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Government of Maharashtra
Tribal Development Department

Status of Development of Primitive Tribes in Maharashtra State

Tribal Research and Training Institute
Maharashtra State
28, Queen's Garden, Pune-411 001.

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Preface

There are certain tribal communities which are still extremely backward and lag behind in the process of changing situations. They find it difficult to adjust themselves with the pace of developmental activities formulated generally for their welfare and development. The specific tribal communities have been identified as "Primitive Tribes" in the State. They are Katkari from Thane and Raigad districts, Kolams in Yavatmal and Nanded districts and Madia Gonds in Gadchiroli district.

It is realised by the Government of India that the special programmes for socio-economic upliftment should be envisaged to bestow the benefits to these targetted groups. This special treatment is considered inevitable since the felt-needs of these primitive tribal groups within themselves and the other tribal communities are quite distinct. In pursuance of the guidelines given by the Central Government the State Government have formulated and implemented various schemes for these tribal groups. These developmental programmes are formulated by taking into account the felt needs of the area and the tribal inhabitants.

With a view to guage the overall impact of the developmental schemes and the status of improvement of these primitive tribes by the end of VIIth Five Year Plan, an evaluation study was undertaken. The

field work of the study was carried out by the then Deputy Directors Shri M.B.Surana and P.N.Tupsamudre and Shri G.K.Jadhav, Head Clerk. The draft report has been prepared by Shri H.M.Khadilkar, Dy.Director (IADP) and Shri S.R.Shevkari, Research Assistant under my guidance.

It is hoped that the observations made and conclusions drawn under the study will be useful to the implementing authorities, research scholars and the planners who are interested in tribal development.

(N.P.Bhanage)
Director,
Tribal Research & Training Institute,
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CHAPTER-I

The over-view of Tribal and Tribal situation

The Maharashtra State lies in the south west of the country. The State's geographical area is 3,07,690 sq.kms.and its population is 6.28 crores (1981). The Maharashtra State ranks third in terms of area as well as population among the states of the country. Maharashtra is termed as an agricultural and industrial developing State. There is a wide spread over of industries around Bombay, Pune and Nashik cities. Near about 20% of land of the State is under forest. The total tribal population of the State is 57.72 lakhs. It ranks fourth in the country. The proportion of tribal population is 9.19 percent i.e. 10% nearly.

The tribal population of the State in the 15 districts is unevenly distributed. In some districts it is spread in good percentage while in others it is in very neglible proportion or small in number. The concentration of the tribal population is maximum i.e.40-53 percent in Dhule districts while it is only 0.64 percent lowest in Satara district. In Dhule, Thane, Nashik and Yavatmal districts tribals are found in a concentrated tract while in Ratnagiri, Sindhudurga, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur, Beed, Jalna and Osmahabad they are scattered and that too in small number. The distribution of tribal population as found in the according to district population range is presented as under :

Sr. No.	Category district with population.	No.of district	Districts
1.	Above 2.00 lakhs	10	Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Amravati, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli.
2.	In between 1.00 to 2.00 lakhs	7	Raigad, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nanded, Akola, Wardha, Parbhani.
3.	In 0.50 to 1.00 lakhs.	5	Bombay, Solapur, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Buldhana.
4.	Below 0.50 lakhs	8	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurga, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Jalna, Beed, Osmanabad.
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Similarly the total number of districts according to tribal concentration ranges are given below for perusal.

Sr. No.	Concentration ranges	No.of districts
1.	Above 50%	Nil
2.	40% to 50%	1
3.	25% to 40%	1
4.	20% to 25%	4
5.	10% to 20%	6
6.	0 to 9.99%	18
		30

The above table clearly points out that tribals in Maharashtra are distributed dispersely and not in highly concentrated pockets. It is clear from the fact that 18 districts have tribal concentration below 10%, 6 districts have concentration between 10 to 20% and remaining 6 districts have tribal concentration between 20 to 50%.

According to Scheduled Tribes Order, 1976 various tribes living in the State of Maharashtra have been categorised into 47 main tribal groups. Following are the major tribal groups in Maharashtra having more than 1.00 lakhs population. They are given according to descending order of tribal population.

Sr.No.	Major Tribe	Tribal population (1981 census)(in lakhs)
1.	Gond, Raj Gond, Arakh	11.63
2.	Bhil	9.93
3.	Koli Mahadeo	7.88
4.	Warli	3.61
5.	Kokna, Kokni	3.53
6.	Thakur, Thakar	3.23
7.	Halba, Halbi	2.43
8.	Andh	2.31
9.	Koli Malhar	1.77
10.	Kathodi/Katkari	1.75
11.	Kolam, Mannerwarlu	1.18
12.	Korku	1.16
13.	Gamit, Gamata, Gavit, Mavachi	1.11

The information about the tribe-wise population, illiteracy percentages (1981) and districts with predominant concentration is presented in Table No.I and Table No. II overleaf.

Table No.I.

Tribewise Total population illiterate population and percentages of illiteracy and literacy amongst tribals in Maharashtra State As per 1981 census.

S.No.	Name of Tribes	Total Tribal population	Total Illiterate	Percentage of Illiteracy
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andh	2,31,871	1,88,152	81
2.	Baiga	546	373	68
3.	Barda	10,293	8,339	81
4.	Bavacha, Bamcha	336	152	45
5.	Bhania	1,293	609	47
6.	Bharia, Bhumia	1,022	599	59
7.	Bhattra	124	70	54
8.	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil	9,93,074	8,70,389	88
9.	Bhunjia	1,940	1,021	53
10.	Binjhwar	6,216	4,721	76
11.	Birhul, Birhor	212	158	75
12.	Chodhara (Excl. Akola District)	179	97	54
13.	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi	55,880	45,364	81
14.	Dhanwar	69,809	35,313	52
15.	Dhodia	10,980	6,524	59
16.	Dubla, Talaria, Hulpati	16,019	11,831	74
17.	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi	1,10,828	1,03,342	93
18.	Gond, Raj Gond, Arakh	11,62,735	8,63,977	74
19.	Halba, Halbi	2,42,819	1,12,863	46
20.	Kamar	5,940	3,129	69
21.	Kathodi, Katkari	1,74,602	1,66,619	95

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1	2	3	4	5
22.	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur	20,321	13,436	66
23.	Khairwar	2,344	1,525	65
24.	Kharia	11,411	6,893	60
25.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	3,52,932	2,77,816	79
26.	Kol	4,187	2,992	71
27.	Kolam, Mannervarlu	1,18,073	96,313	82
28.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli	77,435	51,354	66
29.	Koli Mahadeo, Dongar Koli	7,87,448	5,55,489	71
30.	Koli Malhar	1,77,367	1,45,059	82
31.	Kondh, Khond, Kandh	407	264	65
32.	Korku, Bopchi Mouasi	1,15,974	1,01,258	87
33.	Koya, Bine Koya, Raj Koya	441	318	72
34.	Nagesia, Nagasia	126	65	52
35.	Naikda, Nayaka	35,053	28,455	81
36.	Oroan, Dhangad	70,984	50,095	66
37.	Pradhan, Pathari, Saroti	98,685	67,050	68
38.	Pardhi, Advichincher	95,115	76,043	80
39.	Parja	806	415	51
40.	Patelia	1,044	612	59
41.	Pomla	219	163	74
42.	Rathawa	1,009	909	90
43.	Sawar, Sawara	302	237	78
44.	Thakur, Thakar	3,23,191	2,56,188	79
45.	Thoti (in Aurangabad Distt.)	209	163	78
46.	Varli	3,61,271	3,23,998	90
47.	Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia	1,012	914	90

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Table No. II

Districtwise Major Tribes in Maharashtra State

Sr.No.	District	Major Tribes
1.	Thane	Kathodi, Katkari, Kokna, Kokni, Koli Mahadeo, Koli Malhar, Warli, Thakar, Dubla Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli.
2.	Raigad	Kothodi, Katkari, Koli Mahadeo, Thakar
3. 4.	Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg	Kathodi, Katkari, Koli Mahadeo, Dongar Koli.
5.	Nashik	Bhil, Kokna, Koli Mahadeo, Thakar, Warli Kathodi, Katkari, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Pardhi.
6.	Dhule	Bhil, Gamit, Kokna, Koli Dhor, Dhanka, Kokna, Tokre Koli, Naikda, Pardhi, Vitolia.
7.	Jalgaon	Bhil, Koli Dhor, Dhanka, Pardhi, Tokre Koli
8.	Ahmednagar	Bhil, Koli Mahadeo, Thakar, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Pardhi
9.	Pune	Koli Mahadeo, Thakar, Kathodi, Katkari, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli
10.	Satara	Koli Mahadeo, Kathodi, Katkari
11.	Sangli	Koli Mahadeo,
12.	Solapur	Koli Mahadeo, Pardhi
13.	Kolhapur	Koli Mahadeo
14. 15.	Aurangabad and Jalna	Bhil, Koli Mahadeo, Koli Malhar
16.	Parbhani	Andh, Koli Mahadeo
17.	Beed	Bhil, Koli Mahadeo
18.	Nanded	Andh, Gond, Kolam, Koli Mahadeo, Oraon, Dhangad, Pardhan
19. 20.	Osmanabad and Latur	Koli Mahadeo, Oraon, Dhangad
21.	Buldhana	Andh, Dhanwar, Koli Mahadeo, Pardhi
22.	Akola	Andh, Dhanwar, Koli Mahadeo, Pardhi
23.	Amravati	Dhanwar, Gond, Korku, Pardhi, Nihal
24.	Yavatmal	Andh, Dhanwar, Gond, Kolam, Pardhan, Halba-Halbin Kharia, Pardhi
25.	Wardha	Gond, Pardhan

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S.No.	District	Major Tribes
26.	Nagpur	Gond, Halba
27.	Bhandara	Gond, Halba
28.	Chandrapur) and)	Gond, Halba, Pardhan, Halbi, Kawar, Kolam
29.	Gadchiroli)	
30.	Bombay	Warli, Thakar, Dubla, Dhodia, Gond, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli

CHAPTER -II

Profile of socio-economic conditions of Primitive Tribes

The Madias, Kolams and the Katkaris are declared as a primitive tribes in Maharashtra, due to their socio-economic conditions.

The tribal group which is most poor and backward should be distinguished from the other tribes. The distinguishing feature of the primitive tribes are that, they are under-developed, small and homogeneous, live in remote isolation and having distinct cultural and ethnic individuality. They mostly depend on forest, but adversely affected due to rapid change around their habitat. The criteria adopted for the identification of primitive tribes are :-

i) Pre-Agricultural level of technology.

ii) Low level of literacy.

iii) A stagnant or diminishing population

The economic condition of the primitive tribes is poor and it has created obstacles in their development. Further they are socially handicapped. Though some of the factors influencing the socio-economic life of the primitive groups are common among all the three primitive tribes, there are some peculiar characteristics of each tribe.

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Socio-economic conditions of Katkaris and occupation:

The word Katkaris means of 'Kat' i.e. catechu. The occupation of this tribe is to produce 'Kat' from the trees in Jungle. So the tribe is named as Katkari. This occupation is almost abondened by the Katkaris. They worked as labourers. But they are not getting payment in time and sufficient work is not available contineously, so they shifted to charcoal making occupation. The Katkaris are considered experts in charcoal making and brick manufacturing. This seasonal work starts in the month of November and continues upto middle of May. For these occupations the Katkaris go from one tahsil to another.

Katkari

This primitive tribe has nomadic tendency due to poor economic conditions. It is observed from the Bench Marks Survey that Katkaris are residing in Thane and Raigad districts. Some specialist point out that they may be originally Bhil.

