

BHILS OF THE DANGS

(A Techno-Economic Study and a Development Plan)

BY:
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and
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Edited by :
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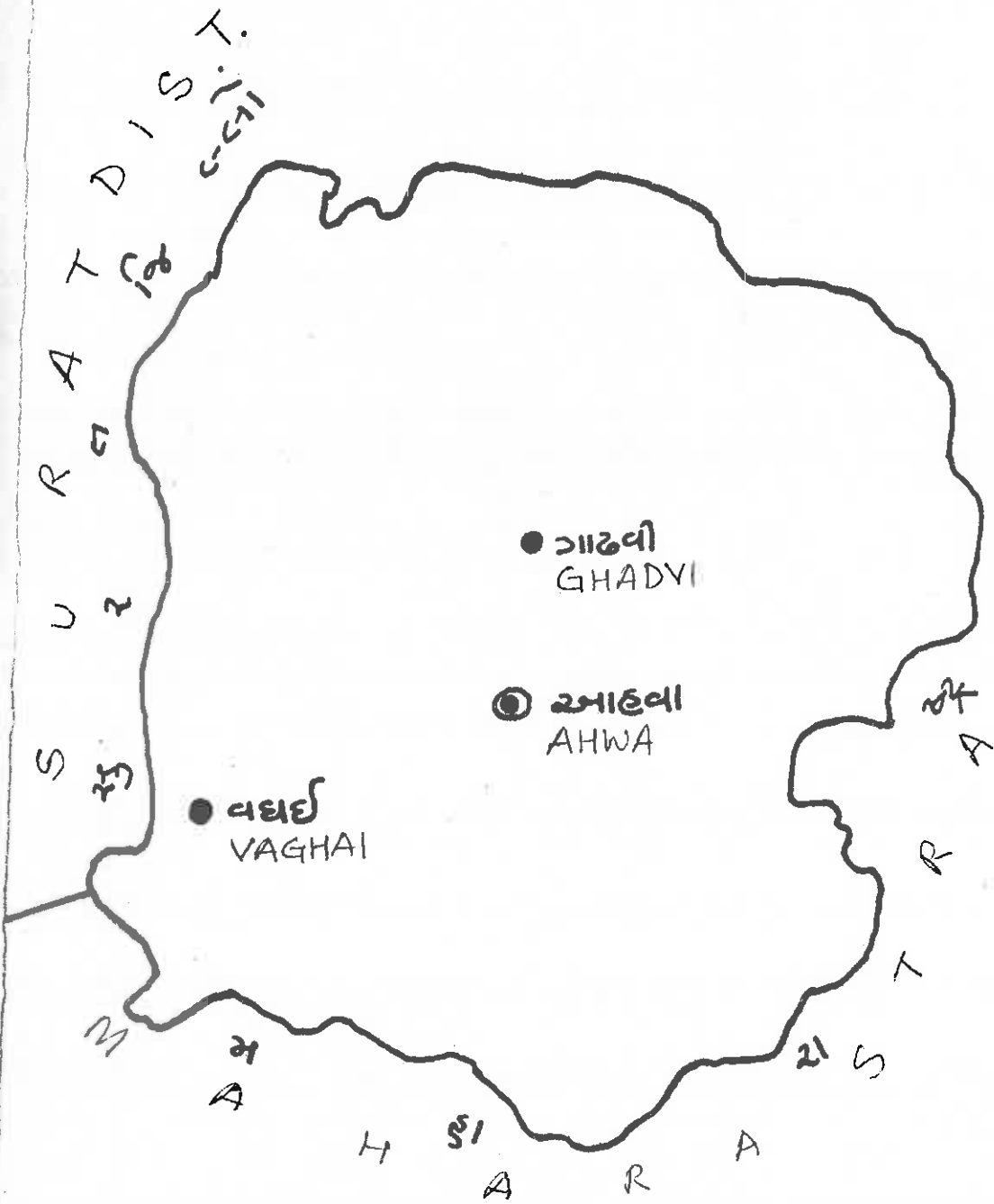
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સિંગ લાલુકો અને જિલ્લો
DISTRICT DANG



CHAPTER - IX

I N T R O D U C T I O N

PRIMITIVE GROUPS

Gujarat ranks fifth among the States of India in respect of the size of Tribal population. Out of the 28 tribal groups in the State, 5 tribes namely Kathodis, Kolghas, Kotwalias, Siddis and Padhars have been identified as primitive groups. These groups constitute the weakest section of the tribal population in the State and hence need special attention for their development. The Ministry of Home Affairs (Tribal Development),

Government of India had asked all the Tribal Research Institutes in the country to identify the primitive tribal groups in their respective State and to undertake a detailed study of each of them for chalking out special programmes for their development. The Government of Gujarat has also been ~~deep~~ deeply concerned with raising the standard of living of these primitive tribal groups as others. The report of the Working Group on Tribal Development has made the following recommendations in respect of the development programmes of these groups:

- (i) High priority should be given to the programmes of primitive groups in the current plan.
- (ii) Voluntary organisations should be associated in increasing measure in these programmes, and
- (iii) Adequate flexibility should be built into these programmes by adopting society modes where work has not already been done. 1

1 - Ministry of Home Affairs Govt. of India, Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development, New Delhi during July, Medium Term Plan 1973-83, p.10.

Z: 2 :

Our Institute prepared the monograph on Kathodis, Kolghas and Siddis. The monograph on Kotwalias was prepared by the Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation. The monograph on Padhars had been prepared about a year back and submitted to the State Government. Most of the development programmes chalked out in that monograph for the betterment of the Padhars as well as area development of Nal Sarovar area had been accepted by the Government. Suggested programmes for other groups were also well utilized by the Government.

Besides these five groups, various other tribes (especially one of their geographic/social sections) are very badly ~~off~~ economically educationally and in other ~~good~~ ^{social} spheres but they have not been included in the Primitive Tribes but two such groups are the Hillo warlis and Dangi Bhils. We had a feeling that at least a case for their being considered in the Primitive Prime Tribes must be examine ~~explained~~. Happily the Tribal Development Commissioner, Gujarat also asked us to prepare a monographic study on the Bhils of Dangs. As no systematic and authentic account of Dangi Bhils has yet been prepared by social scientists, our task became a challenging one. An intensive field work was needed to get a first hand knowledge about the community. All the available literature, mainly from the Census Reports, Gazetteers and books etc. was collected by us. Then we collected all the relevant ~~advance~~ data ~~from~~ from the field.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In view of the poverty of the existing situation of this tribe, we wanted to have an intelligent collection of data which could be meaningful in relation to the pragmatic interests of a development agency. The chief aim of this study was to know in detail and in depth about the economic conditions and standard of living of this primitive tribe. We also wanted to find out the reasons of their degrading condition. The idea was that on the basis of collection of data on these aspects several workable measures might be suggested to bring economic betterment to these people. It was also felt that on the basis of correct assessment of the socio-economic situation, protective measures for the programmes of development of the areas, in which the participation of the group also be sought so that they can be brought on par with other tribal groups (especially Kanbis and Varlis) who have gone ahead in reaping the fruits of the development efforts of the Government.

Methodology:

For the present study 8 villages from different directions of the Dangs district were selected, lists of Bhil households from each selected village were obtained from the village Panchayat Office. For collecting data a structured and pretested questionnaire was used. It was a census type survey using the recall methods to get the necessary information. The information was collected on a

economic aspects, Income, Expenditure, indebtedness, education, etc. Relevant data was generally from the head of the household and whenever it was not found possible, the information was gathered from another adult member of the household. From each villages, 25 households of Bhils were selected randomly. Thus a total 195 households were selected for study. The villagewise No. of selected households is given in Table 1.5

TABLE 1.5

Number of selected Households in the Selected Villages:

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of the village</u>	<u>No.of Households</u>
1	Gal Kund	25
2	Bhenskatri	25
3	Sajupada	25
4	Jakhana	25
5	Malegaon	23
6	Borkhal	24
7	Kudkas	25
8	Subir	23
Total:		195

Apart from this certain information was collected ~~the~~ ^{through} participation observation. Household survey was supervised by the author of the Report thus ensuring the reliability of the information. The tabulation and analysis of the data thereafter were also done by the authors of the report.

For preparing the plan for development of the Dangi Bhils we approached the Bhils and the concerned officials at Village, Taluka and District levels and discussed with them development programmes they would want for this group. The

final Development Plan for Dangri Bhils has been suggested in the last chapter of the Report.

CHAPTE R. IIARE A PROFILE.GENERAL

The origin of the name of the Dangas is obscure. In common parlance, the word 'Dang' means a hilly village as opposed to desh, the plain area. There is another connotation of the word 'Dang' which means bamboo - a place of bamboos. The name is also associated with mythology. It is related to the Dandakarayana of the Ramayana. It is said that during the exile, Rama passed through this area enroute to Nasik which is not very far. This version gets some confirmation from the fact that the Dangis understand the story of the Ramayana very well and their folk songs are replete with the incidents of that epic. Further, the several places are associated with Rama and Sita in one way or the other. The Adivasi males and females also have Rama, Sita and Laxman as their names. In these circumstances, it is difficult to indicate the exact derivation of the name Dangas. But the odds are that the hilly terrain and the luxuriant bamboo of forest growth all over might have given the territory the name of Dangas.¹

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY:

We have very little historical data about the administrative history of the Dangas. Whatever authentic information is able to gather is from the early period of eighteenth century. When the Gaekwad made Songadh as his capital in 1721 in the north of the Dangas territory, the Gaekwad came to establish some fluid political and administrative jurisdiction

1 Gazetteer of India, Gujarat State, DANGS DISTRICT, Govt. of Gujarat, Dr.G.D.Patel, Ahmedabad, 1971, p.1.

over the Dangs chiefs and Naiks by advancing loans to them or by collection of certain shares from the revenues of the villages adjacent to the Gaikwad territory round about Songadh. The Bhil chiefs maintained themselves by raids and exacting blackmail from the rulers of the adjacent territories. In such incursions and depredations their intention was not to conquer any territory which they could have easily done in those days of anarchy and misrule following the disintegration of the Mughal rule and the defeat of the Peshwas. They were, however, content to stay in their forest fastness.²

The area comprising the Dangs District was formerly covered by small principalities presided over by 4 Rajas and 10 Naiks. The Dangs Chieftains or Bhil Rajas and Naiks claimed a strain of Rajput blood. These Chiefs were independent. Among these Rajas and Naiks, the Bhil Raja of Gadhvi was considered the senior-most. He exercised jurisdiction over about 80 villages. Under the feudal system in existence at that time, the real authority was delegated to Chiefs who were inferior in status and known as Naiks. After the acquisition of Khandesh in 1818, the British came into contact with the Dangi Raja.³

It may be observed that till 1842, British Government did not interfere in the administration of the districts and Bhil Rajas and Naiks reigned supreme in Dangs. After the lease of forests in

2 Gazetteer of India, Gujarat State, Dangs District, Government of Gujarat, Dr.G.D.Patel, 1971, p.3.

3 • ibid p.1

: 3 :

1842, the Dangs district was placed under the administrative jurisdiction of the Collector and Political Agent, Khandesh. Under the garb of forest leases and by the acquiescence of the chiefs, the British Government obtained administrative jurisdiction over the Dangs.

The Bhil Rajas of the Dangs conceded to the British the right of exploitation of forests but retained certain judicial powers. In 1862 these forest leases were renewed during British Government exclusive right in perpetuity at a fixed rent. The Gaikwad claimed certain rights in the co-shared villages. On the recommendation of the Commissions, the Government of India decided that the Gaikwad had neither forest rights nor territorial possession in the Dangs territory. The decision of Government of India finally settled the question that Gaikwad had no administrative authority over the Dangs. The direct control of the Forest Department over the Dangs continued till 1902. As a matter of convenience the administration of the Dangs was transferred from the Collector and Political Agent, Khandesh to the Collector and Political Agent, Surat, dated the 8th December 1902. As there was wanton destruction of the forest wealth by the Dangis, the Bombay Government appointed in 1902 the Divisional Forest Officer as ex_officio Assistant Political Agent in the Dangs with powers of a First Class Magistrate. On account of backwardness in education of the

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Dangs chiefs, the jurisdiction powers had for many years been exercised on their behalf by the Political Agents. The chiefs retained certain revenue rights over their territories and certain customary rights of settling tribal disputes.

In 1925, a proposal was made for re-transfer of the headquarters of the Divisional Forest Officer from Surat to Masik but it was negatived by the Government of Bombay with effect from November 1933, the charge of Dangs was transferred from the Political Agent, Dangs to the newly created Gujarat State Agency whose headquarter was in Bulsar in the former Surat district. In November 1943, the Divisional Forest Officer was relieved of his responsibilities on the administrative side to allow him to continue his attention to the increasingly complicated problems of the forest work. Thus ended the direct control of the Forest Department over the general administration of the Dangs District.

From the history of the Dangs it will appear that the Dangs were never conquered or annexed by the British nor were they ceded to British and that they continued to be a foreign territory subject to the rights of the Government as a lessee. The administration of Dangs State was run under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act. This position continued till their merger in the Indian territory as a part of the Bombay State when Government of India took a decision to merge Dangs in the Indian territory and to form a part of the Bombay Province, the Chiefs

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General at Ahwa ~~and~~ had protested against the decision of merger. Subsequently under Government resolution, Revenue Department the names of the villages to be included in the District were notified and posts of a separate Collector and other administrative staff were sanctioned. Accordingly the whole of the Dangs district was ordered to consist of one taluka only, name the Dangs taluka with headquarters at Ahwa. Three villages, namely Harpada, Thrapada and Khokharvihir originally formed part of the Baroda State and after merger were included in the Surat District. On formation of the Dangs district, these villages were included in the Dangs district in 1950. The total number of villages in the district was then 313 with 24 Sejas and 4 Circles.

