that during the year 2000-2004 only 60 physicians were available for an Indian population of 1,00,000.

Population using improved sanitation

Only 33 per cent of India's population using improved sanitation during the year 2004.

Population using an improved water source

According to the (HDR 2007-2008) during the year 2004, 86 per cent of Indian population was using improved water source.

Population undernourished

- » 20 per cent of India's total population was undernourished during the years 2002 – 2004.
- » 47 per cent of children below the age 5, were underweight for age during 1994 – 2005.
- » 51 per cent of children below the age 5, were below the height for age during 1996 – 2005.

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age five whose weight for age is, more than two standard deviation below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

Infants with low birth weight

30 per cent of infants were with low birth weight *i.e.* less than 2.5 kg. during the year 1998-2005.

Under five mortality Rate

It is the probability that a new born baby will die before reaching age five. The under five mortality, rate *i.e.* per 1000 live births in India as per 2004 (HDP) is 85.

Maternal Mortality Ratio

It is the number of women who die from pregnancy related causes during pregnancy and child birth, per 1,00,000 live births. Maternal mortality ratio modeled estimation per 1,00,000 live births are 540 according to HDR 2007-2008.

Literacy and enrollment

According to 2007-2008 Human development report, adult literacy rate for the years (1995-2005) are 61 per cent *i.e.* population aged 15 and above. Youth literacy rate for the years (1995 to 2005) are 76 per cent.

Net Primary enrollment rate

Net primary enrollment rate during the year 2005 was 89 per cent secondly children reaching grade five during the year 2004 were 73 per cent at the national level *i.e.* for the entire country.

Energy and Environment

487.2 million population in India is living without electricity as per statistics of 2005, HDR, 2007 – 2008.

Forest Area

The total percentage of land area covered under forest by the year 2005. According to HDR (2007:2008:304) was 22.8 per cent. According to UNDP a country should have a minimum of 33 per cent forest area.

Table 1.1

1.4 : Human development Indicators : Glimpses of Maharashtra State Profile on Maharashtra

A. Demographic and Economic					
Sr. No.	Indicator	Year	Maharashtra	India	Source
1	Population (million)	2001	096.88	1,028.61	Census
2	Population (million)	2006	104.80	1,112.19	Projected Population
3	Child Population (less than 18 yrs.) (million)	2006	36.8	429.7	Projected Population
4	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	2001	922	933	Projected Population
5	Child Sex Ratio (Girls per 1000 boys)	2001	913	927	Census
6	Urban Population (million)	2006	46.46 (44.3%)	321.40 (28.9%)	Projected Population
7	S. C. Population (million)	2001	9.88 (10.2%)	166.64 (16.2%)	Census

Table 1.1—contd.

A. Demographic and Economic—contd.					
Sr. No.	Indicator	Year	Maharashtra	India	Source
8	S. T. Population (million)	2001	8.85 (8.9 %)	84.33 (8.2%)	Census
9	Birth rate (per 1000 population)	2005	19.0	23.8	SRS 2005
10	Death rate (per 1000 population)	2005	6.7	7.6	SRS 2005
11	Natural growth rate (per 1000 population)	2005	12.3	16.3	SRS 2005
12	Per Capita Income (Rs.) (1998-99 base)	2004-05	32,170	23,222	NAD-CSO
13	Households with low standard of living.	2004-05	41.1	42.3	DLHS
B. Child and Maternal Health					
14	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000 live births.	2005	36	58	SRS
15	IMR – Rural	2005	41	64	SRS
16	IMR – Urban	2005	27	40	SRS
17	IMR – Male	2005	34	56	SRS
18	IMR – Female	2005	37	61	SRS
19	Under 5 mortality rate (Total) (per 1000 live births)	1998-2002	59	98	SRS
20	Under 5 mortality rate (Male)	1998-2002	55	90	SRS
21	Under 5 mortality rate (Female)	1998-2002	64	108	SRS
22	Maternal Morality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	2001-2003	149	301	SRS
23	Children fully immunized (12-13 months) (%)	2005-2006	58.8	43.5	NFHS-3
24	Children who received at least one Vit. A dose- (months 12-35) (%)	2005-2006	32.0	21.0	NFHS-3
25	Children with diarrhea 12-23 months in the last 2 weeks who received ORS (%)	2005-2006	37.8	26.2	NFHS-3

Table 1.1—contd.

B. Child and Maternal Health—contd.					
Sr. No.	Indicator	Year	Maharashtra	India	Source
26	Mothers who had at least 3 antenatal care visits for their last birth (%)	2005-2006	75.3	50.7	NFHS-3
27	Births attended by skilled health attendants (%)	2005-2006	70.7	48.2	NFHS-3
28	Institutional births (%)	2005-2006	66.1	40.7	NFHS-3
29	Mothers who received postnatal care from skilled health personnel within 2 days of delivery of last birth (%)	2005-2006	58.8	36.4	NFHS-3
C. Nutrition					
30	Children under 3 yrs. breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	2005-2006	51.8	23.4	NFHS-3
31	Children age 0-5 yrs. months exclusively breastfed.	2005-2006	53.0	46.3	NFHS-3
32	Children under 3 yrs. who are underweight (%)	2005-2006	39.7	45.9	NFHS-3
33	Children under 6-35 months who are anemic (%)	2005-2006	71.9	79.1	NFHS-3
34	Ever married women age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	2005-2006	49.0	56.1	NFHS-3
35	Percentage of households using iodized salt (%)	2005-2006	46.9	29.6	DLHS
D. Education					
36	Literacy rate (7+ yrs.)—Total	2001	76.9	64.8	Census
37	Literacy rate (7+ yrs.) – Male	2001	86.0	75.3	Census
38	Literacy rate (7+ yrs.) – Female.	2001	67.0	53.7	Census
39	Literacy rate (7+ yrs.) – Rural	2001	70.4	58.7	Census
40	Literacy rate (7+ yrs.) – Urban.	2001	85.5	79.9	Census
41	Gross enrollment ratio Class I –V (6 –11 yrs.)	2004-2005	110.37	107.80	Selected Educational Statistics

Table 1.1—contd.

D. Education—contd.					
Sr. No.	Indicator	Year	Maharashtra	India	Source
42	Gross enrollment ratio Class VI –VIII.	2004-2005	98.08	69.93	Selected Educational Statistics
43	Gross enrollment ratio Class IX –XII.	2004-2005	42.32	27.82	Selected Educational Statistics
44	Drop out rate Class I to V.	2004-2005	06.70	29.00	Selected Educational Statistics
45	Drop out rate Class I to V (Boys).	2004-2005	06.60	31.81	Selected Educational Statistics
46	Drop out rate Class I to V (Girls).	2004-2005	06.81	25.42	Selected Educational Statistics
47	Percentage of boys completed primary grade 11-13 years.	2001	77.9	62.00	Census
48	Percentage of girls completed primary grade 11-13 years.	2001	76.1	55.6	Census
49	Percentage of children (std. 3-5) who can read level (std.1) text or More (rural).	2006	79.6	65.9	Annual Status of Education report 2006 by Pratham
50	Percentage of children (std.3-5) who can do subtraction or more (Rural)	2006	70.4	65.1	Annual Status of Education report 2006 by Pratham
E. Water and Sanitation					
51	Households with improved source of drinking water (%)	2002-2004	82.0	19.5	DLHS
52	Households with toilet facility (%).	2002-2004	41.7	28.0	DLHS

Table 1.1—contd.