The Katkaris are named as Katkadi, Kamedi, Kathakashi and Kathodia. They might be staying in Sahyadri ranges before 5000 Ab. A few families possess land which is very small in size and inferior that too of quality.

Usually it happens that by the time the Katkari comes back from charcoal Kilns, the season of tilling the lands is over. Moreover, Katkaris do not possess cattle and agricultural implements etc. They purchase the seeds and seedlings from non-tribals at an exhorbitant rate. Besides they hire the cattle from non-tribals for agricultural operations.

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The Katkaris sell fire-wood and some jungle fruits, honey for a living purposes. They kill rabbits, hares and monkeys. The Katkaris catch frogs seasonally and sell them to the suppliers of frogs. Similarly, the Katkaris also practise the fishing in the Nalas by their traditional method. However, the fishing is mostly done for domestic consumption and not with a view to sell it in the market.

They are engaged in other occupations such as collection of medicinal herbs and Apta leaves. The private contractors who utilise their services for collecting the medicinal herbs and Apta leaves pay very meagre amount to them. They spend all their wages fully in eating and drinking. As a result all the time they go in search of wages to meet their daily requirements.

Social Organisation of the Katkaris :

There are two main divisions among them viz.Son Katkari and Dhor Katkari. The Dhor Katkaris eat the flesh of cows whereas the cow flesh is taboo to the Son Katkaris. Son Katkaris are supposed to be superior to Dhor Katkaris.

There are five endogamous divisions of the Katkaris. 1) Amavar, 2) Son of Maratha, 3) Dhed or Dhor, 4) Varap and 5) Sidhi. Marriage outside the endogamous division is not permitted among the Katkaris.

The Katkari tribe being a semi-nomadic tribe has not availed the benefits of educational schemes. The percentage of literacy is quite unsatisfactory because of the poverty and consequent migration.

As far as the social status is considered,Katkaris are lowest among all tribes in the region. So all other superior tribes do not accept food or water from them.

Katkaris live away from the village and mostly in jungle area. The huts are constructed from wood, grass and leaves. Their habitations are named as 'Vadi'. Both men and women are short and medium built. The men mostly wear linen cloth and women wear sarees upto knees and choli. The Katkaris have extensive acquintance with plant life. They have knowledge about wild herbs and tubars mostly useful at the time of scarcity of food and medicines.

Religion : The religion of the Katkaris is Animistic. Their main object of worship is Tiger God. Similarly they worship tribal Gods such as Cheda, Hirwa, Supali, Gaon deo, Hindya (Hunter god), Shivrya (Border Diety) Vetal, Mhasha etc. as well as Hindu gods in the region.

They celebrate "tiger Barva" with great rejoicing and merry making, singing and dancing. Also they celebrate Diwali, Holi, Rangapanchami (Akaja), Pola, Balipratipada and Pilar Amavasya. They are taking angara (अंगारा) / medicines from Bhagat for removal of Epedimic/diseases.

Marriage : In this tribe (प्रौढ विवाह) Adult marriages and widow marriages are allowed. Before re-marriage, marriage with Rui-plant is required to be performed. Equal status like men is given to the women. Family system is based on women oriented. Their marriage ceremoney is simple. They do not call the Brahmins, but the head of the community presides over the marriage ceremoney. The practice of bride price is prevalent among them. Divorce is also allowed among the Katkaris. The Katkari generally cremote the dead.

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Traditional Panchayat :

Like other primitive tribes the Katkari tribe has the traditional Panchayat. The Head of their Wadi who is called as "Naik" is the chief of the panchayat. The other panchas of the traditional panchayat are called Karbhari and Pradhan. The chief complaints referred to the Panchayat include cases of adultary, divorce and breaches of marriage rules etc. The Panchayat fines the defaulters and recovers the amount of fine from them which is spent on feast for the community as a whole.

Kolam - Primitive tribe :

This is a Dravidian tribe. Some of the anthropoligists opine that the original abode of the tribe can be traced to Nilgiri Hills in Tamilnadu (Madras) because a great deal of Tamil words are found in their dialect. Some others contend that the Kolam hail from Lusina village near Yavatmal and they migrated to the adjoining districts of Nanded and Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh.

The Kolams in their own dialect call themselves as 'Kolavar' but in Gondi language they are called as 'Punjari' while in Telugu they are referred to as 'Mannervarlu'. They are known as 'Kolams' in Marathi. Kolam has no sub tribe. They are organised in a exogamous clans like gonds and most of them have the names identical with those of Gond clans.

The Kolam village:

They live together at a distance of 4 to 5 furlong from the main/principal village forming the cluster of their own populace. Their locality is generally known as 'Pod'.

The population of Kolams is predominantly found in Nanded, Yavatmal districts more particularly in Wani/ Kelapur tahsils. In Andhra Pradesh, they are located in Sirpur/Asifabad taluka of a Adilabad district.

Dress :

The Kolami men wear langoti or dhoti while the women wear a saree. They pay attention to personal hygiene. They take bath daily.

Houses :

The houses are rather huts/hovels. The house of Kolams are clean neat and tidy. They pay more attention for keeping the surrounding clean. The patch of 10 to 12 ft. in front of the hut is smeared with cow dung and earth at least twice a weak.

Occupation :

The main occupation is agriculture. They practised shifting cultivation till recently but now they are settled cultivators. The changed forest policy has compelled them to adopt a new mode of life. The subsidiary occupation is agricultural labour.

Marriage :

Marriage between members of the same group is strictly forbidden. The system of bride price is in vague. At a time a girl takes a fancy for a boy and begins to stay with him without any rites. They are then taken for husband and wife.

A widow cannot remarry her deceased husbands brother or her father's relative. A batchler cannot marry a widow

without first marrying a rui-plant in regular form. Widow marriage takes place at night when the moon is not shining, only two widows attend the marriage. Divorce is permissible with the consent of village panchayat.

Religion/festivals :

The principal diety of the Kolams is 'Ayak'. The main festivals amongst Kolam are Kora, Sati, Diwali, Gao-Bandhani. The important dance of Kolam tribe is 'Dandari'. They play flute and drums while dancing.

Herbal Medicines : Health :

Many Kolams know the use of various herbal medicines.

Traditional panchayat :

The traditional panchayat of Kolam consists of 3 elected members of the tribe. The head of the panchayat is called "Naik" while other members are called Karbhari and Mahajan. They are elected for the term of one year. But the term can be extended after discussion amongst the tribe. The 'Gaita' functions under them and he invites tribe-men for the meeting and recover fine etc. The panchayat decides the caste matters.

The defaulters are ex-communicated and/or fined. In case the panchayat failed to take unanimous, decision, they consult the members of the tribe.

In cases of pre-marital relations, tribal panchayat imposes a fine of Rs.5 to 10 on both the parties and regularise their union. If the union is with a person of inferior social status, the penalty of ex-communication is prescribed. The divorce is permitted with the consent of the panchayat.

General Characteristics & Social Cultural traits

Madia Gond - Primitive tribe

Madia Gond is a sub tribe of Gond main tribe and it has been identified and declared as one of the most primitive tribes in the State. The word 'Madia' is derived from Mara or a tree. In Marathi 'Mad' means a tree or forest and therefore 'Madia' means forest dwellers.

The Madias are sub divided into the groups viz. 'Bada' Madia' and 'Chota Madia'. The 'Bada Madia' lives in the far off forest on the hills while 'Chota Madia' inhabits on the plains of Bhamragad Area. Dining and marriage between the two groups is a taboo. The Bada Madia indulge in hunting in the forest whereas 'Chota Madias' are mainly engaged in agriculture.

The Madias are more handsome than any other tribals. They possess good health, charming physic with tender hair style coupled with golden brown colour. Both men and women are stout. Women are more active and charming. The concentration of Madia Gonds is found in as many as 70 villages in Etapalli tahsil.

The Madia village :

It is generally small and comprised of five to ten hamlets. The internal structure of each village can be described as such -

1) that it has its own professional and service groups among themselves.
2) Every madia village has a Headman or Patel who is called 'Gaita'. He also functions as Bhumic or religious headman of the village.

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3) In the village, the houses of headman are not built in any special fashion but those of medicine man i.e. Bhagat can be distinguished by the little huts for the patients. They are generally built around their own houses.

4) On the outskirt of the village, there is the shrine of the village Goddess and in the nearby we can find a temple of one of the clan gods. Beyond that there is the village burial place and cremation ground we come across the rows of angular big stones in the burial ground. Higher the importance of the dead person taller is the stone erected.

Ghotul :

Every madia village has a common building called 'Ghotul'. It is a house where unmarried boys and girls assemble in the evening. It is through playing, gossiping, joking and free mixing they develop friendship which consequently result in the selection of life partner. In the Ghotul itself there is a separate hut. It is also used for the segregation of menstrualing women. But now-a-days these Ghotul in almost all the villages are used as 'rest houses' for the visitors. Besides, it is also used for social get-together or as a meeting place.

Houses :

Each house of the Madia Gond situates in its own ground which sometimes is a substantial field. Generally every house consists of three rooms with thatched or tiled roofs. The first room which is really built in varanda is the kitchen. It leads to the second room

which is used as dormitary. This second room opens into another inner and secret room mostly occupied by a platform for storing food grains and other valuables.

The houses of Madia Gond are clean but are littered with great variety of domestic and agricultural implements. Men prefer to sleep on the small wooden cot while the women sleep on the floor.

Occupation :

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the Madia Gonds in the project area. They were practising shifting cultivation and axe cultivation. But now they have become settled cultivators. They mostly grow paddy. The other crops raised include maize, millet and chilly. Madia women are really hard working they dis-earth found the rice, grind build the huts, fell trees and do almost everything for their household while the men go around the forest for hunting. In addition to agriculture the Madias are also engaged in the collection of edible roots, fruits and fishing.

The Madias are very good craftsmen. They make baskets, mats, pans, brooms from Bamboo and grass for their domestic purposes.

Food habits :

They taste pigs, goats, fowls, crows, pigeons, bats, rats, ants, snakes, honeys even. They eat rice, maize, kusari, Kodaki, Ambil is their daily food. They have profound knowledge about the medicinal uses of fruits, roots and tubers found in the forest. The Madia children hunt rats, bats, squirrels and other small birds and eat

with great delight after roasting them. The Madias practise fishing with the nets. Small fishes as roasted with spices and consumed with the refreshing Toddy. Strange enough that they do not consume milk and milk products. They chew tobacco.

Dress :

Both the Madia men and women are scantly clad. The men normally wear a linen cloth around their waist and some times put on small turban on the head. The women folk use small linon cloth around their waist and do not cover the above portion of the body. The breasts are covered only with the ornaments of beeds. They wear a thin bra fillet around their hair when they visit the market. They tie a small piece of cloth around their breasts. Children are normally naked and only school going children may be seen clothed.

Marriage :

The child marriage is totally absent in the community. Marriages take place only after puberty. The boys and girls have ample freedom to choose their partner. We observe different modes of marriage among Madias. Marriage by capture, marriage by mutual consent and marriage by service contract etc. are the common forms of marriage in vogue. The women enjoy equal status with the men and have strong hold on the family. The bride price is paid in terms of cash, paddy goats etc. At the time of marriage ceremoney a carved wooden pillar is kept at the centre of the booth.

Polygamy as well as divorce is allowed Widow marriage is permissible in the community .

Birth/Deaths :

Delivery of woman takes place at home and no special arrangements are made. On the 9th day of the child's birth, the naming ceremoney is performed on that day the married women bath the mother and the child. Women folk get the feast. They follow a very interesting method for the choice of the name of the child. A little quantity of rice is tied in a piece of a cloth and is held hanging by a string nearby the child. If the child catches the rice and does not leave the grip over it till the time of uttering a particular name, that name is given to the child.