The question of rights and privileges of the Chiefs and Naiks was decided in 1954 and the Chiefs and Naiks of Dangs ceased to be 'rulers' and became Political Pensioners under the new dispensation on bifurcation of the Bombay State. On May 1, 1960, the Dangs district was included in the State of Gujarat.⁴

PHYSICAL FEATURES:

The Dangs district contains only the taluka of the same and is entirely rural. Surrounded on all sides by tall trees, thick scrub jungle and dense vegetaion, the district which starts from the rugged mountain chains of the Sahyadri in the east and descends on the western side extending to the edge of the plains of Gujarat Sta

4. *ibid.*

: 6 :

State, is essentially a forest region. The whole of the forest is hilly. However, except for a few high hills in the east and south, it is a mass of flat topped low hills. There is no main ridge in the area which can be called as a controlling physical feature of its configuration. The area is distinctly divided into four main valleys of the Gira, the Purna, the Khapri and the Ambika rivers. The shapes of these valleys are very extensive towards the western side and contain compact forest areas with luxuriant vegetation.

RIVERS:

In the river system, the Ambika and the Purna are important rivers. They originate from the Dang's district and flow through the Valsad district to meet the Arabian Sea in the West. Besides the above mentioned rivers, there are a few small catchment-pools formed out of rocks in the deep valleys of the district. These are Umara, Dhamda, Kunda and Kasarpada. In addition to these, some small perennial streams also exist in the district. These are Koshmal, Vanar, Ukhatia, Mozira, Don and Ambapada.

SOIL

Black cotton soil is found in the valleys and low lands and red soil in the uplands, black cotton soil or regur as it is called is a clayey to loamy, very fertile soil and is composed largely of clay material. It is generally black and contains high alumina, lime and magnesia with

a variable amount of low nitrogen and phosphorus. The red soil is light and porous and contains no soluble salts of Kankar. It is moderately fertile for agricultural purposes.

MINERALS

Small lenticular pockets of light cream coloured favertine are noticed along the banks of streams, particularly near the villages of Chichgaotha and Dhadhwa. These lenticles of travertine, however, are too small for any large scale industrial exploitation. These deposits can only be used for local lime-burning.

WATER SUPPLY

Within the traps, the water level is found to vary in depth from 6 to 12 metres. The yield also varies greatly. Ground water reservoirs in the traps are small and ground water levels and other features vary within short distances.

FORESTS:

The Dangs district has the rightest forest in the whole of Gujarat. The picturesque forests of district extended over an area of 1708.25 Sq.Km. and have rich growth of teak, Sajad and bamboo and many other timber species, important medicinal plants and the beauty spots like Saputara. The dangs district is favourably situated for the growth of forestry as it lies within the belt of heavy rainfall. It therefore abounds in dense forests. The forest is an emporium of innumerable varieties of vegetation, timber, woods and other medicinal herbs. Teakwood

accounts for a major share (45 percent) of timbers found in the Dangs, used in construction and furniture. The teak tree in this region grows straight without any knots and reaches a height of 125 feet. The forest areas in the district of Dangs out of total area (689 Sq.Miles) is 656 sq.miles. The forest area in the Dangs district admeasured 1698.57 Sq.K.Ms. out of which the reserved forest claimed 844.06 Sq.KMs.

The important forest products are bamboo, Sisam (*Dalbergia sisoo*), Sajad (*Terminalia tomentosa*), haldarvo (*Adina cordifolia*), etc. Very thick variety of bamboo is known as Katas which at times grows 100-200 feet high while the thin variety is known as Manvel which attains the height of 50 feet. Other varieties of vegetations are billa (*aeglemarmelos*), babul (*Acacia arabica*), Sivan (*Gmelina arborea*), Kudi (*Wrightia tinctoria*), Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), Dhaman (*Grewia asiatica*), Limba (*Azadirachta indica*), Semala (*Bombax malabaricum*), bondara (*Lagerstromia parriflora*), dhandu (*Anogeissus latifolia*), mahuda (*Madhuka indica*), etc. The forest products useful as Ayurvedic medicines are amarvel (*Cuscuta reflexa*), Vendo (*Lorauthus longi florus*), musli (*Orchis latifolia* or *Curculago orchiodes*), Sonar (*aggheda*), Burandu (*Lagerstroemia parriflora*), Nagpheni (*Sensiviera roxburgiana*), Garmalo (*Classia fistula*), Bardan (*Terminalia Chebula*) and Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*).

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Moreover, oil is extracted from special quality of grass called roicha (cymbopogon schoenanthus) which is found here and used for mixing it with scents. In the reserved forests areas, people are prohibited to settle or cultivate land. Reserved forests are divided into several parts called KUP and given to Forest Co-operative Societies for cutting. The administration as well as the responsibility of protecting these forests inhabited by Dangis people lie with the Forest Department. In the year 1950-51 its income was Rs.22 lakhs which rose to Rs.400 lakhs in the year 1981-82.

Forests are in the constant danger of fire, which generally takes place by negligent smokers or by accident or by the friction of two arid trees. It takes a heavy toll of lives of men, birds and beasts. In former days great precaution were taken when the news of fire were received. Watchmen were posted on high hills to keep watch and to inform the people whenever fire broke out. They used to ~~and~~ communicate the news by ^{at} beating the drums and pointing the flags/which the fire broke out.. This arrangement however, was found to be inadequate since it did not guarantee the effective prevention. The Forest Department has now adopted the modern techniques and means of fire extinguishing appliances and fire fighting crew for extinguishing fire.

Wild life is still extant in this forest though gradually decimating. Formerly the Dangs forest was a favourite spot for huntsmen and

Shikaris, Tiger, the graceful and little big cat, abounds in plenty in this region Wolf, boar, hyaena, monkey and wild cat are some other inhabitants of this forest. Among reptiles, huge pythons which can swallow a human being alive and various species of snakes inhabit the forests. The bird life of this region is colourful and rich. Different birds are seen in different seasons.

The forest and hilly contours of the region which sometimes rises as high as 3000'-3500 above sea-level have rendered it possible for the State to convert some of the spots into hill stations.

CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE

Climate

The ~~climate~~ of Dangs is salubrious and pleasant during the months of January to March, which is appropriate period for moving ~~about~~ ^{about} in the district. The months from March to May are very hot. During summer the highest temperature is 42.22°C and the lowest 22.22°C. The forest of Dangs is very hot owing to its unique physical aspects. Both summer and winter are moderate. During winter, from November to February the temperature is never below 15° C and higher than 32°C.

RAIN FALL

South_west monsoon winds bring rains on account of their impact with Sahyadri. Monsoon commences in June, although sometimes May

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witnesses light showers. Heavy rains pour in from July to September, the rainfall varying from 90" to 100" on an average. Thus the Dangs has the highest rainfall of all the districts of Gujarat. The rain water flows in the form of small rivulets and springs which proceed further to meet the rivers Ambica and Furma, the ~~rk~~ biggest in this district. Though a region of high rainfall, the peculiar physical configuration entails great scarcity of water in summer. Flowing in uplands as they do, rivers and rivulets dry up in summer resulting in an acute scarcity of water.

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION:

Twenty years ago transport communication facilities were mostly absent. The forest areas are now connected with pucca roads. A sixty mile long metalled road has been built between Bilimora and Ahwa upon which State Transport Buses regularly ply. There is a good road from Ahwa to Nasik in Maharashtra via Saputara. A narrow gauge railway line also runs from Bilimora to Waghai. Most of the villages of Dangs District are connected by roads. The bus from Ahwa ply to most of the villages of the District. During monsoon heavy downpour renders some villages inaccessible from outside. Out of 311 villages, 282 villages are linked with main road. Post, telegraph, telephone and banking facilities are also available in some villages. Before twenty years also such facilities did not exist in the villages.

MARKET

On every Sunday businessmen and artisans from Ahwa and neighbouring villages hold a weekly market at Ahwa where they sell daily necessities of life. Villagers do most of their weekly shopping of articles like utensils, oil, clothes, dry-fish, condiments and spices from this bazar. Besides, villagers also go to Nawapur for purchasing daily necessities of life

BASIC AMENITIES IN THE VILLAGES

As per the report of District Planning Board (1984) out of total 311 villages, 68 villages are electrified. Due to hill tract and forest areas this programme did not succeed much. Out of total 311 villages, 247 villages have primary school facility whereas 14 villages do not have such facility. The children of these villages go to the nearby village having school facility. The number of school-going children are not sufficient in those villages because of less population. Out of 311 villages, 85 villages have adult education centre.

The burning question of the district is Drinking Water. Scarcity of drinking water is very acute in summer season. There is a well in every village but wells dry-up in summer resulting in an acute scarcity of water. Out of 311 villages, 95 villages have covered under medical facilities. There are 11 primary Health Centres and 1 Government Hospital in

the Dangs District. Out of 311 villages, 140 villages have nutrition centre from which children as well as nursing women are getting benefits.

POPULATION:

The area of the Dangs District is 1708 Sq.KMs. According to 1981 Census the population of the Dangs District is 1,13,664. The population of the Dangs district in 1971 was 91,185 which increased to 1,13,664 in 1981. The population of the district increased by 20.68 percent during 1971-1981. The population of the Dangs district was 18,333 in 1901. In 1981, it increased to 1,13,664 recording a rise of 519.99 percent during the past eighty years.

The censuswise decennial growth of population between 1901 to 1981 of the district is given in Table 1:1

TABLE 1:1

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING 1901 to 1981

Year	Population	Decade variation	Percentage of decade variation
1	2	3	4
1901	18,333	-	-
1911	28,926	+ 10,593	+ 57.78
1921	24,142	- 4,784	- 16.54
1931	33,495	+ 9,353	+ 38.74
1941	40,276	+ 6,741	+ 20.13
1951	47,282	+ 7,046	+ 17.51
1961	71,567	+ 24,285	+ 51.36
1971	94,185	+ 22,618	+ 31.60
1981	1,13,664	+ 19,479	+ 20.68
1901-1981		+ 95,331	+ 519.99

Source: District Census Hand Book, 1961, Dangs, p.5.

The above table shows that throughout the period, there was a steady increase in population except that there was a notable decrease during period between 1911 to 1921. The decrease in population in 1921 census was due to severe epidemic influenza which swept over the country in 1918. Thereafter there was a steady increase in the population of the Dangs district from 1921 onwards. This phenomenal increase in population may be ascribed to several factors such as fertility of the Dangs people, decline in death rate, migration of people from neighbouring areas, establishment of a number of government offices and implementation of government works.

According to the 1981 Census the population of Dangs district is 1,53,664, out of which 1,04,918 are tribals. The tribal population is 92.31% of the total population of district. The total population of the Dangs district increased by 20.68 percent during 1971-1981, whereas the tribal population increased by 19.19% during the same period. As per the 1981 Census the density per Sq.KM. in Dangs district is 65 persons and the sex ratio is 970 per 1000 males which is higher than the State average of 942.

The tribewise tribal population of the Dangs district of 1981 census is not available. According to the 1971 census the tribewise population of Dangs district is given in Table 1:2.

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TABLE 1:2

TRIBEWISE TRIBAL POPULATION (1971)

Sr.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population	Percentage to total tribal population
1	2	3	4
1	Kubis	39,876	45.3
2	Bhils	28,475	32.5
3	Warlis	12,688	14.4
4	Gamits	3,692	4.2
5	Dhodias	1,386	1.6
6	Vitolias	689	0.8
7	Kathodis	988	0.6
8	Chaudhris	101	0.1
9	Dublas	153	0.2
10	Naika, Naikda	424	0.5
11	Dhorkolis	44	Negligible
12	Pardhis	11	Negligible
		88,028	100.00

Source: 'Gujaratna Adivasio' by Mustali Masavi, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, Publication No.92, 1982.

The district is entirely tribal. The main scheduled tribes in the district are Kanbis, Bhils, ~~Warlis~~ ^{Dhodias} ~~Vanlis~~, ~~Kolhar~~/~~Kolaris~~ and Gamits. Detail description of the different tribes are given as under :

BHILS

The forest of Dangs is known since the period of Ramayana. This part of the forest has been mentioned as Dandakaranya in the great epic of Ramayana. Most of his ~~exile~~ ^{exile} of ~~twelve~~ ^{fourteen} years

is said to have been spent in these forests by Shri Rama. That, Rama, Laxman and Sita lived here during their exile in forest, is a common theme in the folklore of Dangsi people.

Gujarat has been the home of one of the most ancient tribes in India, namely the Bhils. According to the 1971 Census, the Bhils in the State number 19,48,692 forming 39% of the tribal population, whereas they constitute about 44% of the tribal population of the Dangs district. However, the Kanbi, which constitute to 5% of the population of the district, had migrated from Maharashtra to this district some 300 years ago.

Since prehistoric times Bhil aborigines have inhabited this region. They were the ruling class of land, while Kunbis, Koknas, etc. were their ryots. Prior to independence, the Bhil Rajas wielded much power. The village Gadhi was the seat of Bhil chieftain, who exercised jurisdiction over eighty villages and operated on a feudal basis by delegating his authority to inferior chiefs known as Naiks. It was Koknas who introduced permanent cultivation into the hills. The relation between the Bhil and other migrant tribes were those of the ruler and the ruled. Many a times the Bhil Raja and his archers took possessions of crops and cattle, demanded supplies of food from the Koknas and on some occasions even abducted their girls. Thus there was a remarkable co-existence of a politically dominant but materially backward ruling tribe and subject tribes who were economically more progressive.

The Bhils of Dangs belong to the Pawar Bhil group, and their physical characteristics somewhat differ from the Bhils of northern region. They have close affinity with the Koli Mahadevs of Nasik.

The Bhils of Dangs were food gatherers. They were totally unaware of the agricultural techniques and for their subsistence they were totally dependent on the Kanbis. In the post-independence era, they had no other option but to sell their land to their erstwhile subjects i.e. Kunbis. Some of the Bhils, however, allowed the ~~Kherhais~~^{Kerkhais}/Kunbis to cultivate their land on tenancy basis. Most of the Bhils mortgaged their land to the Kunbis. Thus most of Bhil land alienated by the Kunbis, and Bhils became their agricultural labourers. There is a naked fact that the Kunbis of the district are availing of the major chunk of the development programmes at the cost of Bhil tribe.