F. Child Protection					
Sr. No.	Indicator	Year	Maharashtra	India	Source
53	Mean age at marriage for girls	2002-2004	19.1	19.5	DLHS
54	Girls married < 18 yrs.	2002-2004	21.1	28.0	DLHS
55	Birth registration	2004	92.6	61.9	CRS
56	Working children (5-14 yrs.) (%).	2001	03.5	05.0	Census
G. HIV / AIDS					
57	Women who have heard of AIDS (%).	2005-2006	79.2	57.0	NFHS 3
58	Men who have heard of AIDS (%).	2005-2006	90.1	80.0	NHFS 3

1.5 : Human Development Indicators Among Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra

(a) Profile of Tribals in Maharashtra

Now we shall see what tribes are found in the state of Maharashtra what are their names, what their population is and what is their decadal growth from 1981 census, as would be revealed by Table 1.2 and Table 1.3 respectively.

Table 1.2

Tribe-wise Total Population of the Maharashtra as per 1981, 1991 Census

Sr. No.	Name of Tribe	Total Population		
		1981	1991	2001
1	Andh	231871	295380	372875
2	Baiga	546	886	481
3	Barda	10293	9100	320
4	Bavacha, Bamcha	336	436	97
5	Bhaina	1293	1696	235
6	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar, Bhumia, Pando	1022	2240	608
7	Bhattra	124	1102	129
8	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Todi Bhil, Bhagalio, Bhilala Pawra, Vasava, Vasave.	993074	1344554	1818792
9	Bhunjia	1940	2807	2193

Table 1.2—contd.

Sr. No.	Name of Tribe	Total Population		
		1981	1991	2001
10	Binjhar	6216	7479	8156
11	Birhul, Birhor	212	1003	40
12	Omitted	179	549	—
13	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi	55880	62110	45741
14	Dhanwar	69809	79030	20120
15	Dhodia	10980	14866	9636
16	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	16019	21168	17017
17	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi	110828	122407	86776
18	Gond, Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agario, Asur Bedi Maria, Boda Maria, Bhatok, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dora, Kaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari Hill Mario, Kandaro Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwo, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kucheki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mong, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudio, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Faj, Sonjhari, Jhareka, Thotia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria.	1162735	1442986	1554894
19	Halba, Halbi	242819	278378	297923
20	Kamar	5940	7489	4209
21	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	174602	202203	235022
22	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri.	20321	25508	23365
23	Khairwar	2344	2680	819
24	Kharia	11411	12921	529
25	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	352932	463585	571916
26	Kol	4187	5225	5691
27	Kolam, Mannervarlu	118073	147843	173646

Table 1.2—contd.

Sr. No.	Name of Tribe	Total Population		
		1981	1991	2001
28	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	77435	117091	170656
29	Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli	787448	999321	1227562
30	Koli Malhar	177367	206741	233617
31	Kondh, Khond, Kandh	407	1122	293
32	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya.	115974	141202	211692
33	Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	441	564	241
34	Nagesia, Nagasia	126	436	217
35	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Moto Nayaka, Nana Nayaka.	35053	72029	27786
36	Oraon, Dhangad	70984	96524	28921
37	Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti	98685	120836	126134
38	Pardhi, Advichinchor, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia.	95115	123813	159875
39	Parja	806	1780	469
40	Patelia	1044	2547	1191
41	Pomla	219	539	62
42	Rathawa	1009	1258	810
43	Sawar, Sawara	302	357	254
44	Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar.	323191	400583	487696
45	Omitted	209	568	-
46	Varli	361271	461916	627197
47	Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia	1012	1203	363
48	Unclassified	-	12220	21010

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Table 1.3

The decadal growth of tribals in Maharashtra

Census Year	State's Total Population (lakh)	Tribal Population (lakh)	Percentage
1971	504.12	38.41	7.62
1981	627.84	57.72	9.19
1991	789.37	73.18	9.27
2001	968.79	85.77	8.85

Source: Census of India 1971 to 2001.

(b) Socio-economic, educational and health status of tribals in Maharashtra

Studies by various social scientists and TRTI, Pune have unveiled the socio-economic, educational and health status of the tribals in Maharashtra. Given below are extracts of the above-mentioned studies.

Economic Status.— Nadeem Hasnain in his book captioned, Tribal India Today.

(1987: 19) has classified the economic life of tribals in India as follows :—

- (1) Food gathering and hunting tribes
- (2) Tribes engaged un hilly cultivation
- (3) Tribe engaged in cultivation on plain lands
- (4) Simple artesian tribes
- (5) Pastoral tribes
- (6) Tribes living as folk artists
- (7) Agricultural and non-agricultural labourers
- (8) Tribes engaged in private and government service or trade.

In Maharashtra all the above categories are found except pastoral tribes.

Majority of tribes however are small-scale cultivators who are engaged in cultivation for period of six months *i.e.* from May to October. From November to April they get into daily wage, agriculture labour, brick kiln work, sugar cane cutting, saltpan workers, PWD etc. jobs. According to TRTI, Pune Bench Mark Survey, 1996-97, on an average 90 per cent of the tribals living in the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) area is below the poverty line. Table 1.4 presents ITDP-wise BPL status of tribals in Maharashtra. Furthermore, Table 1.5 presents BPL status as per a survey conducted by District Rural Development Agency, (DRDA), 1980. According to DRDA statistics the average BPL percentage of tribals in Maharashtra is 91.11 per cent. A comparative look at both the figures reveals that a very high percentage of tribals in Maharashtra are below the poverty line.

Table 1.4

Total No. of Scheduled Tribe Families and those below Poverty Line in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area of Maharashtra State.

Sr. No.	I. T. D. P.	S. T. Families		Percentage of families below poverty line
		Total	Below poverty line	
1	Thane (Dahanu)	66447	59595	89.69
2	Thane (Jawhar)	46556	40939	87.93
3	Thane (Shahapur)	22260	19743	88.69
4	Raigad (Pen)	9929	9396	94.63
5	Nashik (Kalwan)	40446	36717	90.78
6	Nashik (Trimbak)	58019	52776	90.96
7	Dhule (Taloda)	69622	66305	95.24
8	Dhule (Nandurbar)	91588	83496	91.16
9	Jalgaon (Yawal)	5935	5479	92.32
10	Ahmednagar (Rajur)	13208	11486	86.96
11	Pune (Ghodegaon)	14340	12042	83.97
12	Nanded (Kinwat)	20288	17837	87.92
13	Amravati (Akola)	9378	8692	92.69
14	Amravati (Dhami)	27326	23977	87.74
15	Nagpur (Ramtek)	15110	13718	90.79
16	Gondia (Deori)	20090	18396	91.57
17	Yavatmal (Pandharkawada)	36561	33562	91.79
18	Chandrapur (Rajura)	28682	26287	91.65
19	Chandrapur (Chimur)	11091	10165	91.65
20	Gadchiroli (Ettapalli)	12445	11772	94.59
21	Gadchiroli (Dhanora)	5413	4921	90.91
22	Bhamragad	11846	10835	91.47
State Total of Tribal Sub-plan Area.		634580	578136	91.11

Source : Tribal Sub-plan, TDD, Mumbai.

Table 1.5 presents districtwise BPL status of ST families in the State of Maharashtra as per DRDA survey conducted in 1980. In the DRDA survey (1980) it is seen that, the figures of four districts namely Sindhudurg, Kolhapur, Nanded and Chandrapur have not reported while the figures of some districts have given jointly/ together *e.g.* statistics of Dhule and Nandurbar, Aurangabad and Jalna districts have given together. It is evident from the table number 6 that maximum number *i.e.* **97.99 per cent** BPL ST families were found in Satara district followed by Nagpur **82.52 per cent**.