Amongst the Madias the dead body is buried. Stones are heaped on the burial ground where wooden cot, earthen pot filled with water, small basket with chicken etc. are kept for the departed soul. The carved stones/wooden pillars are erected on the burial place afterwords.

Religion :

They have tendency to impersonify to every object which influence them at any stage. They worship many gods. Their chief god is 'Persapen' which is worshipped in the form of spear head or nails. 'Mariaie' is worshipped for the prevention of diseases and death. They also worship 'Bhiwasena, Waghoba and Tadoba'. They sacrifice goats or chickens to these dieties on almost all the occassions. Ancestral worship is a common phenomen.

There are a number of superstitious amongst the Madia community. They believe that if the human blood is offered to the God during the harvest season, good yields

are assured. They also believe in black magic for which they usually consult the 'Bhagat'. They believe that the ailment is the result of the entry of evil spirit in the human body. They do not milk cow nor plough the earth. Similarly the sounds of some birds also indicate good as well as bad omen for them.

Cultural profile :

The Madias celebrate many festivals. 'Dasara' is their important festival. They present their offerings to the Ex-Raja of Aheri on this occasion. They celebrate Diwali festival by worshipping clan gods. Besides, they also celebrate 'Rain festival' (After first rains), cattle festival, sowing festival and first food eating festival etc.

The Madias are fond of dancing and singing. Both boys and girls dance together by keeping their hands on each others shoulders. While dancing they swing and jump in a rhythamical manner. The dancing is a common in all the festivals and is accompanied by the music 'Dhol'. The 'Vela' dance is most popular in the Madia community.

Traditional panchayat :

The Madias have a traditional panchayat system for deciding their dispulses and offences. The panchayat consists of the Chaudhari (Karbhari), Mahajan, Gaita and the Panch'. The punishment inflicted by the panchayat comprises of feast and in case of minor offenues a fine. The amount of fine is expended on the drinks. The

penalty in case of a serious offence very often involves three feasts to panchas and respected people in the village.

Implements :

They use different type of implements. The axe is used for ceremonial purposes. The large knife (sickle) is used for cutting the bamboo and other young trees. They use a 'gagra' implement having a long handle. They also use bows and arrows for hunting the birds and animals in the forest.

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CHAPTER-III

Statistical information of Primitive Tribes - at a glance

So far tribal groups/sub groups have been identified as primitive tribal group in India. Among them Katkari/ Kathodi, Kolam and Madia Gond are 3 tribal groups/sub groups which are identified as primitive tribal group in Maharashtra State. When compared to other States such as Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, number of primitive tribal communities in Maharashtra is small.

The actual figures of Katkari/Kathodi is available in census record. But as regards, Kolam and Madia Gond the actual population figures are not available in any record. The communities were not enumerated under any census so far. However, the population of these two tribal groups i.e. Kolam and Madia Gond is estimated to the base year 1981 is in the Table below :-

Table No.3.1

S.No.	Name of Primitive tribe.	Population (1981) census	Percentage to total primitive tribal population
1	2	3	4
1.	Katkari	1,74,602	56
2.	Kolam	69,740	22
3.	Madia Gond	66,750	22
	Total	3,11,092	100

The above figures clearly indicate that out of total population of 57.72 lakhs Maharashtra State, 3.11 lakh tribal population is identified as included under 'primitive

tribe'. This show that in Maharashtra 5% of the tribal community is under primitive level.

The population of Katkaris is more than the population of Kolam and Madia Gond taken together. The percentage of Katkaris, Kolam and Madia Gond within the primitive groups works out to 56, 22 and 22 respectively.

The census data is serve a little purpose for comparative study of these communities during last 2 decades due to the following reasons :-

1) The sub-tribewise data is not available in 1981 census records.
2) The area restriction on ennumeration of tribal population is removed in 1976.
3) Tahsil and communitywise data is also not available in 1981 census.
4) Some pseudo tribal population is included.

However, figures of following 3 communities as per census are presented below :-

Table No.3.2

Population of Primitive Tribes in Maharashtra (as per Census of 1961 to 1981)

S.No.	Tribe/Sub-tribe	Year 1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Katkari/Kathodi	1,35,839	1,46,785	1,74,602
2.	Kolam/Mannervarlu	43,555	56,061	1,18,073
3.	Madia Gond (Estimation)	42,720	53,400	66,750
	Total	2,22,114	2,56,246	3,59,425

(1) Katkaris

The population of Katkari in the State is 1.75 lakhs as per 1981 census. They are predominantly found in the districts shown below :-

Table No. 3.3

Distribution of Katkari population

S.No.	Name of District	Tahsils with major Katkari population	District total population of Katkari.	Percentage with State's total population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Raigad	1) Khalapur 2) Karjat 3) Panvel 4) Mangaon 5) Pen 6) Alibaug	75,680	43,34
2.	Thane	1) Shahapur 2) Bhiwandi 3) Wada 4) Murbad	57,456	32.91
3.	Ratnagiri including Sindhudurga	1) Chiplun 2) Mandangad 3) Khed	21,265	12.12
4.	Pune	1) Maval 2) Mulshi	8,885	5.09
5.	Nashik	1) Igatpuri 2) Peint	4,444	2.55
6.	Other distts. population	dispursed	6,872	3.99
		Total	1,74,602	100.00

The following points are revealed from the above data analysis.

The predominant population of Katkari is found in Raigad district. The population of Katkaris in Thane, Raigad and Ratnagiri including Sindhudurg accounts for 88.37%. The residue Katkari population is found in Pune, Nashik, Ahmednagar and other districts.

In rural areas, the habitations of Katkaris are generally found away from main Pada/Village, and it is known as Katkari Pada. This hamlet/pada is situated on the hill or adjacent to forest area.

The map will highlight clear picture of location of Katkaris in the State.

(2) Kolam

This is another primitive tribal community viz. Kolam is predominently found in Gondwan Region of the State especially in the districts of Yavatmal, Chandrapur and Nanded.

They are concentrated in the following tahsils :-

District/Tahsils of habitations :

S.No. 1	District 2	Old Tahsil 3	New Tahsil 4
1.	Yavatmal	i) Wani	1) Maregaon
		ii) Kelapur	2) Pandharkawada
			3) Ghatanji
		iii) Yavatmal	1) Yavatmal
			2) Babhulgaon
			3) Kalamb
2.	Chandrapur	i) Rajura	1) Rajura
3.	Nanded	i) Kinwat	1) Kinwat
		ii) Mukhed	2) Mukhed

The total population of Kolams in the State as reported in last 3 censuses are as under :-

Table No.3.4

Population as per Censuses

S.No. 1	Census 2	Population of Kolams 3
1.	1961	43,555
2.	1971	56,061
3.	1981	1,18,073

The population figure of 1981 census registers a very high rise in Kolam population.

The districtwise distribution of Kolam population as per 1981 census is given below :-

Table No.3.5

Districtwise distribution

S.No. 1	District 2	Kolam population (1981) 3	Percentage with total State population 4
1.	Yavatmal	65,707	55.65
2.	Nanded	35,953	30.45
3.	Chandrapur & Gadchiroli	4,903	4.15
4.	Wardha	4,803	4.07
5.	Other districts	6,707	5.68
	Total	1,18,073	100.00

From the above data, it is clear that out of Kolam population reported 86% of them are in Yavatmal and Nanded districts only while the residue population of 14% is found in Chandrapur, Wardha and other districts. During

1981 census, due to removal of area restriction, 4803 Kolams have been newly reported in Wardha district.

The Kolams reside in hilly tracts which are surrounded by forests and are isolated from the non-tribals. The Kolams live together at a distance from the main village in clustered locality. Their habitation is popularly known as 'Kolam Pod'.

(3) Madia Gond

The Gonds have been notified as Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra State. The Gonds are further divided into sub-groups. There are more than 50 sub-groups in Gond community of the State. Madia is one of them and is declared as 'primitive tribe'. The population of Gond as per 1981 census was 11.63 lakhs. It ranks first among all tribal communities in the State. But the population of Madia Gond is not exactly available anywhere. However, efforts have been made to work out the estimated population of Madia Gond, primitive tribe. The estimated population of Madia Gond in Sub Plan Area based on Bench Mark Survey 1980 conducted by Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune is 66,750. This sub tribe is mainly distributed in the Gadchiroli district especially in Ettapalli and Dhanora I.T.D.P. project areas.

The tahsilwise estimated population of Madia Gond in the I.T.D.P. Area of Etapalli and Dhanora in Chandrapur District (Gadchiroli) is given below :-

Table No.3.6

S.No.	I.T.D.P. Project	Tahsil	Population of Madia Gond	Percentage with total Madia population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Etapalli	1) Etapalli (Bhamragad area)	36,418	54.56
		2) Aheri	7,005	10.50
		3) Sironcha	2,865	4.29
			46,288	69.35
2.	Dhanora	1) Dhanora	11,972	17.94
		2) Chamorshi	5,151	7.71
		3) Gadchiroli	2,183	3.27
		4) Armori	118	0.18
			19,424	29.10
		Other areas of Gadchiroli Distt.	1,038	1.55
		Grand Total	66,750	100.00

The concentrated belt of Madia Gond is found in I.T.D.P.Etapalli of the total population of Madia Gonds, about 65.35% are found in this project area. About 29.10% are found in Dhanora I.T.D.P. Project area in Gadchiroli district. Taking into consideration the concentration of Madia Gond population and having regard to the backwardness of the area, the Government of India and State Government have started a special project for this primitive tribe with its head quarter at Etapalli. It consists of 81 villages from Etapalli tahsil in Gadchiroli district.

Table No.3.7

Statement showing the Talukawise and No.of villages, Households, and Total population of Primitive Tribes in Tribal Sub Plan Area on the basis of Bench Mark Survey, 1980.