The Bhils consider themselves still as the master of Dangs. They do not like to have much social intercourse with the Kunbis who had been their subjects. They say ami athla raja (we are the kings of this land); ami kunwar (We are princes) or ami nayak (we are chiefs) and ami jagirdar (we are chief holders). They are not able to understand the meaning of the sea-change brought-in their fate by the political social and economic factors. Therefore, they are not ~~responsive~~ responding favourably to the development programmes. On the other hand the Kunbis and Vanlis started taking advantage

of the development schemes meant for the Bhils.

KUNBIS:

Before the advent of the Britishers, the first non-Bhil community who made Dangs its home was Kunbis. These Kunbis were good agriculturists, their main homeland was the Koken region of Western India. From there they migrated towards the north. In Dangs they used to come along with their livestock in search of grazing pastures during the summer. For this, they had to take permission from the Bhil Chiefs and in exchange they gave them foodgrains, clothes etc. Now they lead a settled life and wandering habits are almost extinct among them. The constant visit of the Kunbis brought the Bhils in direct contact and Bhils offered the Kunbis the status of the subjects and asked them to cultivate their land and construct village. Because of this, many Kunbis made the Dangs district their permanent abode.

VARLIS

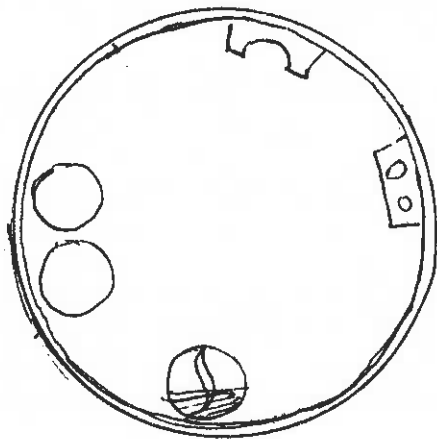
Varlis are said to have been inhabiting the region since prehistorical times. According to Dr. Wilson, 'Varlis' means, replanders the name given in olden times to denote the residents of Varalat, the sixth of the seven Kokhas.⁵ ~~Even~~ ^{Warlis} Enthoven is of the opinion that ~~Varlis~~ ^{Warlis} are a subdivision of Bhils, since they have many traits in common with them. That in culture, language and customs.





5 Save K.J., The Warlis, 1945, p.5.

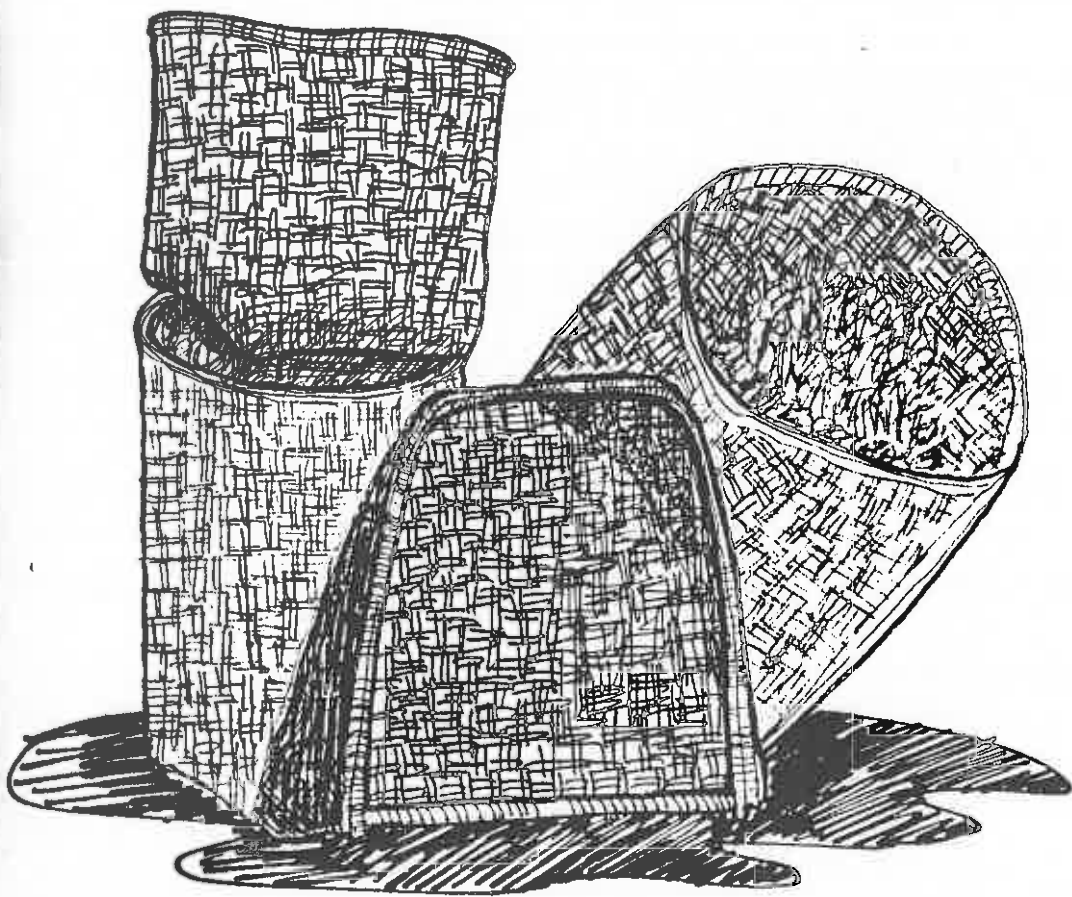
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They possess a good amount of land. They are also economically better than the Bhils in the region. They are good agriculturists too.

BHIL HUT

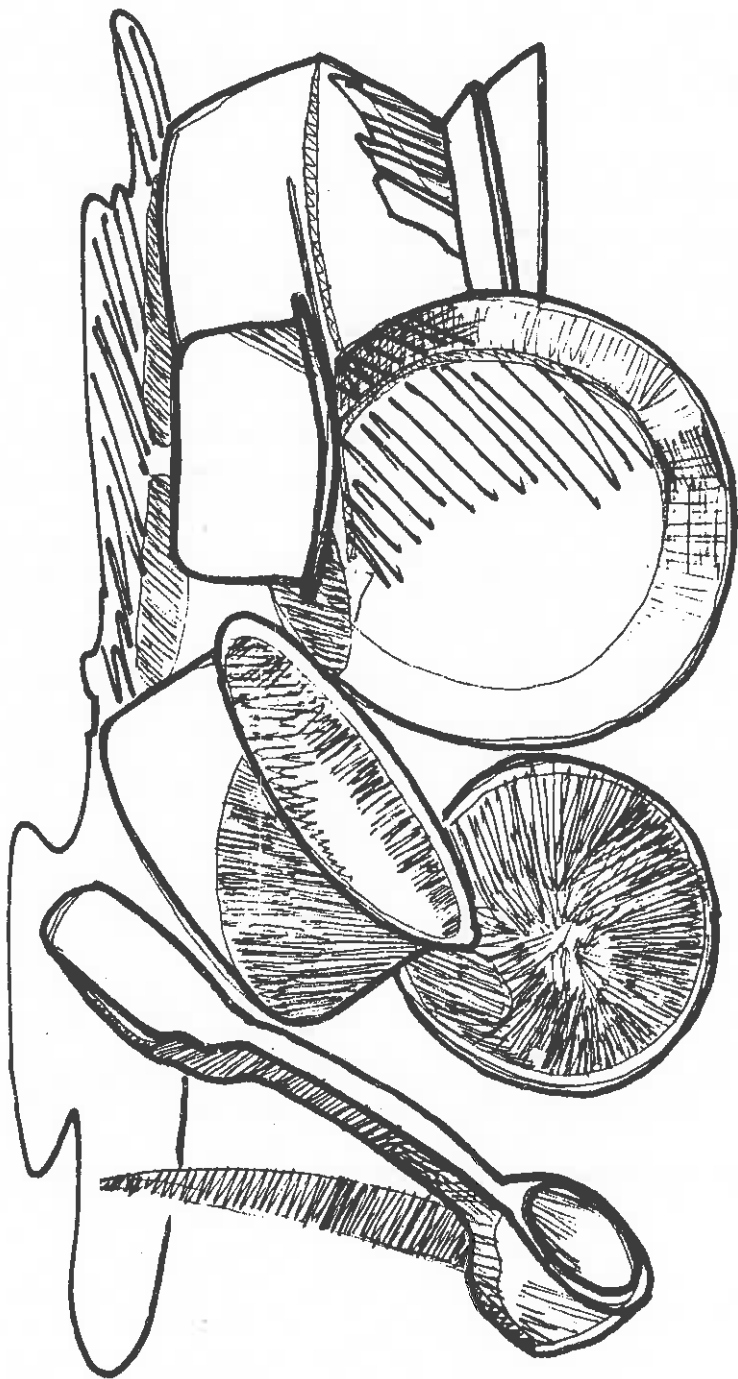


- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
|  | Location of Household God |
|  | " " Kitchen Fire |
|  | " " Grain Storage |
|  | " " Water Place |



STORING RECEPTACLES AND
A WINNOWING BASKET

Household utensils



CHAPTER III

MATERIAL CULTURE

Appearance

The Bhils of Dangs belong to the Lower Bhil group and their physical characteristics somewhat differ from the Bhils of northern region. The Dangi Bhils have black skin, big eyes, sharp and slightly flat nose, well built body, muscular hands and strong chest. Women do not appear to be as strong as men, but women are most industrious than men.

Dress

The Dangi males generally dress themselves in a small loin cloth and very few of them wear dhoti. Nowadays young persons wear shorts or pyjamas. Males wear a half sleeved shirt called bandi. The bandi is usually made of cheap cotton cloth. The dress of Dangi Bhil woman consists of sari, made from 5-6 yards of cheap cotton cloth, dark red or sky blue in colour. The fashion of putting on sari is peculiar. It is worn with a kachhota with the front pleats and behind, but instead of the loose end or palay drapping the shoulders, it is wound up round the waist. Their choli is a buttonless blouse. It is generally stitched by local Darji women. Odhni is 2-3 yards of dark, red, or ochre colour. Children of both the sexes generally go unclothed. When they attain the age of 5-6 years boys wear shorts or langot. The dress of boys and girls resembles that of their father and mother.

Ornaments:

Dangi Bhil women are very fond of ornaments. They wear bangles on their hands and eliyan over elbow as an armlet. Bangles are generally made of

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nickel, though some women wear plastic and glass bangles. The nose ring is called Nath or Vali which is generally of gold or silver. Necklace containing glass beads of variegated colours and coins of different denominations, like a rupee, half a rupee, and four anna pieces. Married women generally put on hansdi on legs. They usually do not put on any thing. These ornaments are generally made of silver and metals, generally zinc. Males generally put on silver Kadu on the wrists and silver buttons on shifts or bandi.

Food and Drink:

The Dangi Bhil usually take 3 meals a day in the early morning, noon and night. The staple food of Bhil is an inferior millet called nagli. They prepare rotla out of nagli. The rotla is eaten with chutney which is prepared by pounding green chillies. Rice and nagli are boiled with water for preparing gruel called bhagar. Coarse rice is eaten at special occasions with dal and vegetables. In vegetables they mostly eat potatoes. Milk is not available even for babies. Wheat and ghee are considered to be luxurious for them. They are taking fish and meat. They eat ^{Fowls} ~~fowls~~, flesh of goat, deer, rabbit, wild pig, etc. They are also taking flesh of cows and buffaloes. By the beginning of monsoon the food stored by them is exhausted and some have to live on tender leaves, sprouts of bamboo, roots and tubers. They are also ~~found~~ fond of liquor. They are taking Mahuva liquor and country liquor which is made out of gur and other things. Some households are found to be engaged in preparing liquor.

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Habitation and Dwellings:

In Dangs District, we find clustered houses instead of scattered houses as in many parts of tribal areas in the State. Their habitations are found to be located in multi-caste mixed villages of Kumbis, Varlis, etc. There are very few villages which are exclusively inhabited by Bhils. In different villages ^{they} ~~these~~ are living in a group of ten to twenty families and in some cases more than fifty. In a mixed village, Bhils prefer to live separately in their own falias (fali-local name)

A Bhil settlement is compact. The huts are scattered. Bhils living as they do in a hilly and forest region have almost primitive dwellings. It can be marked out from a distance whether hut is a Bhil hut. They do not use stones and other materials used in pucca houses. Their houses have in their front small rectangular courtyard covered with a shed with a thatched roof. Their houses are generally built of bamboo strips and wood with the roof thatched with grass and leaves. One or two houses in the whole hilly tracts would seem covered with deshi or Mangalore tiles. The floor of the house is reinforced mud mixed with cowdung. More of the Kanbi and Varlis houses ^{are covered with} ~~are~~ Mangalore tiles. The doors are made out of bamboo splits. Only the houses built by the Government for them have Mangalore tiles on roof. Usually the Bhil huts consists of one all purpose room. (Kumbis and Varlis possess a good ventilation facilities and a separate room for kitchen). Such facilities are not available in Bhil Houses. Most of the Bhil

huts are dilapidated and over congested. The population per Bhil house is very large. More than 7 persons per house, in individual cases we have seen that in many villages a Bhil house might have as many as twelve persons. Let us ponder for a while as to what this might mean in terms of congestion, squalor and lack of privacy. The Koknas and Varlis house are spacious and well built compared to Bhil dwellings. In erecting hut all the members of the family participate. The close kins also help each other while constructing their huts. The house is circular in shape 10 to 12 feet in dimension with a bamboo pole fixed in the centre upon which the whole structure is based. A hearth is usually provided in the middle of the house where most of the cooking is done. Drinking water pots are kept in a corner. Drainage facilities are totally absent in the houses. Used water is generally torwn around the houses. All the surveyed houses were kachoha. The following table shows the housing conditions of the Bhil.

All surveyed houses (195) were bamboo huts. Housing conditions by type of roof is given in Table 2:1.

TABLE 2.1

HOUSING CONDITIONS BY ROOFS

(1)	Thatched roof	99
(2)	Deshi tiles	53
(3)	Mangalore tiles	43
	Total :	<u>195</u>

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Household Goods.