Table 1.5

**Districtwise Total Scheduled Tribe Families below Poverty Line
as per D. R. D. A. Survey (1980)**

Sr. No.	District	Scheduled Tribe Families		Percentage
		Total Rural	Below Poverty Line	
1	Thane	1,33,593	83,648	62.61
2	Raigad	36,907	26,743	72.46
3	Ratnagiri	7,510	3,438	45.78
4	Sindhudurg	*	*	—
5	Nashik	1,14,071	79,629	69.80
6	Dhule	1,44,183	1,04,019	72.14
7	Nandurbar			
8	Jalgaon	36,890	25,459	69.01
9	Ahmednagar	34,869	21,584	61.90
10	Pune	26,141	15,205	58.16
11	Satara	2,396	2,348	97.99
12	Sangli	2,499	1,852	74.11
13	Solapur	6,832	3,419	50.04
14	Kolhapur	4,507	*	—
15	Aurangabad	13,324	7,003	52.56
16	Jalna			
17	Parbhani	13,702	3,453	25.20
18	Hingoli			
19	Nanded	2,252	*	—
20	Beed	29,609	10,939	36.94
21	Osmanabad	8,137	2,676	32.88
22	Latur			
23	Buldhana	12,071	5,035	41.71

Table 1.5—contd.

Sr. No.	District	Scheduled Tribe Families		Percentage
		Total Rural	Below poverty line	
24	Akola	20,264	13,808	68.14
25	Washim			
26	Amravati	39,570	20,977	53.01
27	Yavatmal	71,232	52,070	73.09
28	Nagpur	25,241	20,830	82.52
29	Wardha	37,434	17,424	46.54
30	Bhandara	54,751	43,274	79.04
31	Gondia			
32	Gadchiroli	1,01,832	59,440	58.37
33	Chandrapur	*	*	*
Total for State		9,79,817	6,24,521	63.73

Source : D. R. D. A. Survey 1980, *Not reported

1.6 : Objectives of the Study:

The Objectives of the study are as follows:

- (1) To study the concept of Human Development.
- (2) To unveil Human Development Indicators among Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra from an emic (insiders) and etic (outsiders) perspective.
- (3) To understand the social, educational, economic, political, health and nutritional dimensions of tribal development in Maharashtra.
- (4) To critically analyze the concept of Human development Indicators that is accepted globally with that of the local reality related to tribal life.
- (5) To suggest theoretical as well as practical suggestions to study the concept of Human Development Indicators among Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra.

1.7 : Significance of the Study:

Given the social, educational, political, health, nutritional and economic development background of tribals in Maharashtra, it is imperative that one must look into the emic (insider's) view of Human Development Indicators among Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra.

Statistically speaking, data on the status, continuity and change among Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra not only reveals their status of development, in the 21st century but also focuses on the gap that is widening among them and the mainstream population. This study will certainly be useful to policy makers and social scientists.

1.8 : Limitations of the study

TRTI, Pune does not have trained research associates, hence the aspect of writing field observations & notes was a limitation on the part of the investigators. Secondly, lack of manpower was yet another limitation that hindered selection and coverage of large sample. The research study is limited to analyzing few educational, economic & health indicators.

Chapter Two

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Locale of the study

The present study was conducted in seven districts, 9 ITDPs and 32 villages, in the State of Maharashtra, India. Table 2.1 presents district-wise ITDPs and villages selected for administering interview Schedules.

Table 2.1

District-wise ITDP and Villages selected

Sr. No.	Division	District	ITDP	Village
I	Nashik	Nandurbar	Taloda	Bhangarapani
				Talamba
				Rampur
				Ranipur
				Mandavi
				Mungbari
II	Navapur	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Khekada
				Zamanzar
III	Amaravati	Amaravati	Dharani	Bijudhavadi
		Nanded	Kinwat	Malakapur
				Kherda
				Tulshi
				Kherda
				Palashi
				Kamthala
		Yawatmal	Pandharkavada	Karanji Road
Shishala				
IV	Aurangabad	Nanded	Kinwat	Walkewadi
				Walki
				Jaroda Thara
				Tinganwadi
				Bodhadi Bk.
				Dattanagar, Gokund

Table 2.1—contd.

Sr. No.	Division	District	ITDP	Village
VI	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Regadi
				Hemlakasa
X	Kalwan	Nashik	Kalwan	Kalwan
				Sakorapada
				Adhamba
XI	Thane	Thane	Jawhar	Nandanmal
				Nandgaon
XII	Thane	Thane	Dahanu	Chalni
				Khaniva
Divisions- 8		Districts-7	ITDPs- 9	Villages - 32

2.2 Target Population

The present study was conducted among 15 tribes of Maharashtra, covering 1554 respondents. Tables 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 present tribe, sex, age-wise number of respondents covered and the total population of the households covered.

Table 2.2
Tribe-wise number of schedules administered

Sr. No.	Tribe	No. of Schedules
1	Bhil	106
2	Pawara	105
3	Mavchi	103
4	Korku	100
5	Gond	140
6	Madia	99
7	Kolam	102
8	Pardhan	116
9	Andh	103
10	Kokna	100
11	Ka-Thakur	91
12	Warli	103
13	Katkari	100
14	Malhar Koli	84
15	Mahadev Koli	102
Tribes - 15		1554

Table 2.3
Sex-wise Number of Respondents

Sr. No.	Sex	Number	Percentage
1	Male	1426	92
2	Female	128	8
	Total	1554	100

Table 2.4
Age wise Number of Respondents

Sr. No.	Age Rang	Number	Percentage
1	0 to 20 yrs.	14	0.9
2	20 to 40 yrs.	791	51
3	40 to 60 yrs.	615	40
4	60 to 80 yrs.	130	8
5	Above 80 yrs.	4	00.3
	Total	1554	100

Table 2.5
Tribe-wise target population covered

Sr. No.	Tribe	No. of Households	Population covered				Total	
			Males		Females		No.	%
			No.	%	No.	%		
1	Bhil	106	276	52	258	48	534	100
2	Pawara	105	341	53	303	47	644	100
3	Mavchi	103	240	50.5	235	49.5	475	100
4	Kokna	100	275	53	247	47	522	100
5	Ka-Thakur	91	192	49.5	196	50.5	388	100
6	Warli	103	299	53	262	47	561	100
7	Katkari	100	232	51	224	49	456	100
8	Malhar Koli	91	227	52	210	48	437	100
9	Mahadev Koli	102	280	52	263	48	543	100
10	Korku	100	249	50	249	50	498	100
11	Gond	140	331	49	350	51	681	100
12	Madia	99	252	53	221	47	473	100
13	Kolam	102	234	53	211	47	445	100
14	Pardhan	116	245	50.5	240	49.5	485	100
15	Andh	103	229	49	237	51	466	100
	Total	1554	3902	51	3706	49	7608	100

2.3 : Method of Data Collection

(a) Primary Data

Both Primary and Secondary data were gathered by the researchers. Primary data was gathered by designing an interview Schedule for tribals.

(b) Secondary Data

An extensive review of literature was carried out by searching and referring articles, monographs, encyclopedias and literature on health of tribal women. Reports of non-Government and Government organizations were studied. Facts and figures from Census of India, District Gazetteers, Bench Mark Survey by Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune, Tribal Sub Plan book published by Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra etc. were referred.

2.4 : Research Tools

Primary data was collected using interview Schedules was entered in the computer using Excel Software. Simple tables were prepared and interpreted, so as to present quantitative data. Qualitative data was analyzed manually. Besides conducting focused Group Interviews of the above-mentioned key informants, use of observation method and photography was done to support the data collected using interview schedule.

2.5 : Analysis

Qualitative

Qualitative data was analyzed manually.

Quantitative

Quantitative data was analyzed using excel software. Statistical data was presented in relevant chapters in the form of tables.

2.6 : Sampling Procedures.

The researchers selected 10 per cent of the total number of households in every hamlet and village selected. This was done to avoid bias and select representative sample. A list of heads of the households was made village and hamlet wise and every tenth head was selected as a respondent. Thus, simple random sampling procedures were used to select the sample.