(KATKARI PRIMITIVE TRIBE)

S.No.	District	Taluka	Population of Katkari Primitive tribe					Percentages of Katkari
			No.of village	Total Scheduled Tribes		Katkari		
				Households	Population	Households	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Thane	1) Dahanu	31	5571	32250	456	2368	7.3
		2) Talasari	3	1557	9110	33	185	2.0
		3) Mokhada	42	7660	40888	993	4856	11.9
		4) Jawhar	61	10473	56686	1234	5870	10.2
		5) Shahapur	140	8142	40854	2520	11385	27.9
		6) Palghar	37	3815	20976	346	1697	8.1
		7) Wada	114	6330	34347	1420	6814	19.1
		8) Vasai	17	2468	12459	152	683	5.5
		9) Bhivandi	40	1646	8320	762	3435	41.3
		10) Murbad	40	1533	7627	415	1846	24.2
Total of Thane district			525	49195	264517	8331	39142	14.8
2.	Raigad	1) Karjat	21	1711	8750	468	2054	23.5
		2) Pen	14	877	3988	529	2379	59.7
Total of Raigad district			35	2588	12738	997	4433	34.8
Total of Raigad & Thane Distt.			560	51783	277255	9328	43575	15.7

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(KOLAM PRIMITIVE TRIBE)

S.No.	District	Taluka	Population of Kolam Primitive Tribe					
			No. of village	Total Scheduled Tribes		Kolam		Percentage of Kolam
				Households	Population	Households	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Yavatmal	1) Maregaon	76	4669	23870	2495	12556	52.6
		2) Ralegaon	29	2422	11708	990	4616	39.4
		3) Kelapur	52	3226	15814	1053	5072	32.1
		4) Ghatanji	15	1341	6493	369	1815	28.0
		5) Umarkhed	4	305	1735	21	132	7.0
		6) Yavatmal	54	4640	22242	1848	8460	38.0
		7) Bhabulgaon	5	167	741	75	311	42.0
		8) Kalamb	57	3613	16968	2096	9584	56.5
Total of Yavatmal			292	20383	99571	8947	42536	42.7
2.	Nanded	1) Kinwat	29	2043	10899	436	2457	22.5
Total of Nanded			29	2043	10899	436	2457	22.5
3.	Chandrapur	1) Rajur	34	1276	6454	572	2864	44.4
Total of Chandrapur			34	1276	6454	572	2864	44.4
Total of Yavatmal, Nanded Chandrapur, districts.			355	23702	116920	9955	47857	40.93

(MADIA GOND PRIMITIVE TRIBE)

S.No.	District	Taluka	Population of Madia Gond Primitive Tribe					
			No.of village	Total Scheduled Tribes		Madia Gond		Percentage of Madia Gond
				Households	Population	Households	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Gadchiroli	1) Sironcha	23	728	4005	509	2797	69.8
		2) Aheri	68	2078	11418	1186	6838	59.9
		3) Etapalli	270	7041	42189	5812	35551	84.3
		4) Gadchiroli	26	605	3224	396	2131	66.1
		5) Aheri	14	699	3701	191	1091	29.5
		6) Chamorshi	50	1402	7712	865	5028	65.2
		7) Kurkheda	1	110	527	3	14	2.7
		8) Dhanora	101	3311	18336	2058	11789	64.3
Total of Gadchiroli districts			553	15974	91112	11020	65239	71.60

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CHAPTER-IV

Objective and methodology of the survey

Objective of the Survey :

1. In Maharashtra, Katkari, Kolam and Madia Gond are declared as primitive tribes. The Government of India is giving special assistance for the implementation of special programme for these primitive tribes. The schemes implemented in the primitive tribes have been summararily dealt with the Chapter No.IV.

2. The Government of India has instructed the Institute to undertake a systematic review of all the communities which have been included in the list of primitive tribes so as to identify those parts/sections amongst them which are still struggling for survival as hunters and gatherers or as a shifting cultivators and have not been turned into landless labourers.

3. An evaluation study of schemes implemented for the primitive tribe is undertaken keeping in view the following objectives :-

1) To identify the pockets of concentration of primitive tribes in the State.
2) To assess the impact of the schemes implemented for each of the primitive tribes.
3) Having regard to need of the areas and the people (tribals) to assess the suitability of the schemes.
4) Whether the schemes implemented are according to local requirements of these primitive groups and,
5) To suggest [illegible] or need based schemes for the primitive

4. Methodology : In order to take systematic review of the three primitive tribes, the following methodology is adopted.

1) Three primitive tribes of the State viz. the Katkaris, Kolams and the Madia Gonds are mostly concentrated in Raigad/Thane, Yavatmal and Gadchiroli districts respectively. It was therefore decided to select beneficiaries from the above four districts to assess the impact of various schemes implemented.

Selection of villages/beneficiaries :-

Table presents the Tahsilwise and villagewise number of beneficiaries selected from each of the primitive tribe for the purpose of field enquiry.

S.No.	Name of District	Name of Tahsil		Name of villages	No.of beneficiaries selected
1	2	3		4	5
I.	Katkari				
1.	Raigad	Pen	1.	Kondvi	36
			2.	Nidhawali	38
			3.	Shitola	37
		Roha	4.	Kolad	18
		Karjat	5.	Kashale	38
			6.	Malegaon	31
			7.	Salokh	27
			8.	Male	40
2.	Thane	Bhivandi	9.	Zidco	21
		Murbad	10.	Khwed	17
		Shahapur	11.	Gunde	10
		Wada	12.	Kelthan	31
					344

1	2	3	4	5
II. Kolam				
3.	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	1. Chinchghat	4
			2. Madkona	10
			3. Bhari	13
			4. Talegaon	6
		Kalamb	5. Chapardi	10
		Pandharka-wada	6. Mochi	7
			7. Magurda	10
			8. Karanji	9
		Ralegaon	9. Khemkund	9
			10. Adni	7
				85
III. Madia Gond				
4.	Gadchiroli	Etapalli	1. Kiyar	12
			2. Juvi	9
			3. Karampalli	11
			4. Dhudepalli	10
			5. Tadgaon	12
			6. Hemalkasa	15
				69
Grand Total 4		13	28	498

It is seen from the above statement that total 498 beneficiaries have been interviewed. The majority of beneficiaries covered are from Katkari i.e. 344 (69%) and minimum from Madia Gond i.e. only 69 persons.

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CHAPTER-V

Specific problems of the Primitive Tribes in Maharashtra State

A field enquiry into the problematic areas in which the primitive tribes are confronted with was made. These problems need to be sorted out for serious attention and planned efforts. But it is a glaring fact that the specific problems faced by each of the primitive tribes are not analagous in nature but are attributed to the specific geographical situation of the area on the one hand and the level of development in the people in general residing in the respective areas. An analytical view of the specific problem of each of the primitive can be narrated as under -

1) Specific problems of Katkaris :

It has been observed that majority percentage of families belonging to Katkaris are landless. Some are cultivators still they take little interest in cultivation. They prefer to work as agricultural labourers, or wage earning in other industrial activities and do not respond or favour to attend E.G.S. works since the wages are generally low as compared to those of the industrial units.

To put it other way it can be mentioned that off-farm income remains the sole choice with them.

The industrial and manufacturing units offer them more opportunities of employment. The higher wage-structure also attract them. As a result the Katkaris migrate in search of employment in off-season to the nearby areas. This seasonal migration of the families

has an adverse effect on the education of their children. The school going children are forced to leave the school to accompany their parents who leave the place in search of employment or work. This temporary phase of migration of Katkari families aggravates the problem of education of their children. Even the children studying in Ashram Schools also leave the education half done. Naturally, the discontinuance in schooling poses the problem for successful completion of the education of the children amongst the migrated families. Hence the seasonal migration of the Katkari family need to be probed into with serious thought and tackled with multipronged programmes for economic and educational development of this primitive tribe.

Problem of housing :

It has also seen that the majority of the Katkari families live in the huts. The Government undertook the massive programme of constructing the houses for this primitive tribe. But the Katkari families prefer to stay in the open space just adjacent to the huts constructed. They mention that these huts are very small in size to house them. Moreover, they are not convenient places to live in. That is why they use the huts constructed for them by the Government for the purpose of keeping the livestock.

They have liking for spacious place to live in. The huts/hovels of the Katkaris are fitted with the electricity connections. But they are afraid that they forsee palpable difficulties in paying the electricity charges.

A programme of construction of houses for the weaker section and particularly for the primitive tribes Katkaris has been implemented by the Government. However, the recipient beneficiaries complained that the houses were too small to accommodate their families under one roof. [illegible] They mentioned that they wanted a spacious room to house their entire family. That is why they now use these houses for keeping their livestock and other purposes.

Some of the huts have been provided with electric fixtures and fittings but they find the dearth of electric accesseries such bulb/tubes. The Katkaris state that they do not have any money to purchase these electric accesseries.

It is quite necessary to study the gamut of the scheme of construction of houses under execution in its perspective in order to cope up with the requirements of the targetted groups.

Difficulties in the collection of M.F.P.:

The primitive tribe groups have pointed out that they experience enormous difficulties in the collection of minor forest produce available in the nearby forest areas. The forest authorities disallow the entry in the forest for the purpose of collection of 'Gum', the only minor forest produce abundantly found in the area.

Against this background they go in for fishing for their subsistence, catching 'Khekada/frogs' alongwith the fishing is an interesting hobby with them. It is

also noticed that the fishing is done only for their domestic (personal) consumption and they discard the idea of sale of fish for their maintenance.

In short, the Katkaris, a primitive tribal group seek an employment in the brick-manufacturing units and migrate to the areas where the avenue of wage-earning are open for them in ample measure.

Specific problems of Kolam Primitive Tribe :

This is another primitive tribal group found in the areas of Yavatmal district. The most of them are settled cultivators and agricultural labourers. They appear to be economically and educationally somewhat better placed than the Katkaris.

Aspirant for land distribution :

The landless agricultural labourers do aspire to have a piece of land for their livelihood and as such they put forth that they may be allocated surplus or waste land for their personal cultivation which will enable them to alleviate the poverty.

Demand for schemes from Tertiary Sector :

Secondly, they express a strong feeling for setting up small business which can supplement their family income in addition to farm income. They maintain that the schemes under 'TRYSEM' since they have knowledge of schemes implemented for them will amply reward them and sustain their economic position to the extent possible.

Want of adoption of family planning measures :

An average size of a Kolam family ranges from 8 to 12 members. The family planning measures are needed to curb down the population through the persuation and spread of education amongst them.

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The Kolams are not faced with any problem of migration and as such dont migrate in search of employment or job as found in the case of Katkaris. They have reaped the advantage of the schemes under Animal Husbandry sector schemes such as bullock-cart, bullock-pairs and milch animals are the examples in the point. These income generating schemes have put them in a better economic position.

Specific problems of Madia Gond :

The Madia Gond, a primitive tribe group predominently found in Bhamragad project area in Gadchiroli district have taken for settled cultivation. But they rarely find to have adopted the modern techniques in their cultivations. The modern agricultural practices and use of high yielding varieties, fertilizers need to be popularised amongst them.

The Madia Gonds are educationally backward. The school going children usually go for 'hunting' in the nearby forest areas. The language problem is acute. The educational training is imparted through the regional language generally fail to appeal them and achieve the desired goal. They want to be taught through their mother-tongue and dialect. The dearth of text-books in their mother-tongue and dialect aggravates the problem of their education in the real sence of the term.

The Madia Gond families as naturally placed and circumvented by the forests are confronted with certain health problems. The skin diseases and mosquito fever can be cited as the common ailments amongst them.

Poor communication facilities such as roads, electricity and other means of communication (T.V.| Radio) have hindered their development to the greater extent. Secondly the natural, physical barriers have also put on a check to the accelerated development of the area and the tribal people residing in and around the forest.

It has been noticed that the minor forest produce is abundantly available in the forest area. But the Madia Gond families usually collect these M.F.P. only for their own consumption. They do not entertain idea of sale of Minor Forest Produce to the Tribal Development Corporation. As a result the economic benefits which can be accrued through the sale of Minor Forest Produce are not reaped by them. It is, therefore, necessary to enlighten them and to bring about a change in their attitude towards collection of minor forest produce and concommittant potential of gainful employment for their family members.

The Government has constructed the small hutments for the Madia Gond families. However, they complain that they are small in size. They therefore want a spacious hutments or dwellings to accommodate their family. Besides, they desire to have a "Community Hall" in the form of "Ghotul" for their social gatherings and festivals.

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CHAPTER-VI

Schemes/programmes implemented and their appraisal
(Views of implementing offices)

It is pertinent to see the size of the household in each of the primitive tribe alongwith the no.of earning members in the family. It is observed that out of 344 sample households in Katkari Scheduled Tribe a majority of the households (226) were categorised with the size 1 to 4 members. Next to that as much as 90 households were having the family members among 5 to 6. Only 8 households are covered under the category having more than 8 members. It is thus seen that the family size amongst Katkari Scheduled Tribe is comparatively small and in the technical term it can be described as Nuclear one.