The inventory of Dengi Bhil household articles shows a couple of earthen or aluminium vessels for cooking, an earthen pot for storing water, an earthen plate for roasting the Rotla (bread). Besides these they possess two to three baskets as as safely ^{moving} ~~moving~~ for the ^{home} ~~trains~~ chicken. The bedding consists of one or two pieces of gunny bags, and rags generally lying on a horizontal bamboo bar. Households/articles are limited to the barest minimum that can be had in the huts of the tribal people. Out of total 195 households only 43 possessed Khatla (Coir Bed), one steel bed, 7 Table and chairs, 9 watches, 8 Radio sets, 2 sewing machines and 37 boxes. Most of these household goods were acquired by them for the first time during the last five years. The Table 2.2 shows furniture and the number of households who possessed them.

TABLE 2.2

NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS POSSESSED HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

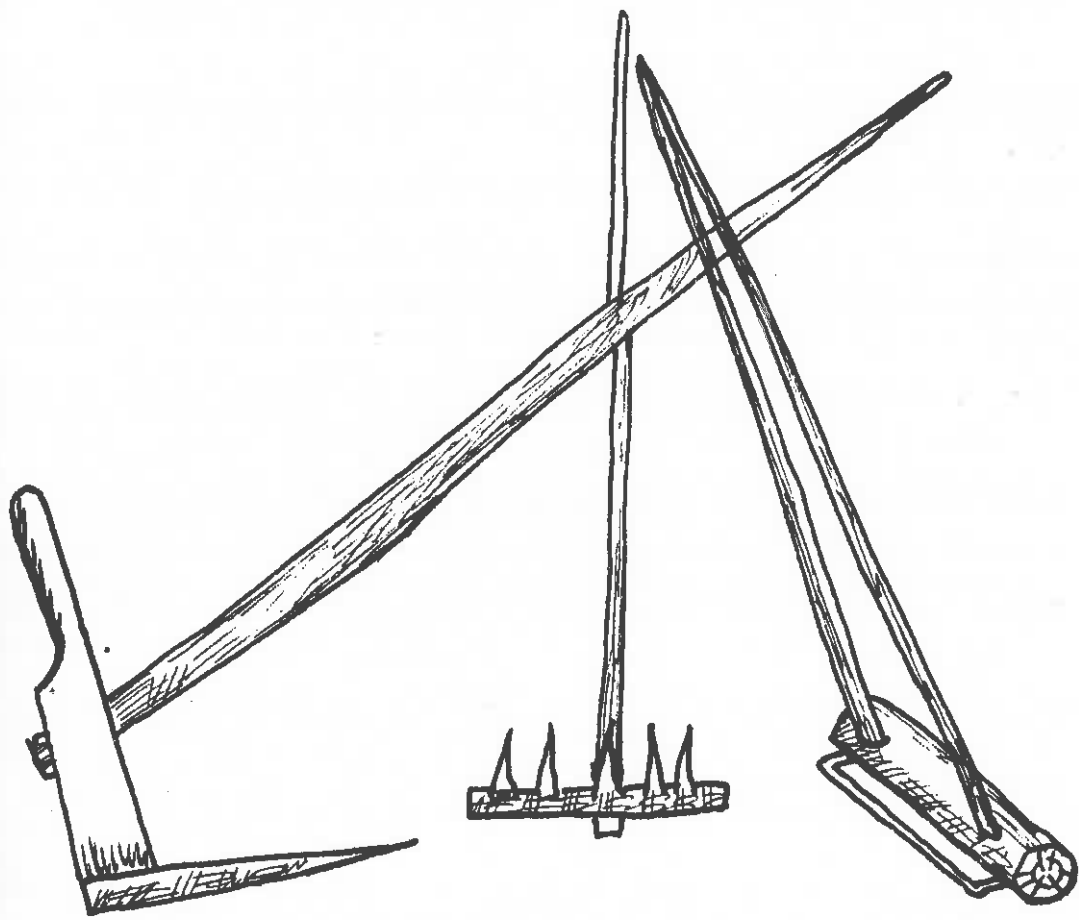
<u>No. of Households</u>	<u>Furniture</u>
43	Khatla
1	Steel Bed
7	Tables-Chairs
9	Wrist Watches
8	Radio Sets
2	Sewing Machines
299	^{Fishing} Sewing Nets
43	^{Hunting} Tools of Anties
10	Musical Instruments
96	Lantern Chimney
550	Baskets
142	Grinding Stones
28	Torches

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Weapons and Hunting tools

Among weapons the Dangi Bhils have nothing except axe and stick. While going to the forest they carry the axe. Apart from this they do not use other weapons. Some households do have sword. They do hunting by traps but hunting is resorted to very rarely. Generally the gilol and bow arrow is used to kill birds. From small boy to young persons would carry with them a gilol and bow arrows. Fishing nets are found in almost all the houses. During the monsoon most of the men and women go out for fishing.

There are some musical instruments in Bhil houses like the thali, the dholka and the flute.



AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS

CHAPTER IVECONOMIC LIFE OF BHILS

The main occupation of Dangri Bhils is agriculture, agricultural labour, animal husbandary, forest and other labour, fishing and hunting, government jobs and collection of minor forest produce in that order of importance. Dangri is essentially a mountainous tract covered with dense forests. They cultivate land in cleared forests. Due to undulating terrain the fields are on slope of hills. Agriculture is not paying ^{due} ~~due~~ to acute shortage of water in this uneven and rocky soil where due to flowing down of water to low lying lands scarcity of subsoil water prevails. For these reasons, the entire district is very much backward in agriculture. However, the agriculture remains the mainstay of the Dangris supplemented by forest labour. In the absence of any agro-based or forest-based industries in the districts, Bhils have not developed any technical skills. There is no increase in the economic activity as such and therefore their economic condition has not much improved. The agricultural economy has however undergone appreciable change due to the facilities and subsidies provided by the government, Under the tribal sub-plan schemes.

According to 1981 census there are 20,253 households with scheduled tribes members. On the basis of census of economic classification, out of total population 104,918, 40.16 (42,142) percent are workers, 11.56 (12,126) marginal workers and 48.28 (50,650) are not workers. Out of these total workers 56.23 percent are males and 23.62 percent

are females. The ratio between male and female workers is 1: 0.41 in Dangs district, whereas the corresponding figure for the total Scheduled tribes population in the State is same (1:0.41). The ratio of male and female workers in the State is 1:0.21. These figures show that tribal women have more economic participation. According to the 1981 census the total working population to the total population in the State is 32.23 percent whereas in the Dangs district, 40.16 percent. The ratio of working to the total population is thus higher in the Dangs district than in the State as a whole.

Of the total members (996) of surveyed households, 463 (41.48%)^{were} working while 577 (53.52%) persons were not working. Out of total male populations 52.21 percent were working and out of total females population 40.25 percent were working.

Agriculture, agriculture labour, forest labour and services are four occupations recorded without any other subsidiary occupation. Out of total 195 households, 101 households engaged in Agriculture, 92 households depend on agricultural labour and 2 households were engaged in service. All the households had not solely depended on *one* occupation. *They* ~~also~~ depended on agriculture labour, forest labour and live-stock rearing with agriculture in varying degrees. Occupational pattern of surveyed households is given in Table 3:1.

: 3 :

TABLE 3:1
of
OCCUPATION PATTERN\HOUSEHOLDS (Field data)

Occupations	No. of house- holds.	Working population		Total population
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	101	102 (37.64)	39 (20.31)	141 (30.45)
Agricultural Labour	92	152 (56.09)	150 (78.13)	302 (65.23)
Forest Labour	-	6 (2.21)	3 (1.56)	9 (1.94)
Trade	-	3 (1.11)	-	3 (0.65)
Services)	2	8 (2.96)	-	8 (1.73)

Total:	195	271 (100.00)	192 (100.00)	463 100

(Figures in brackets shows the percentage.)

The above data bring out further that forest labour was never the principal or single occupation probably due to poor results from that occupation. The occupation pattern of the working population of the entire Dangs district also shows the same trend. Occupation pattern of the Dangs district is given in Table 3:2.

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TABLE 3:2OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF THE DANGS DISTRICT (1981)

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Total Population	104,918	53,089	51,829
Total Workers	42,142 (40.16)	29,897 (56.32)	12,245 (29.62)
Cultivators	28,330 (67.23)	20,474 (68.49)	7,856 (64.16)
Agricultural Labour	7,946 (18.85)	4,732 (15.82)	3,214 (26.24)
	748 (1.77)	485 (1.62)	263 (2.15)
	5,118 (12.15)	4,206 (14.07)	912 (7.45)
Marginal Workers	12,126 (11.56)	375 (0.71)	11,751 (22.67)
Non-workers	50,650 (48.28)	22,817 (42.97)	27,833 (53.71)

Agriculture:Land:

Till recently all the cultivators were Government lessees. Upto 1970 the cultivators did not have occupancy rights as the whole of Dangs district is covered by forests. The land was given to cultivators on one year's lease, known as Patedari system under which all the land belongs to the government. From 1st January, 1970, Government had given occupancy rights ^{unto} ~~on~~/all cultivators in respect of the lands under their cultivation in the protected forests. With conferment of occupancy rights, the ^{now} ~~non~~-Dangis may feel to have a greater stake in cultivation.

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Statistics regarding the utilisation of land throw light on agricultural prospects of a region. They also determine to some extent the agricultural pattern and the prevalent agricultural practices. The following table brings out the various uses of the land put to during 1979-80.

TABLE 3:3LAND UTILISATION OF DANG DISTRICT, 1979-80

Nature of Land	Area in Hectares	Percentage to total area
1 Total area according to Land Records	1,72,356	100.00
2 Forests	97,264	56.44
3 Barren and uncultivated land	9,996	5.80
4 Land put to Non-Agricultural use	4,222	2.45
5 Barren and cultivable land	2,345	1.36
6 Permanent pastures and grazing groves	414	0.25
7 Land under trees	29	0.01
8 Current fallow	7,543	4.38
9 Other fallow	564	0.33
10 Net area sown	49,959	28.98

Source: District Statistical Book, Dang District, 1981-82, District Development Office, Statistical Branch, Dang, Ahwa.

Of the total geographical area of the District, 56 percent are occupied by forest, about 10 percent are barren and put to non-agricultural use, only 24 percent is cultivated area.

Land Holding:

Agricultural practices, land utilisation crop pattern and size of holdings are the indices which indicate the prospects of

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agriculture and gauge the extent to which various agricultural reforms have succeeded in their objectives. The following table shows the pattern of Land Holding in the District.

TABLE 3:4

PATTERN OF LAND HOLDING 1980-81 (in Hectares.

Size of Land Holding in Hectares.	No. of Households	Total area in Hectares	Percentage to total area.
1	2	3	4
1. Less than 0.5	606	167	0.29
2. 0.5 to 1.0	747	561	0.98
3. 1.0 to 2.0	1,640	2,485	4.36
4. 2.0 to 3.0	1,567	3,891	6.81
5. 3.0 to 4.0	1,367	4,572	8.00
6. 4.0 to 5.0	1,129	5,046	8.83
7. 5.0 to 7.5	2,092	12,850	22.48
8. 7.5 to 10.0	1,240	10,193	17.83
9. 10.0 to 20.0	1,116	14,438	25.25
10. 20.0 to 30.0	96	2,258	3.95
11. 30.0 to 40.0	10	328	0.57
12. 40.0 to 50.0	3	144	0.25
13. 50.0 and Above	3	230	0.40
	----- 11,616	----- 57,165	----- 100.00

Out of total surveyed households 92 households have no land, 25 households were found to possess land upto 1 acre. 22 households having landholding 1.1 to 2.5 acres. 36 households having holding from 2.5 to 5 acres, only 5 households have more than 10 acres of land. The detail is given in Table 3.5.

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TABLE 3:5LAND HOLDING ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

Size of Land Holding (in acres)	No. of Household	Area in acres	Percentage to total areas
1	2	3	4
Upto 1 Acre	25	24.35	7.69
1.0 to 2.5	22	37.35	9.90
2.5 to 5.0	36	110.07	34.95
5.0 to 7.5	8	27.00	8.54
7.5 to 10.0	7	36.00	17.572
Above 10	5	67.00	21.20

Total :	103	316.37	100.00

The above figures show that most of the households were small and marginal farmers. The land holding per landholders is 3.03 acres only. Only 10 households had more than 10 acres of land which accounted one fifth of total land holding.

Agricultural Implements:

Age old tool and implements are used by cultivators without any significant change. Mostly Dangri Bhils have a simple wooden plough, pick axe and harrow and some small implements like spades and sickles. They do not have improved implements. Out of total 103 cultivating households almost all possessed a wooden plough, 27 households had harrow, 41 households had leveller. Those who do not have agricultural implements managed to obtain the implements of

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agriculture from their neighbours. Some Kumbi and Varli progressive cultivators have ^{been using} improved implements viz. the Baroda hoe, Karjat hoe, iron plough, paddy paddler, etc. 103 households possessed 101 Bullocks giving an average of nearly one. Not a single household had possessed an iron plough, it shows that the iron plough has not been able to replace the wooden plough.

Crop pattern:

The Dangli Bhils mainly cultivate food crops as they produce for consumption and not for sale. For this reason cash crop cultivation has been quite negligible, in Dangs area. The crops grown in the District are nagli, rice, vari, mag, udid, tuber and inferior millets like bantli and kodra. The Bhils mostly raising nagli, Vari, Udid and Khursani. There are no garden crops but some cultivators have been inspired to take up fruit crops like mango, guava and kagdi lime. A few cultivators had initiated the cultivation of vegetables like bringal, tomatoes, chillies, cauliflower in their kitchen gardens. In upper Dangs wheat is grown by some cultivators but in a very small quantities.

The cropping pattern of the District for the year 1979-80 is as under :

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TABLE 3:6

CROP PATTERN OF DANGS DISTRICT 1979-80 (Hectares).