2.7 : Chapter Scheme

The data collected, analyzed and interpreted has been presented in four chapters. These are as follows :—

(I) Chapter One

Human Development: Concepts and Definitions

(II) Chapter Two

Research Methodology

(III) Chapter Three

Tribal Development Indicators in Maharashtra: Grass-root Level Reality

(IV) Chapter Four

Summary, conclusions and Recommendations

Chapter Three

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS IN MAHARASHTRA : GRASS-ROOT LEVEL REALITY

3.1 : Human Development Indicators amongst Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra: Grass root level reality.

As mentioned earlier tribal economy has been classified by Husnain Nadeem (1989) into nine categories. Some of them are tribes engaged in hilly and plain land cultivation, tribes as artisans, daily wage labourers, food gatherers and hunters, pastoral tribes etc. Production for consumption and not for distribution is one of the major attributes of tribal economy, hence global criteria of family income such as US \$ 1 or 2 per day are not applicable to tribal communities. However the Ministry of Rural Development's B.P.L (Below Poverty Line) is considered to measure the economic status of tribals. Some of the indicators of development to assess the status of tribals considered in this chapter are :—

(I) Social Status

- » Age
- » Sex
- » Tribe
- » Marital Status
- » Social status in the community
- » Family size
- » Availability of documents

(II) Economic Status

- » Occupation
- » Annual family income
- » BPL status
- » House ownership
- » Type of house ownership
- » Type of house
- » Area of the house in sq. feet.
- » Economic value of the house

- » Loan taken from financial institutions
- » Sources of loan
- » Status of land holding
- » Type of land
- » Sources of irrigation
- » Possession livestock
- » Dependence on Minor Forest Produce
- » Possession of Assets such as car, mobike etc.
- » Monthly expenditure of the family
- » Monthly health expenditure of the family
- » Food grain production

(III) Education Status

- » Literacy rate
- » Tribe-wise literacy rate
- » Educational facilities

(IV) Health Status

- » Malnutrition among tribal children and women : A study
- » Family size
- » Age at marriage
- » Place of delivery
- » Personnel conducting delivery
- » Health expenditure
- » Immunization of children
- » Deaths in the family
- » Sex-wise number of deaths
- » Health of tribal women : A Study

Well, given above are some of the indicators of social, economic, education and health of tribals have been discussed in this chapter. One of the major limitations in this micro-level study was that of the sample size. Due to unavailability of qualified investigators in TRTI, Pune the available administrative staff was used to gather data. Secondly the sample size is 1554, which is less.

3.2 : Social Status of the Respondents

Table 3.1
Sex-wise number of respondents

Sr. No.	Sex	Number	Percentage
1	Males	1426	92
2	Female	128	8
Total		1554	100

Table 3.2 depicts Age-wise number of respondents. It is evident from the table that maximum number *i.e.* 51 per cent of the respondents belongs to the Age-group 20 to 40 years followed by 40 per cent between the Age-group 40 to 60 years.

Table 3.2
Age wise Number of Respondents

Sr. No.	Age Rang	Number	Percentage
1	0 to 20 yrs	14	0.9
2	20 to 40 yrs	791	51
3	40 to 60 yrs	615	40
4	60 to 80 yrs	130	8
5	Above 80 yrs	4	00.3
Total		1554	100

Table 3.3 reflects marital status of the respondents. 90 per cent of the respondents are married.

Table 3.3
Marital Status of the Respondents

Sr.No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Unmarried	15	1
2	Married	1395	90
3	Divorcee	6	0.4
4	Separated	7	0.4
5	Widow	96	6.2
6	Widower	35	2
7	Others	0	0
Total		1554	100

Table 3.4
Marital Status Of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Tribe	Marital Status															
		Unmarried		Married		Divorcee		Separated		Widow		Widower		Others		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Bhil	0	0	98	92	0	0	1	1	2	2	5	5	0	0	106	100
2	Pawara	1	1	97	92	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	3	0	0	105	100
3	Mavchi	0	0	94	91	0	0	1	1	7	7	1	1	0	0	103	100
4	Kokna	1	1	94	94	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	100	100
5	Thakur-K	0	0	79	87	0	0	0	0	9	10	3	3	0	0	91	100
6	Warli	0	0	101	98	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	103	100
7	Katkari	1	1	92	92	0	0	1	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	100
8	Malhar Koli	2	2	73	87	0	0	0	0	5	6	4	5	0	0	84	100
9	Mahadev Koli	0	0	96	94	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	102	100
10	Korku	0	0	91	91	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	6	0	0	100	100
11	Gond	2	1	117	84	1	1	1	1	14	10	5	3	0	0	140	100
12	Madia	2	2	88	89	1	1	0	0	4	4	3	3	0	0	99	100
13	Kolam	2	2	83	81	0	0	2	2	13	13	2	2	0	0	102	100
14	Pardhan	2	2	102	88	2	2	0	0	9	7	1	1	0	0	116	100
15	Andh	2	2	89	86	1	1	1	1	9	9	1	1	0	0	103	100
	Total	15	1	1395	90	6	0.4	7	0.4	96	6.2	35	2	0	0	1554	100

3.2 : Educational Status of the Respondents

Table 3.5 throws light on educational status of the respondents. It is evident from the table that 60 per cent of the respondents are illiterate. 17 per cent of them are educated up to primary level while 16 per cent of up to secondary level. 25 *i.e.* 2 per cent respondents are graduate while only 2 *i.e.* 0.1 per cent of the respondents are post-graduate.

Table 3.5
Educational Status of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Educational Status	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate	945	60
2	Primary	264	17
3	Secondary	249	16
4	Higher Secondary	57	4
5	Undergraduate	9	1
6	Graduate	25	2
7	Post-graduate	2	0.1
8	PhD	0	0
9	Others	3	0.2
Total		1554	100

Table 3.6

Educational Status of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Tribe	Educational Status										Total No.	Total %
		Illiterate No.	Primary No.	Secondary No.	Higher Secondary No.	Under-Graduate No.	Graduate No.	Post-Graduate No.	PhD No.	Others No.			
1	Bhil	50 (47%)	16 (15%)	25 (24%)	8 (7%)	0	4 (4%)	1 (1%)	0	2 (2%)	106	100	
2	Pawara	53 (50%)	17 (16%)	18 (17%)	8 (8%)	4 (4%)	3 (3%)	1 (1%)	0	1 (1%)	105	100	
3	Mavchi	61 (59%)	24 (23%)	14 (14%)	3 (3%)	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0	103	100	
4	Kokna	14 (14%)	13 (13%)	55 (55%)	10 (10%)	2 (2%)	6 (6%)	0	0	0	100	100	
5	Thakur-K	80 (88%)	3 (3%)	8 (9%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	100	
6	Warli	97 (94%)	4 (4%)	2 (2%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	100	
7	Katkari	97 (97%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	
8	Malhar Koli	73 (87%)	5 (6%)	5 (6%)	0	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0	84	100	
9	Mahadev Koli	46 (45%)	30 (29%)	14 (14%)	6 (6%)	0	6 (6%)	0	0	0	102	100	
10	Korku	46 (46%)	27 (27%)	27 (27%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	
11	Gond	83 (59%)	34 (24%)	18 (13%)	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0	0	0	140	100	
12	Madia	62 (63%)	15 (15%)	15 (15%)	6 (6%)	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	99	100	
13	Kolam	72 (71%)	20 (20%)	8 (7%)	2 (2%)	0	0	0	0	0	102	100	
14	Pardhan	61 (53%)	27 (23%)	20 (17%)	6 (5%)	0	2 (2%)	0	0	0	116	100	
15	Andh	50 (49%)	28 (27%)	19 (18%)	4 (4%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0	0	0	103	100	
	Total	945 (60%)	264 (17%)	249 (16%)	57 (4%)	9 (1%)	25 (2%)	2 (0.1%)	0	3 (0.2%)	1554	100	

3.4 : Economic Status of the Respondents

Table 3.7 shows occupational status of the respondents. Out of 1554 respondents 760 *i.e.* 49 per cent of the respondents' occupation is cultivation while 395 *i.e.* 25 per cent of the respondents are agriculture labourers. 20 per cent of the respondents are involved in daily wage labour such as brick making, grass cutting, work in balloon factories on daily wages etc.