Table No.6.1

Tribewise earning members by family size-class

S.No.	Primitive Tribe	Total No.of families	Having Earning member class	Earning Members as per family size. 1-4	5-6	7-8	8 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Katkari	344	1	63	10	2	-
			2	132	38	7	1
			3 & above	31	42	11	7
				226	90	20	8
2.	Kolam	85	1	1	1	-	-
			2	31	24	5	-
			3 & above	3	16	3	1
				35	41	8	1
3.	Madia Gond	69	1	6	1	-	-
			2	25	17	5	-
			3 & above	-	5	2	8
				31	23	7	8

Similarly of the 85 households amongst Kolam Scheduled Tribe group as much as 41 households are cast under the family-size having 5 to 6 members followed by 35 households with 1 to 4 members. Comparatively the family-size of the Kolam is bigger than what is observed in Katkari community.

An analysis of data in respect of earning members alongwith the family-size in Madia Gond community reveals that out of 69 sample households 31 households are classified under 1 to 4 members category while 23 have 5 to 6 members. Very few family i.e. 7 households have 7 to 8 members. This leads to conclusion that the Madia Gond families tend to be nuclear families (small families).

In respect of Katkari Scheduled Tribe out of 344 visited households, 178 households are having 2 earning members, 91 families are having 3 earning members and in 75 families the earning member is found only one.

Out of 85 studied families of Kolam Scheduled Tribe, 60 families are having 2 earning members, followed by 23 families are having 3 earning members. The one earning member families are only two, which is negligible.

A look at the earning member in the Madia family it indicates that out of 69 families 47 families are having 2 earning members, whereas 15 Madia families are having 3 earning members.

It is clear from the above that for their livelihood, minimum two persons earn living.

Literacy :

The analysis of data on the literacy, the percentage of literacy amongst Katkari works out to 9.66. Out of 137 total literates amongst Katkari 99 are male and 38 are females. The percentage of female literacy works out to 5.77.

As regards Kolam Scheduled Tribe of the total 147 literates, 105 are male and 42 are female literates. The percentage of literacy for male and female in Kolam in the sample households works out to 36.84.

The percentage of literacy amongst female works out to 21.42.

A percentage of literacy amongst Madia Gond works out to 12.46. But the female literacy rests at 4.32 only.

No.of persons literate in each primitive is presented in the table below :

Table No.6.2

Literates in each tribe

S.No.	Name of tribe	No.of house holds	No.of persons			No.of literate			% of literacy
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Katkari	344	760	658	1418	99	38	137	9.66
2.	Kolam	85	203	196	399	105	42	147	36.84
3.	Madia Gond	69	215	162	377	40	7	47	12.46
	Total	498	1178	1016	2194	244	87	331	15.09

A comparative study of percentage of literacy is found low amongst female in all the three primitive tribes,

leads to the conclusion that the percentage amongst Madia Gond is the lowest. This can be seen from the table given below :

Table No.6.3

Percentage of literacy amongst female.

S.No.	Name of Tribe	Literacy percentage total	Percentage of literacy amongst female.	Ranking
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Katkari	9.66	5.77	2
2.	Kolam	36.84	21.42	3
3.	Madia Gond	12.46	4.32	1

Table No.6.4

Distribution of households according to main occupation and subsidiary amongst the primitive tribal groups under study.

S.No.	Name of primitive tribe.	No.of families engaged in							
		Main occupation				Subsidiary			
		Agri.	Agri. Lab.	Other	Total	Agri.	Agri. Lab.	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Katkari (344)	49	284	11	344	22	50	63	135
2.	Kolam (85)	50	32	3	85	13	15	17	45
3.	Madia Gond (69)	55	11	3	69	-	-	13	13
	Total	154	327	17	498	35	65	93	193

The analysis of data in the above table reveals that the no.of agricultural labourers in Katkari is as high as 284 amongst total 344 households under study. The percentage works out to 82. Similarly, out of 85

households in Kolam community, as much as 32 households found to be agricultural labourer, the percentage being 41. The percentage of families professioning agricultural works out to 30 in respect of Katkari/Kolam/Madia Gond.

However, in Kolam and Madia Gond more than 50% families, engaged in agriculture, as a main occupation. The percentage of families, working as on agricultural labourers works out to be so in Madia Gond, which seems to be very less as compared to Katkari and Kolam. Out of 498 families only 193 (40%) have subsidiary occupations.

Occupational classification:

Category : I) Cultivators

II) Agricultural labourers (landless)

III) Live stock, forest, fishing, hunting, plantation etc.

IV) Other categories excluding categories I, II and III (service).

In the household samples surveyed, only the persons from the first three categories were noticed.

The table given below indicates the findings of Kolam and Katkari tribes.

Table No.6.5

S.No.	Name of village	Total population	Approximate population of the PTG*	No.of household surveyed	Category of occupation I	II	III	IV	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	Katkari								
1.	Kondvi	674	161	36	2	4	30	-	36
2.	Nidavali	283	243	38	9	21	7	1	38
3.	Shitola	122	160	37	1	27	6	3	37
4.	Kolad	194	162	18	4	2	9	3	18

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*PTG : Primitive Tribe Groups

Katkari

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Kashale	346	49	38	1	5	32	-	38
6.	Malegaon	223	106	31	-	25	6	-	31
7.	Salokh	418	186	27	2	20	5	-	27
8.	Male	734	156	40	-	20	20	-	40
9.	Zidke	220	156	21	3	9	8	1	21
10.	Alwe	65	55	17	9	8	-	-	17
11.	Gundhe	185	25	10	-	5	5	-	10
12.	Kelthan	626	168	31	18	5	5	3	31
	Total Katkari			344	49	151	133	11	344
					14%	44%	39%	3%	100%
II.	Kolam								
1.	Chinchghat	288	22	4	1	1	1	1	4
2.	Madkona	331	237	10	4	5	1	-	10
3.	Bhari	856	440	13	8	5	-	-	13
4.	Talegaon	636	109	6	3	3	-	-	6
5.	Chaparda	459	373	10	6	3	-	1	10
6.	Mochi	64	64	7	4	2	-	1	7
7.	Mangurda	812	320	10	5	4	1	-	10
8.	Karanji	928	569	9	6	2	1	-	9
9.	Khemkund	711	677	9	7	2	-	-	9
10.	Adni	371	259	7	6	1	-	-	7
	Total Kolam			85	50	28	4	3	85
					59%	33%	5%	3%	100%
III.	MADIA GOND								
1.	Kiyar	247	247	12	10	1	-	1	12
2.	Juvi	92	92	9	5	4	-	-	9
3.	Karampalli	190	185	11	9	2	-	-	11
4.	Dhuttepalli	229	229	10	8	2	-	-	10
5.	Tadgaon	214	206	12	11	-	-	1	12
6.	Hemalkasa	63	59	15	12	2	-	1	15
	Total Madia Gond			69	55	11	-	3	69
					80%	16%	-	4%	100%

It shows that in the Kolam tribes (I) 59% are cultivators, (II) 33% are Agricultural labourers, (III) 5% are engaged in live stock, forest, fishing, hunting, plantation etc. and (IV) only 3% are in service.

In Katkari tribes (I) 14% are cultivators, (II) 44% are agricultural labourers, (III) 39% are engaged in live stock, forest, fishing, hunting, plantation etc. (IV) only 3% are in service.

Hence percentage of the Kolam cultivators is more than the Katkari cultivators and they also depend largely on subsidiary occupations like forest, work preparation of baskets etc. throughout the year.

Besides small holdings, the lands possessed by the Kolams and Katkaris are almost dry lands. The sources of water supply in the area surveyed are three only, namely wells, river and streams. No major, medium irrigation projects are in existence in these areas. As pointed out earlier that most of the lands belonging to the Kolams are on hill slopes. It is not possible to irrigate these lands by rivers and streams. The only possible source of irrigation is through wells. In Kolams, out of the 85 households surveyed, only 27 persons are having land, and in Katkaris, out of 344 households surveyed, only 24 persons are having land. Out of these only two cultivators is having well in his land. Thus, the percentage of irrigated lands belonging to the Kolams and Katkaris is quite negligible.

On enquiry, it has been reported that none of the cultivators have so far got financial aids for sinking of wells, as a result of which they have been deprived off

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from the facility extended by the Government for the purpose. There is a possibility of stucking up water in the lands of cultivators.

In Kolams out of 85 households surveyed only three families are other occupations than agriculture and in Katkaris, out of 344 households surveyed only 11 families are engaged in occupations other than agriculture.

Madia Gond :

It brings out the fact that in Madia family, both husband and wife and other major children try to earn something for their livelihood.

Table No.6.6

Table showing landholding of the household according to size.

S.No.	Name of the tribe	No.of beneficiaries according to				
		Upto 1 hect.	1-2 Hect.	2 to 4 Hect.	4 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Katkari (344)	-	45 (91%)	4 (9%)	-	49 (100%)
2.	Kolam (85)	-	13 (26%)	29 (58%)	8 (16%)	50 (100%)
3.	Madia Gond (69)	-	-	18 (33%)	37 (67%)	55 (100%)
	Total		58	51	45	154
	%		38%	32%	30%	100%

The analysis of data on holding, reveals that 38% beneficiaries were small Farmers (i.e.holding below 2 hectares). No beneficiary found in the marginal farmers group (i.e. holding upto one hectare). The percentage beneficiaries

holding in ranges 2 to 4 hectares and 4 and above hectares, were 32 and 30 respectively. It can be concluded that more than 60% beneficiaries were big farmers having land holding above 2 hectares.

The tribewise analysis shows that 91% Katkari families were small holders as against 28% of Kolam Scheduled Tribe families. The percentage of land holders of Kolam tribe was 58 in the size class of 2 to 4 hectares and 67% of Madia Gond in the size class of 4 and above hectares. The inference drawn is that in Madia Gond tribe all land holders possessed land above two hectares whereas the percentage of land holders above 2 hectares in Kolam tribe was 72.

Of the 498 selected beneficiaries, only 151 beneficiaries possessed land, i.e. 30% beneficiaries possessed land. The tribewise percentage of land holders of Katkari, Kolam and Madia Gond works out to 14%, 55% and 80%. It means that a majority of Katkari families are landless followed by Kolam. The reverse is the case in respect of Madia Gond.

It is seen that the developmental schemes either from the agricultural sector or tertiary sector have not attracted Madia Gond despite the fact of their being cultivating households with 2 hectare or more land.

Table No.6.7

Table showing No.of households according to income range

S.No.	Income Range	Katkari	Kolam	Madia Gond	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1000 to 2000	20	2	1	23	5%
2.	2001 to 3500	139	4	2	145	29%
3.	3501 to 4500	132	3	16	151	30%
4.	4501 to 6500	18	51	30	99	20%
5.	6501 to 10,000	16	20	10	46	9%
6.	10000 & above	19	5	10	34	7%
		344	85	69	498	100%

The distribution of households according to income accrued to the family and later arranged rangewise highlights that out of 344 families amongst Katkari primitive group as much as 139 (40%) were covered under the income range Rs.2001 to Rs.3500, followed by 132 (38%) in income range of Rs.3501 to 4500. Similarly, only 20 (5.8%) families accrued the annual income of Rs.1000 to 2000, 19 families secured the annual income more than Rs.10,000/-.

The similar exercise for Kolam community reveals that as much as 51 (60%) out of 85 families were put in the income range of Rs. 4501 to 6500, followed by 20 (24%) families in the higher income range of Rs. 6500 to 10,000/-. Very few families were caste under the income range of Rs.1000 to 4500.

A study of accrual of income to the Madia Gond family reveals that out of 69 sample families as much as 30 families (43%) are classified in the income-range of Rs.4501 to 6500 and 16 (23%) families are placed in the income range of Rs. 3501 to 4500. A single family is observed with the income of Rs.1000 to 2000. It is concluded that the families amongst

Kolam and Madia Gond primitive groups were economically better placed than Katkari tribal group.