Sr.No.	Crops	Areas	Percentage.
A. <u>FOOD CROPS</u>			
1.	Rice	5,500	11.12
2.	Wheat	100	0.20
3.	Jowar	400	0.80
4.	Maize	400	0.80
5.	Ragi	15,200	30.72
6.	Inferior millets (Nagli, Vari, etc.)	9,400	19.00
7.	Chillies	100	0.20
		31,100	62.84
B. <u>PULSES</u>			
1.	Tuver	2,800	5.65
2.	Udid	3,300	6.67
3.	Other pulses	1,900	3.83
		8,000	16.15
C. OIL SEEDS			
		4,800	9.69
D. OTHER OIL SEEDS			
		100	0.20
E. GRASS			
		5,500	11.12
	Total:	49,500	21.01

The above figures show that food crops constituted 79 percent of the total area sown in the district. Only 21 percent under non-food crops.

The field data of the 103 cultivators also shows the similar trend, as is in the District. The cropping pattern and yield per acre under different crops is given in Table 3:7.

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TABLE 3:7YIELD PER ACRE UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

Crop	Area sown in acres	Total yield (in Tonnes)	Yield per acre (in Kg.)
Grain Paddy(Bhat)	26.10	41.67	160
Nagli	122.05	170.87	140
Vari	102.15	19.30	140
Udid	24.07	24.07	100
Tuver	22.00	26.40	120
Kharsani	20.00	24.00	120
	----- 361.37	----- 301.31	

The above figures show that all the households raised the food crops. The texture of soil is so poor and farming practices ^{are} also backward that raising of non-food crops is out of question. According to survey, all the crops were single, as double and mixed crop is totally absent. Area under all type of crops according to household survey were raised in Kharif season, whereas not a single household raised a rabi crop. Principal kharif crops are paddy, nagli and vari, cultivation of pulses like Udid, tuver and gram being comparatively much less. Some households have raised the Kharsani (one kind of oil seeds). Not a single household had irrigation facilities.

All the four rivers in the Dang, namely, the Purna, the Ambica, the Gira and Khapri which flows through hills and dales turn dry after the monsoon. There are no check-dams constructed over them with the result that little water flows in them after monsoon. There is thus no scope for irrigatio

by canals. Thus all Danggi cultivators mainly depend on monsoon rains and as a result mostly kharif crops are cultivated. Their land is also sloppy, soil erosion occurs on a wide scale. This adversely affects the soil fertility.

Due to lack of irrigation facilities and poor soil yield per acre is naturally very low. The yield per acre of paddy is 160 Kg. whereas the yield per acre of Nagli and Vari are 140 Kg. The staple food of Danggi Bhil is Nagli and Vari, so whatever they produce they consumed. They sold out Kharsani only. Those who raised chillies, ~~brinjal~~^{brinjal} and cauliflower sold out in the weekly market.

Methods of cultivation:

Shifting cultivation was practised as a way of life in the past. Fortunately the practice of shifting cultivation is almost stopped and the people are now settled in cultivation. Cultivation is carried on partly by digging, partly by rude ploughing and partly by wood ash. The methods of cultivation are ~~5,477~~^{still} primitive wherein cultivators use cattle-wooden ploughs to cultivate patches of flat or undertaking flats. Most of the Bhils employ hand-plough for cultivating steep area.

One of the interesting method of cultivation followed by Adivasi cultivators in the Dangs is what is known as 'rab' cultivation. The plants and shrubs along with branches are looped and allowed to dry up in the field along with cow-dung.

When sufficiently dried they are burnt along with butts of plants that remain in the field after previous harvesting. The field is thereafter ploughed and sown with seeds. This process is known as rab cultivation.

Sowing operations start during the month of June for Kharif crops and in September or October for rabi. Before harvesting, the land is ploughed twice or thrice after the seedlings are ready. They mostly broadcast the seeds and left to grow on their own. After transplanting, if there is no rainfall seedlings mostly destroy. Generally no weeding is done by them. Due to poor economic conditions no chemical fertilizers and improved varieties of seeds are used for these crops. Very few progressive farmers have been using improved seeds, manures and fertilizers. As a general practice most of the cultivators keep reserve stock of the produce for seed and use it in next season. Some cultivators purchased seed from village shops, or from cooperative societies. The Bhils used local seeds. No one has adopted the improved variety of seed. Because of their poor economic condition, they rarely used hybrid seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.

Agricultural operations of sowing, transplanting, threshing, harvesting and slash-burn method of cultivation involve labour charges. Most of the Bhils households helps each other at the time of cultivation. In our survey, 6 Bhil householders who borrowed their neighbour's

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agricultural implements. Not only Bhils but even Kunbi or Warli households received aid in the form of manual labour during sowing and harvesting operations. In different agricultural operations hired labourers were paid in kind. In transplanting paddy, the labourers were paid in kind i.e. 2 to 3 Kg. paddy. Similarly for threshing operations they used to receive grains of nagli by way of wages. It is significant to note that males and females receive equal wages. Out of total 103 cultivators, 33 households had a pair of bullocks each while 35 households had only one bullock each. The families without bullocks hired them from neighbours or relatives in the village. A pair of bullock can be hired at the rate of Rs.10 to 12 per day. As agriculture is not mechanised bullocks are used for agricultural operations. Some families kept the buffalo for agricultural operations.

Agricultural Labour

As stated above, the Bhils also depend on agricultural labour to a great extent. Due to lack of irrigation facilities and uneconomic landholding they do not get employment as agriculture labour work in all the year round. During our investigation it was found that in the villages they are usually engaged in some specific agriculture operation, viz. sowing, weeding and cutting of paddy. In the villages they are generally paid in kind. In most of the villages when the Kharif Season sets in the Village Sarpanch, the Patel and some other leading persons of the village sit together and decide the wage rate of agriculture labour for the local labourers. For all sorts of agricultural

PREFACE

Gujarat ranks fifth amongst all the States in India in respect of the size of the Scheduled Tribes population. Out of 29 individual groups of Scheduled Tribes in the State, 5 groups, namely, Kathodis, Kolghas, ^{Kot} Kulkalias, Siddis and Padhars have been identified as primitive groups. The Ministry of Home Affairs (Tribal Development), Government of India had asked all the Tribal Research Institute in the country to identify the primitive tribal groups in their respective States and to undertake a detailed study of each of them for chalking out special programmes for their development. The Government of Gujarat has also been continuously trying to raise the standard of living of these primitive tribal groups as of other tribal groups.

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The present report is based on the data collected through a household survey covering Bhil families living in the Dangs district. Bhil tribes have inhabited the Dangs. They were ruling class of the land while Kumbis, Koknas, Varlis were their ryots. Bhils are economically more backward than the other tribal groups in the district. They are landless and engage themselves in agriculture and forest labour. ^{In} view of the precarious economic condition of their living, special efforts are necessary to improve the socio-economic status of the Bhils.

We are grateful to Shri T.D. Soyantar, IAS, Tribal Development Commissioner, who had assigned the present work to our Institute, for discussing

with us and giving us valuable requisites regarding approach towards and strategy of undertaking economic programmes for the primitive tribes. We are deeply indebted to Shri A.N.Vohra, Deputy Tribal Commissioner, for the whole hearted interest he took in the project. We are thankful to Shri R.S.Patel, Project Officer, Primitive Groups for his valuable advice and assistance.

In the course of field work valuable help and assistance was extended to the Field Investigators by all the government officials and subordinates, District and village level. We are thankful to all of them.

At our Institute, we have always received great inspiration to dedicate ourselves for the cause of down-trodden people from our Vice-Chancellor Prof. Ramlal Parikh. We are also very thankful to Shri Vinodbhai Tripathi, the Registrar of the Gujarat Vidyapith for administrative help.

Our Institute's Director Dr.T.B.Naik, from the very beginning of the survey work till the completion of the last chapter of this report put us on the right track. He very carefully went through each line of the report and guided us in a very fruitful manner. It is because of his expert and valuable guidance that the Project Report could be prepared in a satisfactory manner. Any amount of words would not be enough to express our sense of obligation to him. We express our heartfelt thanks to Dr.Siddhraj Solanki and Shri R.B.Lal for their valuable suggestions for this research project.

Most important of all, the members of survey team deserve the greatest credit for performing their duties very sincerely. The trainees (all of them Class I) of 43rd Training Course also helped us for collecting data for this project. We are deeply thankful to all of them. We would be failing in our duty if we do not mention by name our colleagues Shri Chandrakant Patel and Jaswantsinh Rathod who have helped us in tabulation work. We are also highly grateful to Shri Arvindbhai Gosalkar who took much pains in drawing the maps and pictures of Bhils House and household goods for this report.

Last but not the least, we acknowledge the generosity of all the Bhils informants without their active cooperation this project report would not have materialised.

TRIBAL RESEARCH
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GUJARAT VIDYAPITH,
AHMEDABAD.

1986

MUSTALI MASAVI
GAURISH PANDYA

work they are paid in kind. They are paid for 'Hatia' (local measure, one Hatia contains approximately 600 grams of grains) of Banti, Kodra and Bhat (paddy) to one day's labour. Four Hatia means 2.5 kilograms which in terms of money is Rs.4.50. Similarly some persons are paid 3 Hatia of Tuver, Vari or Nagli for one day's labour work. There is no distinction in the wage paid to males and females.

As stated earlier they do not get all year round employment in the village. They are, therefore, required to migrate to the comparatively more prosperous areas or towns in search of labour work. The Dangi Bhils generally migrate to Valsad and Surat Districts in sugar factories for labour work. For this work, they are attached to a middleman who carries them to a particular sugar factory. Usually they migrate with the family members including their children. The wage rate prevailing in the sugar factory is Rs.14/- per cutting of 1 tonne sugarcane. On an average two persons cut one and half tonne sugar cane in a day. Thus one person gets about Rs.10/- per day. The period of migration is usually six to eight months. The work of agriculture labour is seasonal and available only during the Kharif and Rabi season. Usually they return to their native place before June. There are many tribal and non-tribal labour contractors who are carrying the Bhils for work to different places. Most of the time Bhil labourers are exploited by these contractors.

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It was observed during our investigation that each ~~contractor~~ labourer pays Rs.1 to 2 daily to the middleman who has given the job work. Sometimes these contractors advance them money which is deducted from his payment. Due to this phenomenon one has to attach the contractor from whom he has taken advance/loan.

Animal Husbandary.

Cattle is the main assets of Bhils. The Bhils count their wealth more in terms of cattle they possess than in terms of land. They cultivate. There is abundance of grass in the District. The Dangis do not find it difficult to feed their cattle. Every Dangi Bhil family has atleast a cow and a pair of bullocks which perform a variety of functions. As agriculture is not mechanised bullocks provide drought power for agriculture and carting timber or to carry wood from forests. During the survey a census of cattle and poultry was undertaken and it was found that altogether the cattle numbered 611 (including ^{fowls} ~~forests~~) which means that an average household possessed 4.15 cattle. The details of cattle are given in Table 3:8.

TABLE 3:8

CATTLE POSSESSED BY HOUSEHOLDS

<u>Livestock/Poultry</u>	<u>No.of Households.</u>	<u>Total No.of livestock.</u>
1. Cows	67	91 (14.9)
2. Buffaloes	9	9 (1.5)
3. Bullocks	68	101 (16.5)
4. He buffaloes	52	52 (8.5)
5. Calves	42	66 (10.8)
6. Goats	37	67 (10.9)
7. Poultry	195	225 (3.69)
		----- 611

The above figures shows that total live-stock poultrya ccouted 37 percent. Buffaloes are valued more than cows, the preference for cows both for milk and supply of draft ^{power} ~~power~~ in the form of bullocks accounted for 15 peccent of total livestock. They kept cows for milk but the milk out-turn^{off} the cows are very less. Similarly, goats are reared in a large number for milk and meat in view of their negligible maintenance cost. Maintenance of live-stock in this forest region is not expensive since grass and other cattle feed are readily available from the jungle. However, in monsoon they have to maintain livestock by buying fodder from the market. At the end of 1982-84 there were 34 milk cooperative societies in the district. For effective dairy development in the district a Federation of Dairy Cooperative Societies has been established. At present the milk of all societies are supplied to Vasundra Dairy Alipore, District ~~Walsad~~ ^{Walsad}. There are three poultry societies existing in the district ~~and one of them~~. For one or other reason, these societies have not been successful.

Forest Labour:

The Dangl Bhils depend on forest from the craddle to grave. For their food, fuel, house building material or grazing cattle, they depend on forest and forest products. They eke out their livelihood by forest labour. Their occupation in the forest is mostly simple manual labour involved in free felling timbers. The Forest

Department gives out ^{Coups} ~~keep~~ by rotation for felling timbers to the Forest Cooperative Societies. The Bhils have become the members of the Forest Cooperative Societies. They employed as workers by the Cooperative societies. The duration of forest labour ^{is} /8 months to the maximum though a majority of households pursues it for three to four months at a stretch. On an average one household earns from Rs.50 to 100 per month. In summer season also they get some work in forest, such as digging pits, plantation, weeding and fencing etc. Those who have become members of Forest-Cooperative Societies are assured maximum work and income from their respective societies. At present at the end of 1983-84 there are 32 Forest Labour Cooperative Societies (including Sangh). These Societies provide the employment to the tribals. Prior to independence, the work of felling the trees in forest coupes was entrusted to contractors who exploited forest labourers and huge profits. However, after independence, it was decided to stop the exploitation of poor Adivasi by Forest Contractors. For this purpose, Forest Labour Cooperatives were formed. In the Dang, the first forest Labour Cooperative Society was set up in 1949 as a result of the efforts made by the social workers like Shri Ramjibhai Tulsibhai Patel and Shri Jagatrambhai Dave.

Forest Produce

The Bhils of Dang are not in a position to eke out their living through agricultural produce only. They have to depend on different types of forest leaves, flowers and ^{fruits} ~~roots~~ for a considerable part of the year. The different types

of green leaves being collected by the Dangi Bhils are as under :

- (1) Mola, (2) Tera, (3) Chai, (4) Chuchuchi,
- (5) Tandajja (6) Gandai (4) Mata (8) Kava (9) Goidi (10) Sevala.