Table 3.7
Occupational Status

Sr. No.	Occupation	Number	Percentage
1	Cultivation	760	49
2	Agriculture labour	395	25
3	Daily wage labour	314	20
4	Service	59	4
5	Business	13	1
6	Others	13	1
Total		1554	100

It is clear from the above table that only 4 per cent of the respondents are in service, while 45 per cent are agriculture and daily wage labourers. The table also shows that 49 per cent of the respondents are cultivators. This means that there is an urgent need to focus on agriculture and irrigation development programs for tribal cultivators.

Table 3.8
Tribe-wise Occupational Status

Sr. No.	Tribe	Occupation													
		Cultivation		Agri. Labour		D. W. L.		Service		Business		Others		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Bhil	62	58	32	30	4	4	5	5	0	0	3	3	106	100
2	Pawara	72	69	19	18	4	4	6	5	2	2	2	2	105	100
3	Mavchi	46	45	39	37	9	9	4	4	4	4	1	1	103	100
4	Kokna	55	55	18	18	9	9	13	13	4	4	1	1	100	100
5	Thakur-K	37	41	17	18	37	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	100
6	Warli	77	75	16	15	7	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	103	100
7	Katkari	12	12	2	2	86	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
8	Malhar Koli	73	87	6	7	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	84	100
9	Mahadev Koli	47	46	20	20	20	20	15	14	0	0	0	0	102	100
10	Korku	65	65	15	15	19	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	100	100
11	Gond	61	44	46	32	26	19	2	1	1	1	4	3	140	100
12	Madia	74	75	22	22	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	99	100
13	Kolam	24	23	73	72	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	102	100
14	Pardhan	21	18	47	40.5	43	37	4	3.4	0	0	1	1	116	100
15	Andh	34	33	23	22	44	43	2	2	0	0	0	0	103	100
	Total	760	49	395	25	314	20	59	4	13	1	13	1	1554	100

Note.— Agri.Labour-Agriculture Labourers, DWL- Daily Wage labourers.

Family's annual income of the respondents is given in Table 3.9. It is evident from the Table 3.9 that out of 1554 families maximum *i.e.* 1280 *i.e.* 82 per cent families have their annual family income below Rs. 24,000 followed by 151 families *i.e.* 10 per cent have their annual income between Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 40,000 Only 8 per cent of the families have their annual income above Rs. 40,000.

Table 3.9
Annual Income range of respondents' family

Sr. No.	Income Range	Number	Percentage
1	Up to Rs. 24000	1280	82
2	Rs. 24000 to 40000	151	10
3	Rs. 40000 to 60000	70	4
4	Rs. 60000 to 80000	26	2
5	Rs. 80000 to One Lakh	10	1
6	Rs. One Lakh to Two lakhs	15	1
7	Above Rs. Two lakhs	2	0.1
Total		1554	100

The statistics reported in above table simply proves that there is a need to promote employment (service in private and government sector) and self-employment among tribals.

Table 3.10
Annual Income range of respondents' family

Sr. No.	Tribe	Family's Annual Income Range												TOTAL					
		Upto 24000		24000-40000		40000-60000		60000-80000		80000-100000		100000-200000		Above 200000		No.	%		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
1	Bhil	97	91	5	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	106	100
2	Pawara	78	74	15	14	1	1	5	5	1	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	105	100
3	Mavchi	91	88	7	7	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	103	100
4	Kokna	5	5	27	27	56	56	10	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
5	Thakur-K	90	99	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	100
6	Warli	103	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	100
7	Katkari	98	98	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
8	Malhar Koli	80	95	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	100
9	Mahadev Koli	81	79	5	5	2	2	3	3	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	102	100
10	Korku	85	85	10	10	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
11	Gond	122	87	14	10	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	140	100
12	Madia	87	88	10	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	100
13	Kolam	96	94	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	100
14	Pardhan	107	92	5	4	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	100
15	Andh	60	58	42	41	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	100
	Total	1189	76	242	16	70	4	26	2	10	1	15	1	2	0.1	1554	100		

Table 3.11 depicts BPL status of the families. Out of 1280 *i.e.* 82 per cent of the families are below poverty line while 272 *i.e.* 17 per cent are above poverty line.

Table 3.11
BPL Status

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Below Poverty Line	1280	82
2	Above Poverty Line	272	17
3	Did not respond	2	0.1
Total		1554	100

Table 3.12
Tribe-wise BPL Status

Sr. No.	Tribe	BPL Families		APL Families		Did not respond		Total	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1	Bhil	98	92.5	8	7.5	0	0	106	100
2	Pawara	75	71	30	29	0	0	105	100
3	Mavchi	72	70	29	28	2	2	103	100
4	Kokna	10	10	90	90	0	0	100	100
5	Thakur K.	91	100	0	0	0	0	91	100
6	Warli	103	100	0	0	0	0	103	100
7	Katkari	99	99	1	1	0	0	100	100
8	Malhar Koli	80	95	4	5	0	0	84	100
9	Mahadev Koli	77	75.5	25	24.5	0	0	102	100
10	Korku	80	80	20	20	0	0	100	100
11	Gond	112	80	28	20	0	0	140	100
12	Madia	78	79	21	21	0	0	99	100
13	Kolam	92	90	10	10	0	0	102	100
14	Pardhan	92	79	24	21	0	0	116	100
15	Andh	42	41	61	59	0	0	103	100
Total		1201	77	351	23	2	0.12	1554	100

Table 3.13 depicts possession of house. Out of 1554 *i.e.* 95 per cent of the respondents possess houses while 69 *i.e.* 4.4 per cent of the respondents do not possess their own houses.

Table 3.13
House Ownership

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Possess	1480	95
2	Do not possess	69	4.4
3	Did not respond	5	0.3
Total		1554	100

Table 3.14 reflects the ownership of the house. It is evident from the table that out of 1554 respondents 1476 *i.e.* 95 per cent of the respondents have their own houses while 57 *i.e.* 4 per cent are living in rental houses.

Table 3.14
Type of ownership of the house

Sr. No.	Type	Number	Percentage
1	Own	1476	95
2	Rental	57	4
3	Other	16	1
4	Did not respond	5	0.3
Total		1554	100

It is evident from the Table 3.15, 53.4 of the respondent's houses are "Kaccha" while 26.4 per cent of them are living in half kaccha houses. Only 15.2 per cent of the respondents are living in the "pakka" Houses.

Table 3.15
Type of House

Sr. No.	House-type	Number	Percentage
1	Kacche	830	53.4
2	Half Kacche	411	26.4
3	Pakke	236	15.2
4	Half Pakke	77	5
Total		1554	100

Table 3.16
Tribewise Type of House

Sr. No.	Tribe	Type of House									
		Kacche		Half K		Pakke		Half Pk		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Bhil	24	23	66	62	10	9	6	6	106	100
2	Pawara	44	42	35	33	16	15	10	10	105	100
3	Mavchi	63	61	23	22	13	13	4	4	103	100
4	Kokna	6	6	34	34	53	53	7	7	100	100
5	Thakur Ka	66	72	9	10	14	15	2	13	91	100
6	Warli	53		40	39	2	2	3	3	103	100
7	Katkari	75	75	5	5	20	25	0	0	100	100
8	Malhar Koli	23	27.4	43	51.2	6	7	12	14.3	84	100
9	Mahadev Koli	51	50	13	13	33	32	5	5	102	100
10	Korku	68	68	22	22	5	5	5	5	100	100
11	Gond	99	71	20	14	12	9	9	6	140	100
12	Madia	68	69	23	23	8	8	0	0	99	100
13	Kolam	56	55	38	37	5	5	3	3	102	100
14	Pardhan	74	64	20	17.2	18	15.5	4	3.4	116	100
15	Andh	55	53.4	20	19.4	21	20.4	7	7	103	100
Total		830	53.4	411	26.4	236	15.2	77	5	1554	100

Table 3.17 depicts the area of the house of the respondent. From the table given below it is evident that 29 per cent of the respondents' houses are less than 200 sq. ft. while 58 per cent of the respondents possess houses of area between 201 sq.ft. to 500 sq. ft. 13 per cent of the respondents said that the area of their house is more than 500 sq.ft.