A cumulative picture of the families of all the three groups indicates that out of 498 total sample families 151 families are categorised as having income in the range of Rs.3501 to 4500. The percentage of such families works out to 30. Besides, the no.of families having income range of Rs.2500 to 3500 are observed to be 145 (29%). It is also observed that very few families have income between Rs.6501 to 10,000 and above. It can be concluded that about 84% families are placed under poverty line.

In all important schemes, some schemes are income generating, individual beneficiary schemes while the supply of huts, utencils and clothes and manglore tiles are non-income generating individual beneficiary schemes.

The following table shows the different schemes devised for the primitive tribes of Katkari and Kolam. The information collected through the structured schedules and personal visits is presented in the table below :-

Table shows the benefit received by the household during the last 10 years.

Table No.6.8

Benefits accrued

S.No.	Name of the scheme	No.of households benefitted				
		Katkari	Kolam	Madia Gond	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Supply of Manglore tiles	10	16	10	36	21%
2.	Supply of milch animals	3	10	4	17	10%
3.	Supply of Bullocks	6	6	4	16	9%
4.	Supply of goats	20	6	6	32	19%
5.	Supply of seeds and fertilizers	23	14	-	37	21%
6.	Bank loan for Business	9	5	-	14	8%
7.	Agriculture land	-	9	-	9	5%
8.	Fish net	-	-	12	12	7%
	Total (1 to 8)	71	66	36	173	100%
	T =	(344)	(85)	(69)	(498)	

Of the total 344 households in Katkari Scheduled Tribe only 71 families have accrued the benefit out of the schemes/programmes implemented. The percentage of families benefitted thus works out to 21. Similarly of the 85 families selected amongst Kolam primitive tribes, 66 families have reaped the advantage of the various schemes implemented for them. In terms of percentage it is stated that 78% families have been benefitted.

The comparative study of the families taking the advantage of schemes meant for them brings out that the

maximum benefit has been reaped by the families belonging to Kolam primitive tribes. It is further noticed that not a single family from Katkari and Madia Gond primitive tribes has taken advantage of the scheme of distribution of agricultural land. Only the families from Kolam Scheduled tribe availed the benefit of agricultural land scheme.

As regards the Madia Gond community, it can be stated that out of 69 Madia Gond sample families, 36 (52%) families have availed the benefit of developmental schemes meant for them. The Madia Gond families have opted for the schemes such as Manglore tiles, milch animals, bullock-carts.

As much as 17 implementary officers/officials engaged in the implementation of the schemes have been interviewed for assessing the impact of the programmes. The views expressed by them about the general programmes are narrated as under :-

1) The schemes of unproductive nature for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes do not provide any sources of income and gainful employment to the members of the family.
2) The schemes under tertiary sector/schemes of training in craftman and trading need be formulated and implemented.
3) The schemes of small scale industries must weigh more consideration from the point of view of prowiding gainful employment and generating additional income to the family.
4) The special schemes for women with training in craftsmanship in particular must be contemplated with substantial financial assistance.

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Similarly the views expressed by the implementing agencies on the special problems faced by these primitive tribal groups have been presented in the separate chapter.

The analysis of schematic pattern and consequent financial provision and expenditure brings out that the schemes of unproductive nature financed through the Nucleus Budget and Special Central Assistance funds have been discontinued in the year 1990-91. There is a shift from unproductive schemes to productive schemes.

The general schemes of productive nature seem to have been formulated and implemented by the various Departments during the year 1988-89 to 1990-91. The schemes/programmes concerning the agricultural/allied sectors have found greater scope and wider acceptance from the beneficiaries of Kolam primitive tribes. Besides, a substantial provision for financial assistance under the schemes of supply of mini-kits and milch animals in the year 1990-91, was made. In addition, a scheme of financial assistance for small scale industries with 50% subsidy attracted the most of the beneficiaries during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91.

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CHAPTER-VII

Observations/findings

Inaccessible terrain

It is observed that the effective execution of the programmes for the development of primitive tribes is not achieved in the desired degree because of the inaccessibility of the area especially in Bhamragad project. This inaccessibility of the terrain/areas deprives the officials of the follow-up measures through effective contacts/rapport with the beneficiaries at least for some months in the year. With the result, the beneficiaries experience some difficulties in getting the necessaries of life and other help in time. The schemes of animal husbandry e.g.supply of goats, milch animals, pigs/poultry birds etc. suffer a lot during the rainy season.

The huge rate of mortality of the livestock in those days is attributed to the lack of proper communication system in the tribal areas.

Landless work force

There are a large number of households who do not own any piece of cultivable land. For them, agricultural labour is the main occupation followed by labour work in the forest and in the construction activities. Fishing is also an important economic activity. Some households grow water-melon and such other fruits and vegetables in the river bed. Several households also supplement their income by collecting and selling minor forest products. By and large, economic opportunities for regular income are quite few.

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Nature of schemes formulated and implemented :

The analytical review of the schematic pattern that is being implemented for the primitive tribal groups in the State reveals that there are two types of the schemes/ programmes. One is individual beneficiary or family oriented schemes while other is community schemes. The family oriented schemes are aimed at generating additional income to the family vis-vis providing a gainful employment to the members of the family. The community schemes are formulated and implemented with a view to improving the living conditions of these families. Some of the schemes/ programmes are highlighted so as to bring out the facets and bottlenecks/lacuna in their process of formulation.

Construction of huts :

One of the basic necessities of life is a shelter. In the rural areas and particularly in the tribal areas it is an acute problem. With a view to resolve the problem, a massive programme of construction of huts for the weaker section was launched. But it is observed that the Katkaris complained that the area of these hovels was too small to accommodate their families. So they were required to construct another dwelling just adjacent to the already existing one for residence. They now use these small huts as cattle sheds.

Supply of agricultural inputs/agricultural implements :

The tribals are engaged in agricultural. But that is all rain fed. Further they are mostly small land holders or marginal farmers. Naturally they cannot produce sufficient to sustain their families. With a view to enhance the

agricultural production in the uneconomic holdings of the primitive tribes, a scheme of supply of minikits (agricultural inputs) is formulated and implemented. However, these primitive tribal groups, mostly landless workers do not reap the advantage out of the scheme.

Supply of goats/poultry birds :

Under this scheme each beneficiary is provided with a unit of goat or poultry birds on the basis of 80% subsidy and 20% interest free loan.

The construction of 'Ghotul' :

Under this scheme, a house popularly known as 'Ghotul' is constructed for holding the common meeting of the Gond community in the village. The scheme that is specially implemented for the Madia Gonds is found to be very useful for them. They assemble in the 'Ghotul' for dancing and merry making. Besides, the topics of their social and economic concern are also deliberated and discussed. It is also used as a rest house for the officials on tour to the area. It is observed that the 'Ghotul' buildings are too small to house all the tribal audience at the time of annual gathering or festival of the community. At present the Ghotul are not used for the purpose of community festival.

Below poverty line families :

It is observed that the majority of the beneficiary are still below poverty line despite availing the advantage under the developmental schemes, specially implemented for them. But one must be self complacent to notice that having regard for natural circumstances in which they are placed and the traditions under which they are brought up it can

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be remarked that the slow and steady progress is being achieved by the Madia Gond families.

Plantation of fruit trees :

This scheme is implemented for Madia Gond community only. But it is not favoured very much by them for the simple reason that the waiting period for accruing the actual benefit would be quite long and at the same time it could not be forecast correctly. It is further observed that they are not willing to wait for such an indefinite, uncertain time to reap the advantage.

Kolams are economically better-off when compared with other primitive tribal groups in the State i.e.Katkaris and Madia Gonds when judged by social and economic standards. Those who possess sizable land and have availed the benefits of the schemes of bullock carts/bullock pairs were observed to be economically more sound than the rest of the people in the community. The accrual of off-farm income has helped them to improve their lot much.

To sum up, it can be emphasised that the isolated and minor tribes have their specific problems. They are in the back water of development. Most of them are artisans groups depending on the mercy of the dominant agricultural community. They are fruit and root gatherers and hunters enjoying barter economy. They are ex-shifting cultivators still to be rehabilitated. They have subsistence economy. To reach them the blessing of plan and challenge of development can not be tackled squarely unless special schemes for primitive tribes in their pockets and isolated areas are launched properly.

In view of their unique economic, educational and other specific problems community based schemes should be formulated as the basis of their genuine felt needs.

Moreover, they need immediate development aids based on a more realistic and practical approach culture-bound and the felt needs of the people.

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CHAPTER-VIII

Conclusions/Suggestions

It is the inaccessibility of the area that chiefly distinguishes the tribal area from the rest of the tribal parts in the State. It is generally observed that the inaccessibility of the area is accounted for the backwardness of the people and the consequent ineffective implementation of the developmental activities meant for the primitive targetted groups. It is, therefore, apt to suggest that the constructions of roads/bridges and the network of communication system must receive priority amongst all the programmes. Easy and effective communication will certainly pave the way for their progress and accelerate their contacts with outside world.

It has already been observed that the habitations of the Kolams and the Katkaris are generally away from the principal or main village (Gaothan) and they are not linked by the village roads. It is, therefore, necessary to undertake the construction of roads for linking the habitation of the primitive tribes with the main village. This will help to establish effective rapport with these tribal groups.

Appointment of Technical assistants :

The beneficiaries find it difficult to secure proper technical and other help from the Project Officer's office. The services of the technical staff are rarely made available for dearth thereof. The Project Officer is required to be manned with the technical staff which can extend technical guidance as and when required.

The Community Development Schemes :

It is suggested that some of the community benefit schemes such as a scheme of land development, plot demonstration, handicraft training should be introduced for the primitive Kolams/Katkaris. A majority of Kolam families possess sizeable land but that is of inferior quality. The scheme of plot demonstration for land development will provide impetus for the increased agricultural production. The extension of training facilities in handicrafts to these families will also open avenues of self-employment and help them generate additional off-farm income.

Supply of milch animals to Katkari :

The habitations of Katkaris near the Major/Medium irrigation projects need to be supplied with the milch animals i.e. buffaloes with the adequate training in cattle rearing and dairying. This scheme will certainly augment the additional income to these families.

With a view to rehabilitate the Katkaris families and assist them to take up the agriculture as an avocation it is quite necessary to organise their collective or joint farming societies. A scheme of colonisation with joint farming society is currently implemented by the Social Welfare Department in Thane District. The example is quite emulating and the Tribal Development Department may encourage the Katkari families to improve their lot through joint efforts and co-operation.

Operation Apta Leaves :

People of Gujarat smoke bidis made out of Apta leaves and do not favour bidis made of either Tendu or any

other leaves. A bulk of Apta leaves come from Konkan region. The collection of Apta leaves is carried out by the traders through the Katkaris. A trader initially advances a petty amount to Katkari for this work. But they are supplied with the necessaries. However, no fixed wages are decided. Thus they are robbed of rightful wages.

It is, therefore, necessary to handle the operation of Apta leaves through the Maharashtra State Tribal Development Corporation, Maharashtra State, so that the Katkaris will receive optimum wages for the collection of minor forest produce. The assured wages or minimum wages will enable them to enjoy settled life and disuade them from migration even during lean season of the year.

It can also be proposed that the Tribal Development Corporation may set up the Bidi Manufacturing Units for providing gainful employment to these primitive tribal groups.

Need for Technical Training for self-employment : (Skill Development)

The industrial development in the tribal area invokes a more demand for Technical hands especially fitter/electricians/welder/carpenters and motor mechanics. It is, therefore, proposed to set-up a training schools for such trades with the minimum educational qualification, to say VII/VIIIth standards. The minimum competency courses will enable the needy tribal students to earn his bread in the locality he resides. This will help to curb down the tendency of migration in search of job to the industrial towns. It can also be proposed that the training wing may be attached to Ashram Schools in the vicinity.