Besides these two types of roots, which are available in the forest for whole year. These roots are collected by Dangi women. These are known as (1) Vajkand and (2) Kadu Kand (Wild onion). These roots after collecting from forest kept in running water at least for twelve hours, and then they are boiled and eaten. These roots are consumed by all the tribes of Dangs District but Bhil remain depended on these for at least two to three months in a year.

Other minor forest produce they are collecting include Gum Kadaya, which is extracted from Kadaya tree, bidi leaves both ashitro and timru, baru, Karvi, oilseeds like Karami and doli, flowers of mahuda, honey, wax, etc.

Apart, from these some variety of grasses are available in the forests. The important grasses in these forests are Bhatado and Potado which are relished by the cattle. Rosha grass grows in higher slopes of the high hill along the eastern boundary of the Dangs. Rosha oil is prepared ~~therefrom~~ for use in manufacture of scents and medicines.

Apart from agriculture, and agricultural labour, Bhils are also collecting minor forest produces and work as forest labourers. They do not

collect forest produce only for their own consumption but also sell certain produces to earn cash income, but the share of income from the sale of minor forest produce in their total income is very meagre. Generally, the Bhils sold the minor forest produces to the private (local) traders. It was reported that the tribals are not being paid the right price by the private traders. In the report "Role of Minor Forest Produce in Tribal Life and Culture," has mentioned that the Dangri tribals earn only 4.01 percent from minor forest produce and 15.3 percent income from wood cutting. These figures clearly indicate that the next to agriculture, a substantial portion of the total income was from the wood cutting and collecting minor forest produces i.e. 19.37 percent. It shows that the forest also plays an important role in the economic life of the Bhils.

Other Occupations:

Only 2 households are found to be engaged in trade. They are running small petty shop in the village. They mainly deal in ^{pulses} ~~grains~~, rice, nagli, dry fish, oil, bidi, etc. Two persons were serving in Forest Department as a beatguard. During our study it was found some Bhils are serving as Peons, Drivers and Primary School Teachers. Some Kunbis and Koknas are in government service of Talati, Teacher, Peons, Drivers, etc.

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Economic Condition:Income:

The sources of the income presented a complex picture. Since along with agriculture most of the households also pursued agricultural labour, forest labour, raising of livestock etc. The Bhils mostly depend on agricultural labour, forest labour and agriculture. According to the survey, the average annual income of the household amounted to Rs.1,816 and for 966 persons Rs.355 per capita annually. The sourcewise income of household is given in Table 3:9

TABLE 3:9SOURCEWISE INCOME (In Rupees)

Sources	Income per household	Percentage to total income
Agricultural income	443	24.39
Livestock	60	3.30
Agricultural Labour and other labour	627	34.53
Fishing	19	1.05
Forest Labour	435	23.96
Forest Produce	11	0.60
Trade & Commerce	34	1.87
Services	97	5.12
Others	94	5.18
	-----	-----
	1,816	100.00

The above figures show that agriculture, agricultural labour and forest labour is the mainstay of the people. Of the total income, 83 percent earned from these three occupations.

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Other occupations together contributed 10 percent towards the total income of the household.

The distribution of households according to income group ranges is given in Table 3:10.

TABLE 3:10

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO INCOME GROUP

<u>Income Group (Rs.)</u>	<u>No. of Households</u>	<u>Percentage to total</u>
Less than 1,000	50	25.64
1001 to 2,000	83	42.56
2001 to 3,000	32	16.41
3001 to 4000	19	9.15
4001 to 5000	4	2.05
Above 5,000	7	3.59
	195	100.00

The above figures show that 50 households or 25 percent have an income of less than Rs.1000/-. Nearly half of the total households have an annual income between Rs.1001 to 2,000. Only 7 households have an annual income more than Rs.5,000/-.

Dimension of Poverty:

In the case of Dangri Bhils a painful and grim reality of starvation exists for nearly the entire community, as all of them are below the poverty line. The perspective planning Division (PPD) of the Planning Commission, Government of India, (1979) has worked out poverty lines for India at 1973-79 prices Rs.61.80 per capita per month for rural areas and 71.30 per capita per month for urban areas. According to this poverty line almost all the Bhils household surveyed are below the poverty line (Rs.30.38 per capita per month).

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Nearly 61 percent of the households covered in this study have reported periods of starvation. Starvation reporting households is one wherein members starved throughout the day, i.e. missed both the meals, for some days and in addition missed one meal a day for some other days during some part of the year. The incidence of starvation is particularly high during the monsoon season. The details of starving households are given in Table 3:11.

TABLE 3:11

STARVATION PERIOD ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

No. of Days	Cultivators		Landless		Total
	Total families	Total population	Total families	Total population.	
Nearly 30 days	23	115	26	117	49 232
Nearly 50 to 60 days	10	60	60	330	70 390
	33	175	86	447	119 622

Level of Consumption:

The pattern of consumption of surveyed household is examined in Table 3:12. Generally they eat whatever is readily available from coarse to edible leaves when nothing else is available.

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TABLE 3:12CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS (Rupees)

Item	Annual Expenditure per Family.	Percentage to total
Food	1,172	62.95
Vegetables, Meat, Eggs	53	2.84
Milk	37	1.99
Condiments	81	4.35
Fuel	4	0.21
Clothing/Foot-wear	265	14.24
Tobacco & Liquor	153	8.22
Education	13	0.69
Social-Religious ceremonies	21	1.13
Miscellaneous	63	3.38
Rs.	1,862	100.00

The table 3:12 reveals that of the total household expenditure, nearly 72 percent is spent on ~~total~~ ^{Food} etc. After food the other items are clothing and liquor on which sizable expenditure is incurred by an average Bhil household. The annual expenditure per family is Rs.1,862/- and per capita per month expenditure is Rs.30.36.

Assets:

Financial assets comprising movable and immovable property in the form of houses, livestock, agricultural implements, etc. were valued at Rs.7,64,664 which comes to Rs.3,921.35 per household. Particulars of assets is given in Table 3:13.

TABLE 3:13

FINANCIAL ASSETS OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLD

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Per household</u>	<u>Percentage to Total assets.</u>
1. House	3,40,575	1,746.53	44.54
2. Livestock	2,81,265	1,442.38	36.78
3. Agricultural implements	17,005	87.20	2.22
4. Utensils and Furniture	1,14,533	587.34	14.98
5. Miscellaneous 112 , 11,286		57.87	1.48
Total:	7,64,664	3,921.52	100.00

Indebtedness:

The data was collected regarding borrowings of surveyed households. Out of total 195 households, 87 (44.6 percent) households ~~are~~ had incurred debt. The average debt per indebted household was Rs.733/-. Out of total borrowings 70% (~~Rs.220~~) (Rs.220) was in kind. The sourcewise and purpose wise debt are given in Tables 3:14 and 3:15 respectively.

TABLE 3:14

SOURCEWISE BORROWINGS (per Household)

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount of debt (Rs.)</u>	<u>Percentage of debt to total debt.</u>
Money Lenders/Traders	232	31.65
Government	278	37.93
Banks	138	18.83
Co.op.Societies	71	9.69
Relatives	14	1.90
Total:	733	100.00

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The above table shows that loans acquired mostly from Government, Money lenders cum traders and Banks. Relatives provided negligible proportion of total debt.

TABLE 3:15PURPOSE-WISE BORROWINGS (Per household)

Purpose	Amount in Rs.	Percentage to total
Home Consumption	223	30.42
Purchase of Cattles	410	55.94
Current farm expenses	78	10.64
Social ceremonies	22	3.00
	-----	-----
Total :	733	100.00

The above figures shows that about 67 percent of the debt incurred for productive purposes. 33 percent for unproductive purposes like household ~~and~~ consumption and social ceremonies.

The above discussions reveals that economically the Bhils live an uncertain precarious poor life. Most of them are unable to make both ends meet. It is quite clear that inspite of working hard and even after polling their earnings from different sources they are unable to ^{get} meet basic minimum need ^{for} ~~for~~ their ^{Family} ~~families~~ members.

CHAPTER V

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Birth:

No prenatal ceremonies are performed. An expectant mother usually continues to work in the house and on the field. The child is generally delivered at her in-law's place. No trained midwife or dai is called to attend the delivery of a child. Generally a Dangi woman proficient in this work performs the function of a midwife. Nowadays, in complex cases when medical help is essential a doctor or a nurse from Ahwa is called. The born is bathed with water. A birth of girl is not considered as a burden upon the family but the birth of a boy is more welcome than that of a girl. On the fifth day of the birth of a boy and on the third day ⁱⁿ case of a girl, a ceremony called panchuro is celebrated in which the midwife applies red lead on a stone and write the names of different Gods. A child is given a name according to the name of the day on which it is born. Generally parents, midwife and other relatives give the name.

Marriage:

Marriage is performed when the Bhil boy attains the age of 16-22 years and girl 14-18 years. In selecting match, beauty, money and the status of the family are the main ^{Consideration} requisites for getting a good spouse. Prior to Independence the child marriage were common among them. The engagement is called pen. Barring love marriages other forms like marriage by abduction, capture, exchange are not much in vogue. However the cases of marriage by capture or elopment are found and receive sanction by the community. The children of a brother and sister,

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particularly the son of a sister and daughter of a brother can intermarry but the children of two brothers and sisters cannot intermarry.

The marriage proposal generally comes from the boy's side and if both the parties agree, engagement locally called pen is fixed without any ceremony. When the engagement is settled, the father of the boy pays to the girl's Rs.50/- and returns to the village and declares that the date is fixed for pen. This is called ballpen. After a few days moti pen is said to be performed when the boy's father visits the girl's father and again pays Rs.70 to 100. During moti pen ceremony relatives are invited for drinking liquor which has now been replaced by tea. For motipen the bridegroom's party goes to the bride's place for fetching her and stays there for a whole night. For the very ceremony of pen (engagement), couple is allowed to live together. After a period of five to six months a ~~xxx~~ ceremony called ana is performed whereafter the bride remains permanently at husband's house. The girl's parents are given a sum of Rs.80 to 100 by the bridegroom's father. The actual marriage ceremony is performed when they get sufficient amount of money and sometimes even after many children are born. In case of extreme poverty marriage ceremony is not performed at all. Thus in the Dangi Bhil community children take part in the marriage ceremony of their father and mother.

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The marriage date is usually fixed by elderly persons of either party along with the Karbhari (Headman of the community). The preparations usually start 10 to 15 days in advance. Nearest relatives of the parents of both the parties are invited for participation in the marriage. The place where the marriage ceremony is to be performed is not painted or decorated but at some places torans are hung. Marriage songs are sung from morning to evening for five to six days before actual marriage. Pithi or the paste of turmeric powder and oil is applied to the bodies of the bride and bridegroom before two days of marriage. The bridegroom and the bride are made to bow down to Suryadev (Sun God). The marriage party usually consists of 70 to 100 persons. The bridegroom is specially dressed in new clothes, mainly dhoti, shirt and turban. Vermilion is applied on his forehead. The bride dressed in a new sari, a blouse, odhani and a coronet called barsinga consisting of two horns and wreaths is placed over her head. On the marriage day both the bride and bridegroom have to observe fast till completion of marriage ceremony, after which they are given to eat vari and dal. Musical instruments are played on this occasion.

The marriage ceremony is performed either in the evening or at midnight or at dawn. The marriage ceremony is performed by the Brahmin. The average expenses incurred in the marriage of a boy is incurred Rs.500 to 700 and that for a girl is Rs.300 to 500. The custom of dowry is still prevalent among Dangri Bhil even though they are not economically well off than the Kunbis and

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Separation is frequent among them. A divorce is given, when a woman is found to be not performing household duties properly, or a barren or declared witch by the Bhuvan. Divorce woman can ~~not~~ remarry easily, but in case of remarriage, the former husband is to be given by the latter an amount of dapa (dowry in cash) which is higher than former husband given to her father. Cases of divorce are decided by the community panch. Remarriage of widow is permitted. A widow may marry a bachelor or a widower as she pleases. Levirate is not prohibited though hardly practised.

Death:

The Dangi Bhil generally dispose of the dead bodies by burial and in some cases by cremation. As a rule the dead bodies of infants and children as well as of those adults who die as a result of certain epidemic diseases are buried.

The funeral rites is very simple when it is certain that the person will not survive and death imminent; the friends and relatives in the village gather around him. A death is mourned by crying loudly over the dead body. The dead body which is bismearred with Kum Kum and turmeric powder is draped in a dhoti or similar new cloth and secured tightly with cotton yarn to the bier. The place of cremation as well as for burial lies at an extremity of the village. The funeral party takes with it rice, a pick axe, an axe for digging the pit and filling the earth. Except

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in case of infants and children which are carried in hands, the dead body is usually carried on a bier. Before the dead body is lowered into the pit, water is sprinkled on the ground on which it is to be placed. Prior to that all the relatives and sons of the deceased move round the dead body three times and after the third round the water pot is broken. Thereafter his son or nearest relatives put rice in his mouth and copper coins in his left hand. The son or the nearest relative first sprinkle some earth, wherever the pit is filled up with all the members of the funeral party. A big stone or any thorny bush is then placed over the grave. Whenever a person dies much weeping and wailing take place. Women weeping and wailing loudly accompany the funeral party upto the first halt and again when the funeral party returns.

A widow breaks her bangles with the aid of her brother. The ~~ashes~~ ashes of the dead body collected on the third and fourth day after cremation which is usually a Thursday or Saturday. After the fifth day, the ceremony called diwas is performed. On this day, the stone placed over the grave is taken away. This ceremony is believed to secure peace in heaven for the departed soul. Mourning is observed for 12 days. After one year, Khambhi or memorial pillars is created in the memory of the deceased at the outskirts of the village.