Table 3.17
Area of the House

Sr. No.	House area	Number	Percentage
1	Less than 100 Sq.ft.	126	8
2	Less than 200 Sq.ft	327	21
3	Less than 400 Sq.ft	664	43
4	Less than 500 Sq.ft	228	15
5	More than 500 Sq.ft	209	13
Total		1554	100

Table 3.18 depicts the status of houses of respondents whether the houses have received from Government or not. The table shows that 12.3 per cent of the respondents have received the houses from the Government and remaining 85.5 per cent of them have not received.

Table 3.18
House received from Government scheme

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Received	191	12.3
2	Not received	1329	85.5
3	Did not respond	34	2.2
Total		1554	100

Estimated value-ranges of the houses of the respondents is given in the Table 3.19. Out of 1554, maximum *i.e.* 706 (45.4 per cent) of the houses are up to Rs. 15000 only.

Table 3.19
Current Value-range of the House

Sr. No.	Value range	Number	Percentage
1	Up to Rs. 15000	706	45.4
2	15000-30000	500	32.2
3	30000-45000	113	07.3
4	45000-75000	105	07.3
5	75000-100000	45	03
6	100000-200000	50	03.2
7	Above 200000	35	02
Total		1554	100

Table 3.20 throws light on the status of loan received. Out of 1554 respondents 1459 *i.e.* 92 per cent of the respondents have not received loan while 87 *i.e.* 6 per cent of them have received loan. 38 *i.e.* 2 per cent of the respondents did not respond.

Table 3.20
Status of loan received

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Received	87	6
2	Not received	1429	92
3	Did not respond	38	2
Total		1554	100

Table 3.21 depicts the sources of loan received. It is evident from the table that 23 per cent and 24 per cent of the respondents have received loan from society and bank respectively, while 18 respondents have taken loan from money lender and 13 per cent of them have taken loan from relatives. 10.3 per cent of the respondents have taken loan from other sources.

Table 3.21
Sources of loan received

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Money lender	16	18
2	Relatives	11	13
3	Society	20	23
4	Bank	21	24
5	Other	9	10.3
6	Did not respond	10	11.5
Total		87	100

Table 3.22 depicts status of land holding of the respondents. From the table it is evident that out of 1554, 646 *i.e.* 42 per cent of the respondents are land less while 908 *i.e.* 58 per cent of them are landholders.

Table 3.22
Status of land holding

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Landless	646	42
2	Landholders	908	58
Total		1554	100

It is evident from the Table 3.23, out of 908 land holders 763 *i.e.* 84 per cent of the respondents possess non-irrigated land, 65 *i.e.* 7 per cent of them possess only irrigated land while 79 *i.e.* 9 per cent of them possess both irrigated and non-irrigated land.

Table 3.23
Type of Land

Sr. No.	Land type	Number	Percentage
1	Irrigated Land	65	7
2	Non irrigated	763	84
3	Both	79	9
Total		908	100

Table 3.24 depicts sources of irrigation. It is evident from the table given below that out of 908 land holders maximum 755 *i.e.* 49 per cent depend on rain for cultivation. 60 *i.e.* 4 per cent of them have well, 2 per cent have lake, 2 per cent have canal as a source of irrigation.

Table 3.24
Sources of irrigation

Sr. No.	Sources	Number	Percentage
1	Rain	755	49
2	River	15	1
3	Lake	31	2
4	Well	60	4
5	Bore well	0	0
6	Canal	26	2
7	Nala	20	1
8	Stream	1	0.06
9	N.A.	646	41
Total		1554	100

Table 3.25 shows live stock possession of the respondents. It is very clear from the table that 65 per cent of the respondents possess livestock while 32 per cent of them do not have any livestock. 3 per cent of the respondents did not respond.

Table 3.25
Possession of Livestock

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Possess	1005	65
2	Do not possess	505	32
3	Did not respond	44	3
Total		1554	100

The table 3.26 depicts the collection of MFP (Minor Forest Produce) by the respondents. 48 per cent of the respondents collect minor forest produce, while 46 per cent of them do not collect.

Table 3.26
Status of collection of Minor Forest Produce

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Collect	745	48
2	Do Not Collect	718	46
3	Did Not Respond	91	6
Total		1554	100

Out of 1554, 827 *i.e.* 53 per cent of the respondents did not possess other assets like television, bicycle, gas connection, radio, tape recorder, motor bike etc. while 39 per cent of them possess these assets, rest of the respondents (8 per cent) did not respond.

Table 3.27
Status of possession of other assets

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Possess	603	39
2	Do not possess	827	53
3	Did not respond	124	8
	Total	1554	100

Table 3.28 depicts possession of assets by the respondents.

Table 3.28
Type of assets possessed

Sr. No.	Assets	Number	Percentage
1	Car	12	0.7 (1554)
2	Motorcycle	76	5 (1554)
3	Bicycle	272	17.5 (1554)
4	Ornaments	314	20 (1554)
5	Television	309	20 (1554)
6	Radio	187	12 (1554)
7	Tape recorder	40	3 (1554)
8	Gas connection	70	4.5 (1554)
9	Mobile	77	5 (1554)
10	Landline	24	1.5 (1554)
11	Computer	0	00
12	Others	17	1 (1554)
	Total	1199	

Table 3.29 depicts monthly expenditure of the family of the respondent. It is evident from the table that 25.8 per cent of the respondents' monthly expenditure is up to Rs. 500 while 66.4 per cent of them are having monthly expenditure between Rs. 500 to 1500 and rest of 7.6 per cent of the respondents spend above Rs. 1500 per month.

Table 3.29
Monthly Expenditure of the family

Sr. No.	Expenditure	Number	Percentage
1	Less than Rs. 200	22	1.4
2	Rs. 200 – 500	380	24.4
3	Rs. 500 – 1000	820	53
4	Rs. 1000 – 1500	208	13.4
5	Rs. 1500 – 2000	82	5.3
6	Above Rs. 2000	36	2.3
Total		1554	100

3.5 : Health Status of the respondents :

Table 3.30 depicts the health status of the respondents. It is evident from the table that 78 per cent of the respondents said that they do not have any health problem while 13 per cent of them have health problem, 9 per cent of the respondents did not respond.

Table 3.30
Health problems

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Have	200	13
2	Did not have	1216	78
3	Did not respond	138	9
Total		1554	100

Table 3.31 gives sex-wise status of diseases. Maximum *i.e.* 190 of them are suffering from the cold and cough followed 113 by the problem of cracked heels. Status of other diseases is given in the table given below.