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Development of local manufacturing industries :

With a view to provide a gainful employment to the able-bodied tribals, it is proposed to set-up manufacturing units based on agro-forestry produce and its abundance in the particular area. To say a brick manufacturing in Pen project area where the industrial development is taking place at a rather faster rate.

Supply of educational aids/(materials) to Katkaris :

It is noticed that the apathy of Katkari families towards education is attributable to the non-availability of educational material to the Katkari students because of the abject poverty. It is, therefore, proposed that the supply of educational aids. For e.g. Text books, exercise books, uniforms to the Katkari students may be undertaken so as to rouse enthusiasm amongst tribals for education.

Suggestions :

Developing scientific technology and training scientific personnel scientific technology is production force. This is absolutely true. 'Without ability and intelligence there would be no prosperity'. Without a certain number of qualified personnel to go in for organisation work to create and develop new things, the income generation cannot be proceded better and faster.

Developing rural township and town-run industries for the purpose of promoting commercial production :

The idea of developing rural township and town run industries is not the only way towards common prosperity for the people and to get rid of impoverishment,

it is also an effective solution to the surplus off-farm labour in the cause of development.

It is fairly easy to understand the principle of without agriculture there would be no stable economy, and without industry, there would be no prosperity. If close attention has been paid unitarily to agricultural production without making any effort to small scale industry or commercial production, it has been then impossible to put an end to poverty in the areas.

Invigorating tertiary sector industries for more prosperious economy :

The tertiary industry is a labour intensity type involving less investment but with high effectiveness. Therefore, to develop tertiary sector industries is beneficial to the flexibility of economy but to the solution of surplus labour employment as well.

Poultry farming :

This sector shows considerable promise as a means of providing gainful employment in the rural areas. The demand for eggs and table birds is far in excess of the present production. There can be no doubt that whatever eggs can be produced in the region will be instantly b ought up. Generally speaking most agricultural families keep some poultry mainly to meet their own needs and occassionally to sell eggs and birds in local markets. The young educated unemployed may be encouraged to set up poultry units. Marketing does not appear to be a great problem at least for farmers who do not live in very remote areas and has become a major organised commercial activities in the region.

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Special Projects for the Katkaris :

(1) Collection of Medicinal herbs

As much as 75 medicinal herbs are abundantly available in the Konkan forest area where the Katkaris predominantly reside while contemplating a programme for alround development of the primitive tribe, it is felt necessary that the activity of collection of these medicinal plants through the Tribal Development Corporation and its supply to the various pharmacies could provide a substantial employment and the adequate wages to improve their lot.

There are about 15 private Ayurvedic pharmacies and the Government Ayurvedic pharmacy at Nanded. The annual requirement of the medicinal herbs of these Ayurvedic pharmacies will be estimated to the tune of 1800 quintals. The annual requirement of medicinal herbs by the Government Ayurvedic pharmacy, Nanded was to the tune of 76 quintals during 1975-76. This might have been reached to 200 quintals.

The Katkari's are engaged in herbs. But the middleman and the traders do pay them low wages.

It is, therefore necessary to eliminate these middlemen. The collection of medicinal herbs through the aegies of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation (Ltd.) Nashik would certainly guarantee the fair wages to the Katkaris; while guarding them against the exploitation by the traders.

SUGGESTIONS

(Critical area of emphasis for the concerned ITDP Projects)

The following thrust areas need to be treated as critical areas for an alround development of the tribals in the I.T.D.P.Projects :-

(1) In addition to the minimum needs of the tribals i.e. water supply for each pada, proper health, employment and nutrition programme, it is felt that maximum change can be brought about in case the economic development of the Adivasis is ensured.

The biggest asset with the tribal is still his land which continues to be under-utilised and not scientifically cultivated. Even today the majority of adiwasis continue to use traditional seeds and the consumption of fertilizer is also low, if not totally absent. Agricultural credit is [illegible] rarely available to the tribals and even this is usually delayed.

The following action is proposed :-

(a) The Project Officer must identify villages where the use of traditional seeds or the consumption of fertilizers continue to be low. A massive programme of mini-kit and agricultural extension tours of farmers to more progressive village must be taken up for the specific villages. Such programmes be taken up under Nucleus Budget, Special Central Assistance if necessary.

(b) Similarly, it is necessary to identify the tribal lands which are lying fallow or covered by low yielding

millets, etc. and take up an intensive programme of horti-culture under E.G.S. Training of farmers and some in centre to the staff of agriculture department may be proposed under Nucleus Budget.

(c) Besides, the Project Officer is required to identify the villages where the quantum of agriculture credit availed by the tribals is low. The steps be taken to ensure timely sanction and disbursement of agriculture credit for all such villages.

(d) The provision of irrigation facilities to the tribals must receive top priority. The schemes for 100% assistance for lift irrigation schemes for the tribals has been in existence for quite some time but has not made much headway due to various reasons. Rapid sanction and implementation of these schemes is required to be ensured.

(e) The television provides an important means of exposure of the tribals to the outside world and also improve his acceptance of the development programmes. It is also observed that the consumption of alcohol goes down in the villages which have a community T.V.set. The community T.V.sets are provided to the tribal villages free of cost but still the coverage of tribal villages is very low. It is moreover observed that the rate at which new tribal villages are covered is extremely low. It is, therefore proposed that the Government may take up a massive programme to cover all tribal villages with a community in a specified time frame.

Construction of Net-work :

The construction of network required to correct the isolated pockets in tribal areas must be the priority for the Project Officers in the respective Project Areas.

Health Care :

Proper health centre for tribals has to be priority area for the Project Officers concerned, despite a Public Health Centre being available for every 20,000 population in tribal area and a vast network of health sub-centres, the health care does not reach the tribals since many of the posts of medical officers are vecant or filled by only B.A.M.S.doctors. It is, therefore, proposed that the Project Officer must ensure adequate medical staff in the P.H.C. are posted in his Project Areas.

Similarly, construction of health sub-centres in tribal areas must be speeded up. The tribal villages are mostly remote and lack adequate buildings as result of which many of the sanctioned staff does not stay in the Head quarters and thus deprive the tribals of the basic health centre often resulting in starvation death or deaths due to minor ailments not attended in time.

The Project Officer should ensure that adequate E.G.S. works are started in the off-season. He may also give adequate publicity to the schemes in the tribal areas through the publicity team attached to his office. It is proposed that the Project Officer should work as Employment Registration Officer for the E.G.S. labourers.

The Project Officer may ensure proper and adequate supply of foodgrains through the public distribution system. He must also ensure that the grains are available at proper rates.

The Project Officer must tour his project area and ensure that the benefits flow as planned prepared by the various district officials.

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The Report of the Working Group on the development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes during Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 (Nov.1989) published by the Government of India, Ministry of Welfare, New Delhi contained some of the following important recommendations for the development and welfare of the Primitive Tribes :-

(1) The maternity and child health facilities are extremely important and the family planning measures are not relevant for these tribal groups;

(2) The areas being inaccessible and difficult terrain, the area specific as well as tribe specific multi-sectoral project should be taken up for their development during the current plan period;

(3) Such projects should be funded 100% by the Central Government under 1 proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. The details of funds required are to be worked out on the basis of the project reports submitted by the State Government :-

The priority or thrust areas in the project report should be -

1) Primary Education and Adult literacy;
2) Health Services;
3) Schemes for economic development of families;
4) Provision for the minimum needs already identified under the M.N.P. to the extent which cannot be provided under the States Tribal Sub Plan or other Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(4) The provision of social services or infrastructure should not be delayed or avoided merely because the per

capita cost is high on account of low population density or difficult terrain.

(5) The Ministry of Welfare may evolve guidelines on the extent of subsidy to be allowed to primitive tribal groups in family-oriented income generating schemes. In case credit is not available directly from banks or Co-operatives, the credit component may be provided by the Project Administration by obtaining a block loan from a financial institution.

(6) The non-governmental organisation (NGO's) should be encouraged to take up developmental projects for specific tribes or for specific primitive tribe areas. The funding for the project should also include the administrative cost of the non-Governmental organisation. In regard to elimination of exploitative practices, the NGO's should be actively involved and the statutory authority concerned should take cognisance of such complaints by the non-governmental organisations.

All these recommendations bear ample relevance for the development and welfare of the primitive tribes identified in the State.

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Annexture 1.1

Statement showing the schematic distribution of the beneficiaries of Katkari Tribes in Thane and Raigad Districts.

Katkari Tribes

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Names of schemes implemented							
		No. of beneficiaries contacted	Supply of mangalore tiles	Supply of milch animals	Supply of bullocks	Supply of goats	Supply of seeds & fertilizers	Bank loan for Business	Total beneficiaries
1.	Nidhavali	38	-	1	-	-	10	3	14
2.	Shitola	37	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
3.	Kolad	18	2	-	1	-	1	2	6
4.	Kashale	38	2	-	-	-	2	-	4
5.	Malegaon	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Salokh	27	-	-	-	2	-	2	4
7.	Male	40	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
8.	Kondavi	36	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
9.	Zidke	21	-	-	1	2	2	-	5
10.	Alve	17	-	-	2	-	2	-	4
11.	Mundhe	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Kelthan	31	6	2	2	6	5	2	23
		344	10	3	6	20	23	9	71

Annexture 1.2

Statement showing the schematic distribution of beneficiaries of Kolam Tribes in Yavatmal district.

Kolam Tribe

Sr. No.	Name of the village	No. of beneficiaries contacted	Name of the schemes implemented							
			Supply of Mangalore tiles	Supply of milch animals	Supply of bullocks	Supply of goats	Supply of seeds & fertilizers	Bank loan for business	Agriculture land	Total
1.	Madkona	10	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
2.	Chinchghat	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	4
3.	Bhari	13	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	7
4.	Talegaon	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4
5.	Chapardi	10	2	2	1	2	2	-	-	9
6.	Mochi	7	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	7
7.	Mangurda	10	2	-	1	2	2	-	2	9
8.	Karanji	9	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	7
9.	Khemkund	9	3	-	1	-	2	-	2	8
10.	Adni	7	3	1	1	-	-	-	2	7
		85	16	10	6	6	14	5	9	66

Annexture 1.3

Statement showing schematic distribution of beneficiaries of Madia Gond Primitive Tribes in Bhamragad taluka,Gadchiroli district.

Madia Gond Tribe

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Names of schemes implemented							
		No.of beneficiaries contacted	Supply of Mangalore Tiles	Supply of milch animals	Supply of bullocks	Supply of goats	Supply of seeds fertilizers	Fish Net	Total beneficiaries
1.	Kiyar	12	3	-	1	1	-	-	5
2.	Juvi	9	2	1	-	2	-	3	8
3.	Karampalli	11	2	-	-	-	-	2	4
4.	Dhudepalli	10	1	2	2	-	-	3	8
5.	Tadgaon	12	-	1	-	2	-	2	5
6.	Hemalkasa	15	2	-	1	1	-	2	6
		69	10	4	4	6	-	12	36

NUCLEUS BUDGET - Provision & Expenditure in Tribal Sub Plan & Outside Tribal Sub Plan Area during 1988-89.

Integrated Tribal Development Project, Pen, Dist. Raigad.