Religious Beliefs:

The tribals of Dangs District follow primitive religious practices. Their faith in rebirth after death is unshakable. They also worship same

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Hindu god and goddesses like Rama, Lakshman, Hanuman. They also worship minor deities as Kansari Mata, Vaghdev, Nagdev, Dungar Dev, etc. These gods are installed in open ground. They have firm belief in vows. In difficulty they take vow of these deities and propitiate by offerings and sacrifices. They also believe in ghosts and witchcraft. Their household deities are: Kansari Mata, Khanderao, Hirvadev, Bhavani, Dungardev, Vasudev and Mahadev. These deities are found in most of the households. Before going into a new house, people worship 'Kansari mata' who is said to be protector of foodgrains.

Gods and Goddesses like Gamdev, Simalia Dev, and Maulima are installed in every village. The god erected at the outskirts of the village is known as Gamdev, who guarantees protection against all natural calamities.

Fairs:

Holi is the premier festival of Adivasi and is most important among all the holidays. Holiday celebrations last for 10-12 days during which people regale with dance and make merry. The Holi fire is kindled by Jagaliya, a village servant according to the instruction of Karbhari. People move about dancing in groups for hours together accompanied by musical instruments. Holi also an occasion for the Darbar of Dangi chiefs. The fair lasts for four to five days. Cultural activities like ras, garba and folk dances are organised by the Education Department. Darbar fair held at Ahwa district headquarter on the eve of Holi i.e. Phagun Sud 15.

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Weekly bazar fairs are a typical feature of many of the tribals of Gujarat. Such fairs are held regularly at different places on different days of the week. In weekly bazar businessmen from Ahwa and nearby villages come to sell clothes, grains, fish, bangles, utensils and daily necessities of life. People from the neighbouring villages visit the weekly market for purchasing their necessities.

Family Structure:

The Dangli Bhils have the patriarchial and patrilineal family system. Inheritance is from father to son. The father is the head of the family. All the final decisions are taken by him.

The total persons of the households surveyed were 996. Among them 519 were males and 477 were females. The sex ratio is 1088 females per 1000 males. The distribution of population among various age groups is given in Table 4:1.

TABLE 4:1

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS</u>			<u>Percentage to total population</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	
0-6	87	83	170	17.06
7-14	113	102	215	21.59
15-34	201	184	385	38.66
35-59	97	92	189	18.98
Above 59	21	16	37	3.71
	---	---	---	---
Total:	519	477	996	100.00

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The number of persons on an average residing in households with one room, two rooms and three rooms show the extent of overcrowding as shown in Table 4:2

TABLE 4:2HOUSEHOLDS BY ROOMS

<u>No. of Rooms</u>	<u>No. of Households</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>	<u>Per Household</u>
One Room	85 (48.7)	400	4.70
Two Rooms	97 (49.7)	523	5.39
Three rooms	13 (1.6)	73	5.61
	----- 195 (100.0)	----- 996	----- 5.10

The table shows that the average number of persons per households was 5.10

The proportionate distribution of persons among different age groups shows that 38 percent were 0-14 age groups. Young persons constitute 39 percent and middled aged 19 percent. Economically active populations in working age groups being 47.6+ percent. Very old persons from only 3.71 percent. The age group sex ratio show progressive increase from one age group to another. (From 1048 females per 1000 , males in the age group of 0-6 it increased to 1182 for age group of 35 to 59 and then to 1312 for ages more than 59.)

Size of Households:

The Table 4:3 shows the size of family ^{of} surveyed households.

TABLE 4:3SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS

<u>Size of Households.</u>	<u>No. of Households</u>	<u>Total Population</u>			<u>(%)</u>
		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1-3 Members	40 (20.6)	57	48	105	(10.5)
4-6 "	118 (60.5)	310	269	579	(58.2)
7-10 "	35 (7.9)	139	145	284	(28.5)
Above 11	2	13	15	28	(2.8)
Total:	----- 195 (100.0)	----- 519	----- 477	----- 996	----- (100.0)

The figures in brackets show the percentage

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The figures in above table shows that of the total 195 households more than half are composed of 4.6 members which account for 58.2 percent of total population. Households having 1-3 members and 7-10 members form 20.6 percent and 7.9 percent respectively. Families in the biggest size group with more than 11 members claim only 2 households and cover 28 persons. The ~~average~~ ^{average} size of household is found to be 5.10 persons.

Marital Status

Of the total 996 persons enumerated in the surveyed household as many as 519 (52.10%) were married, those never married numbered 454 (45.58%), 2.21 percent were widowed and 0.12 percent live separate from their spouses. Sexwise distribution shows that among males 50.09% were married whereas in female populations married were more than males i.e. 53.66 percent.

Literacy and Education:

According to the 1981 census the literacy in the Dangs district is 29.96 percent. Among males the literacy is 38.48 and among females is 21.20. Among scheduled tribes the general literacy rate is 26.99, among males it is 35.65 percent and in females 18.12 percent. The overall literacy rates (number of literates per 100 population) for males and females in the Dangs have increased from low levels of 14.3 and 3.8 percent respectively, in 1961 to 38.5 and 21.2 percent in 1981. These figures show that there has been almost threefold increase in male literacy rate and more than fivefold increase in female literacy rate over just two decades. In no other district of

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Gujarat has literacy spread so rapidly in such a short period. By 1984, virtually every village in the Dangs had a primary school within the village (with the exception of 14 villages), whose population was less than 50). Availability or accessibility to educational facilities, therefore, seems an immediate factor in improving the status of the district on the literacy map of Gujarat.⁷

Female literacy has generally lagged behind male literacy in India. Even in the Dangs, where the spread of female literacy can be termed spectacular (from 3.8 percent in 1961 to 21.2 percent in 1981), the number of female illiterates has increased by nearly 35 percent ~~between~~ between 1961 to 1981 Census.

Literacy among Different Tribal Groups:

As in other districts of Gujarat, inter-tribe differentials in education are observed in Dangs also. Data for 1981 are not yet available, but those for the 1971 census show that the Dhodias, though numerically small in Dangs have high literacy rates, as indicated in Table 4:4. This was observed among the Dhodias in the other districts as well.⁸ On the other hand, the Bhils one of the two numerically major groups, had the lowest literacy rates. Although the Bhils were the ruling class prior to Independence, they were and have remained essentially most backward and most illiterate.

7 Leela Visaria, Literacy in the Dangs. An Exploratory Analysis, Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad.

8 Vimal P. Shah and Tara Patel, Social Contexts of Tribal Education in Gujarat, Department of Sociology, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, 1981.

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TABLE 4:4

LITERACY RATES AMONG DIFFERENT TRIBES IN THE DANGS
(1971)

Tribes	Percent literate			Percent in total population
	Persons	Male	Females	
All Tribes	11.3	17.5	4.7	93.5
Bhil	6.3	10.1	2.3	30.2
Kunbi	13.3	20.9	5.5	36.8
Varli	9.5	15.2	3.4	13.5
Kokna	17.0	25.9	7.4	5.6
Ganit	11.2	16.9	5.0	3.9
Dhodia	57.0	67.3	41.1	1.5

Wastage:

It has been observed that the attendance of childrens, especially of girls tends to be very poor in schools situated in rural areas in general and in single teacher schools in particular. The available statistics on attendance for different years between 1974-75 and 1979-80 suggest that on an average the attendance in the schools of the Dang was about 70-75 percent.⁹

The district level statistics on wastage or drop-out are available only upto 1969-70. However, the annual reports of the Dang Jilla Panchayat Shikshan Samiti permit us to estimate wastage between 1979-80 just one year for each standard by sex-wastage includes drop out as well as failure or non-promotion to the next higher standard. As shown in Table 4:5 there is quite a high incidence of wastage at every level of education but it is substantial between

⁹ Dang Jilla Panchayat Shiksan Samiti, Annual Reports for 1979-80 and 1980-81.

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standards IV and V, especially among girls, partly because a majority of the schools in the Dangas are primary schools upto Standard IV and one teacher schools. Parents presumably permit their sons to attend middle schools in the neighbouring villages on completion of primary school education, but for girls, education tends to stop at the level available within the village.¹⁰

TABLE 4:5

WASTAGE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION BY SEX AND STANDARD BETWEEN 1978-79 and 1979-80 IN THE DANGS (Percentage)

<u>Standard</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Between :			
Std. I & II	34.0	40.3	25.6
II & III	12.1	10.6	13.9
III & IV	28.7	25.0	32.9
IV & V	36.8	32.0	43.6
V & VI	20.0	16.4	26.0
VI & VII	20.5	16.7	11.2

As stated earlier the Bhils, as compared to other tribal groups are backward in literacy. Out of a total number of 996 persons, of surveyed/households only 197 (20.39%) were literate and more than 80 percent were illiterate. In these, of the total males 25.8 percent were literate whereas in females literacy was 11.1 percent only.

/Bhil

Out of total 197 literate persons, 80 persons were going to the school whereas 117 persons were found educated. Out of 117 persons, 97 (82.90) persons had taken education upto primary level, whereas 17.10 percent had taken education upto

¹⁰ LEBELA VISARIA: Literacy in the Dangas: An exploratory analysis. Gujarat Economy, Problems & Prospects, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research.

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secondary level. Out of total 176 school going age children of surveyed households, ~~48~~ 80 (45.45) children were going to school. Sexwise school going childrens were 48.38 ~~per~~ and 42.16 percent for males and females respectively, The above figures show that literacy among Bhil is very low.

As per the data collected from District Education Officer, Dangs District, in 1981-82 there were 3,59 primary, 8 secondary and 2 Higher Secondary Schools in the District. As per record there were 25,929 students in primary, 1,122 students in secondary schools and 851 students in higher secondary studying in the District. Out of total children enrolled in primary and secondary school the number of Bhils children is negligible. The situation in the Ashram schools is also the same.

There are 11 Ashram Schools in the Dangs District (Pipnri, Rambhas, Bari Pada, Malegaon, Garakhdi, Chinchli, Gavhari, Singnana, Mahal, Kalibel and Gotiamel). Let us see the enrolment of Bhil children in Ashram Schools. The data were collected from each Ashram School in the district. The total number of children studying in Ashram Shalas were 962. Out of which 388 (40.3 percent) were girls. Out of total children studying in Ashram Shalas, Bhils were only 56 (5.8 percent), ~~Wani~~ ^{Wani} (20.5 percent), Kunbi (59.7 percent) and other tribal groups (14.2 percent). Out of total girls students Bhils girls were only 15 (3.8 percent) ~~total girls~~. This educational figures

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clearly pointed out that the Bhils are educationally more backward compared to other tribal groups in the District. The tribewise and standardwise number of students studying in Ashram Schools is given in Table ~~4:4~~ 4:4 .

TABLE 4:4

TRIBEWISE AND STANDARDWISE NUMBER OF STUDENTS STUDYING IN THE ASHRAM SCHOOLS, 1985-86.

Standard	BHIL		VARLI		KUNBI		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	-	-	3	2	1	2	3	4	7	8
II	2	4	19	10	15	14	10	2	46	30
III	6	-	20	11	48	25	21	7	95	43
IV	10	5	20	11	74	68	13	11	117	95
V	14	2	30	16	79	41	17	6	140	65
VI	8	2	16	11	68	39	7	5	99	57
VII	1	2	10	16	45	55	14	17	70	90
<hr/>										
Total:	41	15	118	77	330	244	85	52	574	388
Percentages:	7.14	3.86	20.56	19.84	57.49	62.89	14.81	13.41	100.00	100.00

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CHAPTER VI

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Social, Economic and demographic particulars regarding the Bhils of Dangs have been received at length in the foregoing pages revealing the backwardness of the tribe. Looking at the life of these people one finds them to be living in dire poverty and sub-human living conditions. After independence, great stress has been laid on ameliorative measures for the upliftment of the tribals. Measures for the reconstruction and reorientation of the rural economy through Community Development Programmes and Tribal Sub-Plan strategy and other planned economic activities have been intensified. It is true that ^{for} one of other reasons the Bhils of Dangs have not much benefited through various Development programmes launched in the District. Bhils formerly enjoyed political superiority over other tribal, Kunbis, Varlis who are externally and economically in a better condition. Bhils are economically most backward and literacy among them is also extremely low as compared to the two other tribal groups in the district.

As we have seen above, they mostly depend on agriculture and labour work. Land for the Bhil is hardly sufficient for a family's upkeep, it is mostly rocky and unirrigated. The other economic activities also do not give them sufficient supplementary income. Most of them live below the poverty line. Lack of skills, low absorption capacity for a new activity, low yield per acre, shortage of wage period employment and low education and exploitation by the traders are a few causes

for the poor-socio-economic status of the Bhils. Therefore, it is essential to turn them to some new economic activities after giving them adequate training in the respective fields. It is therefore, felt that a special programme designed exclusively for their socio-economic upliftment will go a long way in improving their present condition in effective and efficient manner. Keeping all this in mind and looking to the fact that first of all the problem of poverty and illiteracy have to be solved at great speed and on a top priority basis.

The development schemes as well as other economic activities that have been identified for improving their lot have been suggested as follows:

I : Physical Facilities:

(a) Housing

Most of the Bhils have their own houses. Their are houses made of muddy walls and roofs covered by the grass and tiles. Since the existing housing facilities are far from satisfactory or inadequate and there is usually overcrowding in their small huts, however, during winter and summer they can sleep outside the house at night, but in a monsoon season they find difficulty to accommodate all the family members in a small hut. It is proposed to construct cheap houses to suit their requirements. House sites may have to be obtained if necessary either by getting government land or Forest Department free of cost wherever available. The housing cost may not exceed to Rs.4,000/-. It is seen that the Bhils are ready to put in physical labour and help each other in the construction of houses. Houses must be in harmony with nature and

then customary practices. To do this, the Bhile must be given construction materials and allowed to build as they want.

(b) Some ^{people} ~~facilities~~ who require only tiles for covering the roofs, should be given according to their requirements. The mangalore tiles be earmarked for each needy family may not exceed Rs.1,000/-.

The financial outlays for housing is as under for a period of five years :

(a)	<u>Year</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Cost in lakhs Rs.</u>
	1	200	8.00
	2	200	8.00
	3	200	8.00
	4	200	8.00
	5	<u>200</u>	<u>8.00</u>
		1000	40.00
(b)	1	100	1.00
	2	100	1.00
	3	100	1.00
	4	100	1.00
	5	100	1.00
		<u>500</u>	<u>5.00</u>
Total (a + b) =			45.00

(2) Drinking Water.