Table No. 3.31

Sr. No.	Disease	Sex				Total	
		Male		Female		No.	%
		No.	%	No.	%		
1	Scabies	6	75	2	25	8	100
2	Wounds	8	53	7	47	15	100
3	Chicken pox	2	29	5	71	7	100
4	Cracked heels	28	25	85	75	113	100
5	Boils	4	67	2	33	6	100
6	Leprosy	2	67	1	33	3	100
7	Ring worm	2	67	1	33	3	100
8	Other Skin diseases	5	50	5	50	10	100
9	Dysentery	7	47	8	53	15	100
10	Stomach ache	36	43	47	57	83	100
11	Jaundice	2	40	3	60	5	100
12	Ulcers	11	69	5	31	16	100
13	Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Others	5	36	9	64	14	100
15	Cough	12	40	18	60	30	100
16	Asthma	40	60	27	40	67	100
17	Cold and Cough	82	43	108	57	190	100
18	Pneumonia	1	33	2	67	3	100
19	T. B.	7	78	2	22	9	100
20	OTHERS	19	32	40	68	59	100
	Total	279	42.5	377	57.5	656	100

(Note : Total has increased due to multiple responses)

Age-wise and sex-wise status of immunization of children of the respondents is given in Table 3.32.

Table 3.32
Age wise and sex wise status of immunization of children

Sr. No.	Immunization	Age range								Total			
		0 to 1 yr.				1 to 10 yrs.				0 to 1 yrs.		1 to 10yrs.	
		Male		Female		Male		Female					
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	BCG	71	52	65	48	118	54	102	46	136	100	220	100
2	Polio	84	58	61	42	138	55	112	45	145	100	250	100
3	DPT	26	48	28	52	77	55	63	45	54	100	140	100
4	Chicken pox	30	52	28	48	88	51.5	83	48.5	58	100	171	100
5	Others	13	59	9	41	26	47	29	53	22	100	55	100
Total		224	54	191	46	447	100	389	100	415	100	836	100

Table 3.33 depicts sex-wise number of newborn children.

Table 3.33
Sex of the newborn

Sr. No.	Sex	Number	Percentage
1	Males	153	51
2	Females	148	19
Total		301	100

Table 3.34 depicts place of delivery. It is evident from the table that 84 per cent of the deliveries were conducted at home while 11 per cent of were conducted primary health center.

Table 3.34
Place of Delivery

Sr. No.	Place	Number	Percentag
1	House	249	84
2	Sub center	1	0.3
3	PHC	32	11
4	Rural Hospital	8	3
5	Private Hospital	7	2
6	Others	0	0
Total		297	100

Table 3.35 depicts personnel who conducted delivery. 78 per cent of the deliveries were conducted by 'Dai', 11 per cent were by ANM, 5 per cent were by doctor, 3 per cent by trained mid-wife while only 1 per cent by gynecologist and 2 per cent were conducted by others women.

Table 3.35
Personnel who conducted Delivery

Sr. No.	Personnel	Number	Percentage
1	Dai	231	78
2	Trained Midwife	9	3
3	ANM	34	11
4	Gynecologist	4	1
5	Doctor	14	5
6	Others	5	2
Total		297	100

Table 3.36 depicts the status of 'Matrutva Anudan' (Government scheme in which pregnant women receive money for medicines and food). It evident from the table that out of 1554 only 73 *i.e.* 5 per cent of the women have received 'Matrutva Anudan' while maximum 923 *i.e.* 59 per cent of them have not received 'Matrutva Anudan'. 36 per cent of them did not respond.

Table 3.36
Status of Matrutva Anudan received

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Received	73	5
2	Not received	923	59
3	Did not respond	558	36
Total		1554	100

From the Table 3.37 it is evident that out of 73 women who have received 'Anudan' 59 *i.e.* 81 per cent women have received "Matrutva Anudan Yojna" while 13 *i.e.* 18 per cent have received Anudan under "Janani Suraksha Yojna". Only one woman has received Anudan under both the schemes mentioned above.

Table 3.37
Matrutva Anudan Received

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Matrutva Anudan Yojna	59	81
2	Janani Suraksha	13	18
3	Both	1	1
Total		73	100

Table 3.38 throws light on the deaths occurred in last five years in the respondents' family. Out of 1554 families, in 200 families deaths have occurred.

Table 3.38
Deaths in Last 5 years

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	200	13
2	No	1216	78
3	Did not respond	138	9
Total		1554	100

Table 3.39 depicts Sexwise number of deaths occurred. Out of 207 deaths 137 *i.e.* 66 per cent are males while 70 *i.e.* 34 per cent are females.

Table 3.39
Sex wise Number of deaths

Sr. No.	Sex	Number	Percentage
1	Males	137	66
2	Females	70	34
Total		207	100

Table 3.40 depicts Agewise and Sexwise number of deaths occurred. It was observed that maximum number of deaths is having occurred after the Age of 50.

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

that
not h

Sr. No.	Status	Number	Percentage
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

Th
seven tr
in the ta
by TRT
more o
publishe
selected

Table 3.40
Age-wise and Sex-wise Number of Deaths

Sr. No.	Age-range	Sex				Total	
		Male		Female		No.	%
		No.	%	No.	%		
1	0 – 1 yr.	3	43	4	57	7	100
2	1 – 6 yrs.	3	75	1	25	4	100
3	6 – 14 yrs.	0	0	2	100	2	100
4	14 – 50 yrs.	46	74	16	26	62	100
5	Above 50 yrs.	85	64	47	36	132	100
Total		137	66	70	34	207	100

Table 3.41 depicts monthly health expenditure of the family. It is evident from the table given below that 51 per cent of the respondents' monthly expenditure is up to Rs. 200 while 16 per cent of them do not have to spent money monthly on health. 21 per cent of them did not respond.

Table 3.41
Monthly Health Expenditure

Sr. No.	Health expenditure	Number	Percentage
1	Did not respond	325	21
2	0 – Rs.199	251	16
3	Up to Rs.200	797	51
4	Rs.200 – 400	117	7.5
5	Rs. 400 - 600	42	3
6	Rs. 600 – 1000	10	1
7	Above Rs. 1000	7	0.4
Total		1554	100

The statistics given in the above table reveals micro level reality of 1554 tribal Respondents from seven tribal sub- plan districts and 32 villages, covering 15 major tribes of Maharashtra. A figure reported in the tables does not depict a positive picture of tribal development. The Bench Mark Survey conducted by TRTI, Pune in 1996-97 provides a macro level picture of tribal sub-plan area of Maharashtra matches more or less with the micro level data presented in these chapters. The tribal sub-plan publication published by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra, also provides details of selected BMS tables every year.

Chapter Four

Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 : Summary

The report has been presented in four chapters; a list of the summary is as follows :—

(A) **Objectives.**— Objectives of the study are as follows :—

- (1) To study the concept of Human Development.
- (2) To unveil Human Development Indicators among Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra from an emic (insiders) and etic (outsiders) perspective.
- (3) To understand the social, educational, economic, political, health and nutritional dimensions of tribal development in Maharashtra.
- (4) To critically analyze the concept of Human development Indicators that is accepted globally with that of the local reality related to tribal life.
- (5) To suggest theoretical as well as practical suggestions to study the concept of Human Development Indicators among Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra.

(B) **Significance of the Study**

Given the social, educational, political, health, nutritional and economic development background of tribals in Maharashtra, it is imperative that one must look into the emic (insiders) view of Human Development Indicators among Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra.

Statistically speaking, data on the status, continuity and change among Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra not only reveals their status of development, in the 21st century but also focuses on the gap that is widening among them and the mainstream population. This study will certainly be useful to policy makers and social scientists.

(C) **Limitations of the Study**

TRTI, Pune does not have trained research associates, hence the aspect of writing field observations and notes was a limitation on the part of the investigators. Secondly, lack of manpower was yet another limitation that hindered selection and coverage of large sample. The research study is limited to analyzing few educational, economic and health indicators.

(D) **Research Methodology**

◆ **Locale of the Study**

The present study was conducted in seven districts, 9 ITDPs and 32 villages, in the State of Maharashtra, India. Table 4.1 presents districtwise ITDPs and villages selected for administering interview Schedules.