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Tribal Sub Plan As on 31.3.89 Provi-sion.	Tribal Sub Plan As on 31.3.89 Expen-diture.	Tribal Sub Plan Beneficiary Target	Tribal Sub Plan Beneficiary Achieve-ment.	Outside Tribal Sub Plan As on 31.3.89 Provi-sion.	Outside Tribal Sub Plan As on 31.3.89 Expen-diture.	Outside Tribal Sub Plan Beneficiary Target	Outside Tribal Sub Plan Beneficiary Achieve-ment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Training to Adiwasis in various trades (e.g. Motor Driving, Gas Cutter/ Welder, Tailoring etc.)	37,025	30,025	47	47	56,066	56,066	46	46
2.	Financial assistance to Adivasi for self employ--ment through national banks. (80% subsidy amount).	--	--	--	--	60,400	60,400	52	52
3.	Financial assistance for material supply to Kat--kari & Thakar communi--ties for collection of honey.	--	--	--	--	27,030	27,030	51	51
4.	Community Weddings	1,600	1,600	16	16	6,200	6,200	62	62
5.	Electrification of Tribal huts.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	[illegible] assistance for [illegible]	--	--	--	--	22,900	22,900	119	119

	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
7. Financial assistance through National Bank for manufact--uring of bricks.	--	--	--	--	4,000	4,000	1	1
8. Personality development of Ashram School boys.	--	--	--	--	7,494	7,494	3	3
9. Cultural Centres.	--	--	--	--	24,460	24,460	3	3
10. Supply of sewing machines to women beneficiaries.	--	--	--	--	1,950	1,950	1	1
11. Benzo Set	--	--	--	--	49,021	49,021	7	7
12. Supply of tiles & renova--tion of huts of tribals.	--	--	--	--	2,44,050	2,44,050	460	460
13. Tribal Seminar	6,000	6,000	2	2	13,000	13,000	3	3
14. Supply of uniform to Angan--wadi girls/boys.	98,466	98,466	2,250	2,250	2,03,987	2,03,987	4,500	4,500
15. Supply of Loud Speaker	--	--	--	--	85,560	85,560	12	12
16. Supply of books to Ashram Schools students.	--	--	--	--	5,000	5,000	8	8
17. Assistance to poor, affect--ed, newly married couples - supply of utensils.	--	--	--	--	1,42,665	1,42,665	235	235
18. Supply of indegenous poultry birds (Patupada, Tal. Sudhagad).	--	--	--	--	9,200	9,200	46	46
19. Supply of petromax	--	--	--	--	6,600	6,600	20	20
20. Supply of bicycles to tribal students.	--	--	--	--	1,700	1,700	2	2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
21.	Child Development Project, Khalapur/Pen, Supply of medicines to Aganwadi students.	--	--	--	--	2,000	2,000	2	2
22.	Supply of T.V. set to Pada.	4,100	4,100	1	1	--	--	--	--
23.	Exhibition of Handicraft-Travelling Expenses.	----	--	--	--	1,550	1,550	2	2
24.	Supply of spects - Eye Seminar.	9,020	9,020	452	452	7,590	7,590	279	279
25.	50% subsidy for supply of nylon nets to Nengi Co-op. Fishermen Society.	- --	--	--	--	1,800	1,800	1	1
26.	Supply of implements Supply of Blankets to tribals engaged in E.G.S./N.R.E.P. work.	--	--	--	--	20,730	20,730	60	60
	Total ..	1,56,211	1,56,211	--	--	1,04,013	1,04,013	--	--

STATEMENT SHOWING PROVISIONS MADE & ACTUAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER THE NUCLEUS BUDGET SCHEME FOR THE YEAR 1989-90.

Name of the Project : Integrated Tribal Development Project, Pen, Dist. Raigad.

Rs. in lakhs.

Sr. No.	Group and Name of Scheme.	Sanctioned provision (in lakhs)	Total expenditure.	Target	Achieve--ment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Group 1				
1.	Training -				
	1. Training course of Wiremen, Fitter, Plumber for tribal youths.	0.063	0.063	40	40
	2. Training course of essence sticks manufacturing to the tribal women.	1.237	1.237	225	225
	Total-Group 1 :	1.30	1.30	265	265
	Group 2				
2.	Provision of Self Employment -				
	1. Provision of financial assist--ance to groccery shop, vegetable shop, essence sticks, manufactur--ing etc. to the tribal women. (50 % grant + 50% loan from banks).	0.35	0.35	77	77
	2. Supply of hand-tools etc. to the tribal youths.	1.37	1.37	301	301
	Total-Group 2 :	1.72	1.72	378	378

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
3.	Group 4				
	Ashram School -				
	Management and Administration of Govt. Ashram School at Sanegaon, Tal. Roha, Dist. Raigad.	3.50	3.50	1	1
	Total- Group 4	3.50	3.50	1	1
4.	Group 6 -				
	* Other Schemes.				
	1. Supply of utencils in community weddings of Tribals.	0.38	0.38	60	60
	2. Incentive gifts	0.10	0.061	51	51
	Total Group 6	48	0.441	111	111
	GRAND TOTAL (Group 1 + 2 + 4 + 6)	7.00	6.961	755	755

STATEMENT SHOWING SANCTION OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES IN TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA DURING THE YEAR 1990-91 (PEN-PROJECT, DIST. RAIGAD)

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Rs. in lakhs.

Sr. No.	Head/Sub Head	Sanction outlay.	Actual expenditure.	Target	Achievement.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Crop Husbandry				
	1. Financial assistance to tribal benefi--ciaries who are below poverty line.	2.00	2.00	600 Beneficia--ries.	600 Beneficiari--es.
2.	Animal Husbandry				
	1. Supply of feed to the milch animal of Adivasis.	0.50	0.48	50 Milch animals	46 Milch animals.
3.	Fisheries				
	1, Fish farming in impounded water	0.12	0.12	200	200
	2. Training to Fishermen	0.01	0.01	4 Beneficiaries	4 Benefici--aries.
	3. Assistance for purchase of fishery requisites.	2.50	2.50	1000 Net	1086 Net
4.	General Education -				
	1. Stipend to the tribal students	0.41	0.41	150 students	157 students

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
5.	Welfare of Backward Classes -				
	Ashram School complex -				
	1. Nutrition	2.87	2.87	600	600
	2. Equipments	0.28	0.45		
	3. Grant in aid to the voluntary agencies.	3.19	3.19	-	-
		11.88	12.03		

STATEMENT SHOWING SCHEMEWISE PROVISION & EXPENDITURE, TARGET & ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1988-89 TO 1991-92 UNDER NUCLEUS BUDGET & SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE -

** *** **

Rs. in '000'.

Year	Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Provi-sion.	Expendi-ture.	Target	Achie-vement.	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1988-89	1	Special Central Assistance -					
	1.	Supply of Manglore tiles to the houses of Kolam primitive tribe.	2.57	2.57	2.95	2.95	-
		General					
	1.	Supply of 50% subsidy to tiny industries of the tribals.	1.35	1.35	112	112	It includes beneficiaries of Kolam pri-mitive tribes.
	2.	Supply of P.V.C.Pipes to the tribals.	1.79	1.79	63	68	-
1989-90		Special Central Assistance					
	1.	Community Wedding of Kolam community.	0.12	0.12	10	10	
		General					
	1.	Supply of 50% subsidy to tiny industries of the tribals.	5.00	5.00	200	200	If includes Kolam primiti-ve tribes.
	2.	Supply of P.V.C.pipes to the tribals.	1.13	1.13	68	68	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1990-91		Special Central Assistance -					
	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		General					
	1.	Borewells on 50% subsidy	-	-	-	-	This scheme was not implemented.
	2.	50% subsidy for the tribals tiny industries.	1.47	1.47	149	149	
1991-92		Special Central Assistance -					
	1.	Arrangement of community Wedding mela for Kolam primitive tribe & supply of domestic utensils.	0.25	0.25	10	10	-
		General					
	1.	50% subsidy for the tribals tiny industries.	1.04	1.04	65	65	
	2.	Supply of P.V.C. pipes on 50% subsidy.	1.31	1.31	66	66	

Source : Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Pandharkawada, District Yeotmal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE UNDER NUCLEUS BUDGET SCHEME FOR THE YEAR 1988-89 , 1989-90, 1990-91,

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Name of Tribe : Madia Gond.

(Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		Beneficiaries		
		Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.	88-89	89-90	90-91
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Supply of tiles.	2.25	2.24	-	-	-	-	243	-	-
2.	Supply of tiles to Ghotul.	0.50	0.49	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
3.	Supply of uniforms to Lok-biradari.	0.50	0.49	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-
4.	Supply of uniform to Anganwadi.	0.75	0.74	-	-	-	-	1500	-	-
5.	Supply of tiles to poultry houses.	0.12	0.10	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
6.	Medicines for dispensaries.	0.16	0.15	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
7.	Appointment of organisers	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
8.	Training of typing & stenography	0.22	0.22	0.16	0.16	-	-	4	36	-
9.	Community Wedding.	0.21	0.18	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
10.	Training of Agriculture	0.05	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	131	-
11.	Pre-recruitment training of military/police.	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.16	0.12	0.09	73	15	12

.../-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
12.	Organising of training camp.	-	0.02	0.05	0.05	-	-	50	73	-
13.	Training of Radio/Watch repairing	-	-	0.33	0.33	-	-	-	10	-
14.	Training of tailoring to the tribal women.	-	-	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.17	-	29	16
15.	Supply of sewing machines.	-	-	0.20	0.19	-	-	-	27	-
16.	Financial assistance for self employment	-	-	0.50	0.50	1.50	1.50	-	22	115
17.	Supply of hand pumps to post basic schools.	-	-	0.20	0.20	-	-	-	1	-
18.	Supply of PVC pipes to the farmers.	-	-	0.20	0.14	-	-	-	15	-
19.	Supply of poultry shades on 80% subsidy.	-	-	0.11	0.15	-	-	-	20	-
20.	Supply of agriculture implements.	-	-	0.20	0.19	-	-	-	90	-
21.	'Lokbiradari' training at Hemalkasa	-	-	0.05	0.03	-	-	-	30	-
22.	Supply of bicycle for milk transport.	-	-	0.08	0.12	-	-	-	30	-
23.	Training of Oil engine repairing.	-	-	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.10	-	5	15
24.	Training of motor driving.	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.15	-	-	6
25.	Use of Tractor	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.05	-	-	-
26.	Training of hand pump repairing.	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	10
27.	Training of bicycle repairing.	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	10.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROVISION & EXPENDITURE UNDER SPECIAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME FOR THE PRIMITIVE TRIBES.

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Name of the tribe - Madia Gond.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	1988-89 Provision.	1988-89 Expenditure.	1989-90 Provision.	1989-90 Expenditure.	1990-91 Provision.	1990-91 Expenditure.	Beneficiaries 88-89	Beneficiaries 89-90	Beneficiaries 90-91
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Supply of pump set (electrical)	0.60	0.60	0.20	0.20	-	-	6	2	-
2.	Supply of oil pump	0.60	0.60	0.20	0.20	-	-	6	2	-
3.	Supply of mini kits	1.25	0.75	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.50	199	250	250
4.	Distribution of bullocks/bullock carts.	3.00	2.99	3.50	3.47	3.50	3.48	96	106	109
5.	Supply of rearing bulls	0.50	0.49	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
6.	Training for Adiwasi	6.11	4.22	-	-	-	-	212	-	-
7.	Integrated Development Scheme on animal husbandry.	0.50	0.22	2.98	2.14	2.24	2.18	1	60	50
8.	Fish farming in impounded water	-	-	0.07	0.07	0.20	0.20	-	150 kg.	50
9.	Training to youts of fisheries	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	42	50
10.	Assistance for purchase of fishery requisites.	-	-	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	-	346	50
11.	Residential/Non residential construction of building.	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-