Table 4.1
District-wise ITDP and Villages selected

Sr. No.	Division	District	ITDP	Village
I	Nashik	Nandurbar	Taloda	Bhangarapani
				Talamba
				Rampur
				Ranipur
				Mandavi
				Mungbari
II	Navapur	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Khekada
				Zamanzar
III	Amaravati	Amaravati	Dharani	Bijudhavadi
		Nanded	Kinwat	Malakapur
				Kherda
				Tulshi
				Kherda
				Palashi
				Kamthala
		Yawatmal	Pandharkavada	Karanji Road
Shishala				
IV	Aurangabad	Nanded	Kinwat	Walkewadi
				Walki
				Jaroda Thara
				Tinganwadi
				Bodhadi Bk.
				Dattanagar, Gokund
VI	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Regadi
				Hemlakasa
X	Kalwan	Nashik	Kalwan	Kalwan
				Sakorapada
				Adhamba
XI	Thane	Thane	Jawhar	Nandanmal
				Nandgaon
XII	AVV	Thane	Dahanu	Chalni
				Khaniva
	Divisions-8	Districts-7	ITDPs-9	Villages-32

◇ **Target Population**

The present study was conducted among 15 tribes of Maharashtra, covering 1554 respondents. Tables 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 present tribe, sex, age-wise number of respondents covered and the total population of the households covered.

Table 4.2
Tribe-wise number of schedules administered

Sr. No.	Tribe	No. of Schedules
1	Bhil	106
2	Pawara	105
3	Mavchi	103
4	Korku	100
5	Gond	140
6	Madia	99
7	Kolam	102
8	Pardhan	116
9	Andh	103
10	Kokna	100
11	Ka-Thakur	91
12	Warli	103
13	Katkari	100
14	Malhar Koli	84
15	Mahadev Koli	102
	Tribes - 15	1554

Table 4.3
Sex-wise number of respondents

Sr. No.	Sex	Number	Percentage
1	Male	1426	92
2	Female	128	8
	Total	1554	100

Table 4.4
Age wise Number of Respondents

Sr. No.	Age Range	Number	Percentage
1	0 to 20 yrs.	14	0.9
2	20 to 40 yrs.	791	51
3	40 to 60 yrs.	615	40
4	60 to 80 yrs.	130	8
5	Above 80 yrs.	4	00.3
Total		1554	100

Table 4.5
Tribe-wise target population covered

Sr. No.	Tribe	No. of Households	Population covered				Total	
			Males		Females		No.	%
			No.	%	No.	%		
1	Bhil	106	276	52	258	48	534	100
2	Pawara	105	341	53	303	47	644	100
3	Mavchi	103	240	50.5	235	49.5	475	100
4	Kokna	100	275	53	247	47	522	100
5	Ka-Thakur	91	192	49.5	196	50.5	388	100
6	Warli	103	299	53	262	47	561	100
7	Katkari	100	232	51	224	49	456	100
8	Malhar Koli	91	227	52	210	48	437	100
9	Mahadev Koli	102	280	52	263	48	543	100
10	Korku	100	249	50	249	50	498	100
11	Gond	140	331	49	350	51	681	100
12	Madia	99	252	53	221	47	473	100
13	Kolam	102	234	53	211	47	445	100
14	Pardhan	116	245	50.5	240	49.5	485	100
15	Andh	103	229	49	237	51	466	100
Total		1554	3902	51	3706	49	7608	100

◆ Method of Data Collection

(a) Primary Data

Both Primary and Secondary data were gathered by the researchers. Primary data was gathered by designing an interview Schedule for tribals.

(b) Secondary Data

An extensive review of literature was carried out by searching and referring articles, monographs, encyclopedias and literature on health of tribal women. Reports of non-Government and Government organizations were studied. Facts and figures from Census of India, District Gazetteers, Bench Mark Survey by Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune, Tribal Sub-Plan book published by Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra etc. were referred.

◆ Research Tools

Primary data was collected using interview Schedules was entered in the computer using Excel Software. Simple tables were prepared and interpreted, so as to present quantitative data. Qualitative data was analyzed manually. Besides conducting focused Group Interviews of the above mentioned key informants, use of observation method and photography was done to support the data collected using interview Schedule.

◆ Analysis

Qualitative

Qualitative data was analyzed manually.

Quantitative

Quantitative data was analyzed using Excel software. Statistical data was presented in relevant chapters in the form of tables.

◆ Sampling Procedures

The researchers selected 10 per cent of the total number of households in every hamlet and village selected. This was done to avoid bias and select representative sample. A list of heads of the households was made village and hamletwise and every tenth head was selected as a Respondent. Thus, simple random sampling procedures were used to select the sample.

◆ Chapter Scheme

The data collected, analyzed and interpreted has been presented in four chapters. These are as follows :—

(I) Chapter One

Human Development : Concepts and Definitions

(II) Chapter Two

Research Methodology

(III) Chapter Three

Tribal Development Indicators in Maharashtra : Grass-root Level Study

(IV) Chapter Four

Summary, conclusions and Recommendations

4.2 : Conclusions

Based on the primary and secondary data analyzed by the researcher – in charge of this project, following conclusions have been drawn.

(1) Nearly 91 per cent of the tribals in TSP area of Maharashtra as per Bench Mark Survey done by TRTI in 1996-97 are Below Poverty Line.

Whereas, the primary data collected reveals that 82 per cent are Below Poverty Line. It may therefore conclude that more needs to be done to elevate the economic status of tribals in Maharashtra.

(2) Despite of a large sum of budget (Rs. 3000 Crores) and over 450 development schemes for the tribals in the State, there are gaps in monitoring, follow-up, needs assessment and making the Tribal Development Programs sustainable.

(3) Educational status of tribals has improved over the last five decades with 7.21 per cent total literacy in 1961 to 55.2 per cent in 2001. However, the gap between general and tribal literacy is widening.

(4) Tribal Health facilities can reach interior hamlets, if ITDP's have 3 to 4 mobile clinics with medical manpower and medicines.

(5) Promotion of irrigation projects for tribals in tribal areas will enhance agriculture produce and fishing potentials.

(6) Forestation of tribal areas will contribute in rebuilding natural resource base of tribal livelihood.

(7) Mainstreaming of Traditional Birth Attendant, Herbalists, Masseurs and Bone-setters in Primary Health Care by giving them incentives in kind and cash will promote tribal health care.

(8) The concept of Human Development Indicators as viewed by tribals themselves from an emic (insider's) perspective differs from that of the etic (outsider's) perspectives.

4.3 : Recommendations

(1) Empower ITDPs by recruiting IAS / IFS and dedicated project officers and depute class II Officers from other Departments so as to assist in planning, implementation, monitoring and follow-up of tribal development programs at the grass-root level.

(2) Depute Deputy Directors of other Departments at the Commissionerate tribal Development, Nashik so as to assist in planning, implementation, monitoring and follow-up of tribal development programs at the state-level.

(3) Recruit qualified social scientists to conduct research and evaluation studies on tribal life and development.

(4) Every ITDP must have three to four mobile clinics with medical manpower and medicines.

(5) A scheme to deposit some fixed amount of money in the bank account of poor tribal families should be developed so that they can earn their livelihood on the interest, without disturbing the fix corpus amount.

REFERENCES

- (1) Human Development Report, 2007
Published by UNDP.
- (2) Census of India, 1961 to 2001
Government of India,
New Delhi.
- (3) Tribal Sub-plan Publication, 2008-2009,
Tribal Development Department,
Government of Maharashtra.
Mantralay, Mumbai – 32.
- (4) Bench Mark Survey, 1996 –1997
Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune.
- (5) Hasnain Nadeem, 1987,
Tribal India Today, Harman
Publications, New Delhi.