Drinking water is a prime necessity of human life. One of the burning problems of the district is Drinking Water. Out of total 311 villages, only 186 villages have drinking water facilities. These villages have wells and tubewells. But the people of the remaining villages have to depend on other sources. In most of the villages people have to bring water from a long distance either from a rivulet or a river. Even this water

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is not available throughout the year, nor it is clean and hygienic wherever available. Dangs district has the highest rainfall, but the peculiar physical configuration entails a great scarcity of water in summer.

In 1981, 21 villages were supplied drinking water through tanke, and 91 villages were supplied by the bullock cart. For supplying drinking water a huge amount of money has been spent in different years. There are three water supply schemes existing

- (1) ~~Anjala~~ Ahwa Water Supply Scheme.
- (2) Waghai Water Supply Scheme
- (3) Saputara Water Supply Scheme.

The entire district being hilly and rocky, wells and bores have not been successful. To overcome this difficulty the following programmes should be proposed.

(a) Wells:- Two wells in each year should be constructed. Each well approximately costs Rs.15,000/-.

∴ 2 x 5 = 10 x 15,000 = Rs.1.50 lakhs.

(b) Earthen Bandhara:

An earthen Bandhara should be constructed for storage of water. On an average one bandhara would cost Rs.20,000/-. For this, a technical survey should be undertaken by the Water Development Corporation of the State.

One such bandhara should be constructed in each year:

1 x 5 x 20,000 = Rs.1.00 lakh.

(c) Supply of Drinking Water through Tanker and Bullock-cart.

In some villages , water can be supplied through tanker and bullock-cart. There are about 100 villages which should be covered each year under this programme. The estimated cost of each year would be Rs.1.50 lakh.

5 x 1.50 lakh = Rs.7.50 lakhs.

(a)+(b)+(c) = Rs.10.00 lakhs.

(3) Health and Medical Aid

Prior to independence the medical and public health services in the Dangs District were very much deficient. At present there is one hospital, eight Primary Health Centres and 24 Family Planning Centres in the district. These medical centres catre about eight to ten thousand population of the district. The poor economic conditions, poor housing and lack of drinking water lowers the standard of their health. Malaria, tuberculosis, scabbies, leprosy and other skin diseases are found among Bhils. They have not taken advantage of the medical facilities available to them partly because of inadequate awareness and also because of the lack of means to pay. The district is well served by public health centres and sub-centres. Hence it is proposed that the following medical aids should be provided to the Bhil community.

(a) Arrangements need to be made in each village to provide drugs, medicines and equipments for primary treatment of simple ailments and diseases.

(b) Moreover it is necessary to educate them to approach doctors at the time of sickness,

instead of approaching the Bhuva-Bhagat.

(c) Mass medical check_up programme should also be organised.

(d) An investigation should be undertaken to find out the deficiencies in the Bhil diet and suitable programme should be taken up to supplement the deficiencies especially for children, expectant mothers and old persons above 60 years of age.

(f) Local schools and Ashram Shalas should be given a supply of medicines for the common ailments of the Dangis so that they could take advantage of this nearby facility.

There is no maternity home in the district. It is also necessary to start four Maternity Centres one in each direction in the district for the use by the entire population of the district.

One mobile dispensary is proposed so that the Bhils living in very distant villages can be approached by such a van. The financial outlays is as under :

(a) Mobile Dispensary:

Recurring expenses.

(1)	Medical Officer, Class II for 12 months . 1200/- x 2	Rs. 14,400/-
(2)	A Trained Nurse for 12 months Rs. 600 x 12	Rs. 7,200/-
(3)	A Driver @ Rs. 500 for 12 months	Rs. 6,000/-
(4)	A Helper @ Rs. 450 for 2 months	Rs. 5,400/-
(5)	Medicines per annum.	Rs. 17,000/-
	Total:	Rs. 50,000/-.

(b) Non-Recurring Expenses:

(1) Metador	Rs. 100,000/-
(2) One Refrigerator and other equipments.	Rs. 20,000/-
(3) Incidental Expenses	Rs. 30,000/-
	Rs. 150,000/-
Total: (a) + (b) =	Rs. 200,000/-.

Year	Unit	Recurring (Rs.)	Non- Recurring	Total Rs.
1	1	50,000	1,50,000	2,00,000/-
2	21	50,000	-	50,000/-
3	1	50,000	-	50,000/-
4	1	50,000	-	50,000/-
5	1	50,000	-	50,000/-
		250,000	1,50,000	4,00,000/-

(b) Maternity Homes:Recurring Expenses:

(1) Medical Officer Class II for 12 months @ Rs.1200 x 2 x 4	Rs. 57,600/-
(2) A trained Nurse for 12 months @ Rs.600 x 12 x 4	Rs. 28,800/-
(3) One Helper for 12 months @ Rs.500 x 12 x 4	Rs. 24,000/-
(4) Medicines per annum and incidental charges Rs. 20,000 x 4	Rs. 80,000/-
	Rs. 1,91,000/-.

Non-Recurring Expenses:

(1) Contribution of Cottage House (Land provided by Govt. or Gram Panchayat) Rs. 25,000/- x 4	Rs. 1,00,000/-.
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(2) Equipments:

@ Rs.50,000 x 4

Rs.2,00,000/-

(3) Furniture @ Rs.10,000 x 4

Rs. 40,000/-

Total:

Rs.3,40,000/-

Year	Unit	Recurring (Rs. in lakh)	Non-Recurring (Rs. in lakh)	Total (Rs. in lakh)
1	4	1.91	3.40	5.31
2	4	1.91	-	1.91
3	4	1.91	-	1.91
4	4	1.91	-	1.91
5	4	1.91	-	1.91
		-----	-----	-----
		9.55	3.40	12.95

Role of Bhagat and Bhuva in Development.

The Dangi Bhils depend on forest. He uses every kind of tree, plant, shrub and tuber for food, shelter and medicine. There are literally hundreds of plants whose medicinal properties are known to him and which are used by him in this area where there are doctors. Their knowledge regarding such plants should be appreciated and should be utilized for the benefit of the whole society.

In Dangi Society, as indeed in all tribal societies, Bhagat who is a priest and medicine man occupies a predominant position. He is a friend, philosopher and guide to the tribal people. The Bhagat is considered to be a man of God. The impact of modern medicines and the availabilities of doctors and nurses in villages nowadays have not lessened the importance of the bhagat in tribal society. The institution of the bhagat forms a vital link in the whole complex of tribal society. He has some medically effective treatment perhaps more powerful than some of the modern drugs. People have

more faith in him. His importance is such that he knows what is going on in the community. In all the crisis of their life from birth to death the bhagat caters to the needs of the family and society. They accept every thing happily if they can be done through the bhagat. Government can also utilize his services in many fields particularly in health programmes and preserving art and culture among them.

(4) Electrification:

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Out of total number of/Dang villages, 47 have been electrified. Electrification is quite essential for development of cottage industries and for domestic purposes. Electrification of remaining villages should, therefore, be taken up. This will be useful in accelerating the pace of development in the area.

However, some of the villages have been electrified but the facilities availed of by the Bhils is nil. During our field work it is found that due to low level of income Bhils are not able to take electricity for domestic purpose. An assistance should be given to them for installing meter and electric fitting in the house. The initial estimated cost of meter and fitting is ^{Rs.} 500/- The financial outlays for giving them assistance for electricity for domestic purposes is given as under :

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of beneficiaries</u>	<u>Cost. Rs.</u>
1	200	1.00
2	200	1.00
3	200	1.00
4	200	1.00
5	200	1.00
	<u>1000</u>	<u>5.00</u>

While giving electricity for household consumption a care should be taken that those who afford can only be given electric connection. First priority should be given to irrigation purposes. Apart from this, power should be generated from many other sources like Gobar Gas Plant, etc. They have to encourage and train for instalment of Gobar Gas in the village.

II. Agriculture.

The major population of Dangs district depends on agriculture. According to 1981 Census 81 percent of the total population depended on agriculture and agricultural labour. As per land census of 1976-77 the land per Khatedar was 5.05 Hectare and per capita land was only 0.45 percent. The Bhils of Dangs also depend on agriculture directly or indirectly. The household survey revealed that out of the total Bhil families with land, most of them were small and marginal farmers. They produce only for their own consumption. Even with 100" rainfall the irrigation facilities are practically non-existent. This comes in the way of raising rabi crops. The paddy and Nagli are the main crop during kharif season. The yield and net return per acre of all the cultivated crops grown by these Bhil families are very low. So even the big and medium farmers are below the poverty line.

(1) Reclamation of Land:

It is proposed to assist the cultivators belonging to this community in reclamation of land, soil conservation and ~~Kyari~~ and in Kyari making.

(2) In the district out of total land 8000 hectares (4.72 percent) lands are fallow. This land

implements, carts, etc. so as to enable them to carry out various agricultural operations in right time and in efficient manner. Looking to their small holdings of land it may not be economical for some of them to maintain a pair of bullocks. It has been therefore proposed that small holders should be provided with one bullock to be used with the cooperation of the other beneficiary.

During our field study some cultivators have desired for a pair of bullock. Some families desired to have a wooden plough. Some families have desired for a bullock cart.

The financial outlays for agricultural implements including bullock cart are as under :

Year	Bullock pair @ Rs.5000/-		Plough and Spade @ Rs.300		Bullock Cart @ Rs.3000	
	No. of benefi- cia- ries	Amount in Rs. in lakh.	No. of benefi- ciaries	Amount in Rs. in lakh	No. of benefi- ciaries	Amount in Rs. in lakh
1	100	5.00	100	0.30	100	3.00
2	100	5.00	100	0.30	100	3.00
3	100	5.00	100	0.30	100	3.00
4	100	5.00	100	0.30	100	3.00
5	100	5.00	100	0.30	100	3.00
Total:	500	25.00	500	1.50	500	15.00.

(3) Supply of Kits:

During our field study it is found that many Bhils cultivators have been using kits (HYV Seeds, Fertilizers, Pesticides) of different crops. It is suggested that sufficient number of 0.1 hectare demonstration may be conducted to educate and popularise the kits among the Bhils. Most of the farmers/raising Nagli next to paddy. The two varieties of Nagli, Gujarat Nagli and Nagli Culture

NS-109 are ~~can~~ recommended and they should be extensively propagated in the area.

Year	No. of kits of different crops No. of beneficiaries	Amount in lakhs @ Rs.300 per kit.
1	200	0.60
2	200	0.60
3	200	0.60
4	200	0.60
5	200	0.60
Total:	1000	3.00

(4) Vegetable Cultivation

During our field study it has been found that some households are cultivating vegetables in small plots. It is suggested that some households may put their homestead land under vegetable cultivation. The suitable vegetables for the area are tomatoes, brinjals, lady's finger, potatoes, chillies, etc. The vegetable cultivation may be popularised in their homestead land for which small vegetable pockets may be given to Bhil families. It would be worthwhile if potato cultivation is popularised in the area. This crop has been successful in the district because of suitable agro-climatic condition. The financial outlay of vegetable cultivation is as under :

Year	Area (Hectare)	Vegetable Seeds (quantity required (in Quintals)	Cost @ Rs. 80/- per Kg.
1	5	0.05	400
2	5	0.05	400
3	5	0.05	400
4	5	0.05	400
5	5	0.05	400
Total:	25	0.25	2,000

Carrot Cultivation

During field study we found that the cultivation of carrot is possible in the area. For potatoes and carrot cultivation adequate inputs should be supplied to them. There is also potentiality of raising watermelon on the bank of the river (North-west side of the Dangs district). Necessary inputs for raising potatoes, carrot and watermelon should be given to them.

Orientation and Adaptation

One of the important reasons for the programme in agriculture and allied sectors not picking up in tribal areas is inadequate appreciation of the local practices by the extension agency. The improved technology has not succeeded in many areas because of a simple fact being overlooked that these are beyond the management practices and risk taking capacity of the tribals. Women play an important role in the tribal areas. The training programmes generally are addressed to the men who may not be taking crucial decisions. The women, therefore, have to be drawn in a big way in the training programme. It will be useful if young couples are introduced to the new practices who in turn become contact points for diffusion of new technology. At least one couple per village may be trained in the next five years.

(5) Horticultural Development Programme:

During our field study it is found that some families have planted mangoes, lemon and guava fruits in their homestead land. The possibilities of plantation of orchard in Bhil families land is not much, as most of them are marginal and small farmers but there is good scope of raising a few

fruit trees in their homestead land. All Bhil families should be provided with five to six seedlings of two fruit plants and one graft of mango. The total cost would be as follows :

Sr. No.	Fruit	Number to be given (5 years)	Unit cost Rs./tree	Total cost Rs.
1	Mangoes	1,000	20	20,000
2	Lemon	5,000	2	10,000
3	Guava	2,500	6	15,000
Total:		8,500	-	Rs.45,000

III. Minor Irrigation

The project area does not have adequate irrigation facilities. ^{If} It rains in time, raising of Kharif Crops is not a problem. The minor irrigation schemes suited to the area will be (a) check dam (2) lift irrigation and (c) tube wells. However, the suitability of these schemes will have to be decided according to the situation of Bhils land.

(a) Check Dam:

The land of dang district is rocky and undulating in nature, so there is less possibility of irrigation. The 25 sites of check dams were surveyed by the Irrigation Department. The details of check dams are as under :

List of check-dams and estimated cost:

Sr.No.	Name of the site	Estimated cost (in laos)	Potential irrigated area (Hectare)
1	Morzeera	0.60	16
2	Daher	5.00	94
3	Goban	4.50	44
4	Jakhana	3.50	36

5	Bijupada	5.00	64
6	Vahutia	3.50	70
7	Gotiamal	6.50	24
8	Ambadia	3.00	30
9	Chikhli (Vaghai)	4.50	20
10	Sanda	6.50	10
11	Subir	6.0	28
12	Sarvar	6.50	40
13	Chikhli	6.00	20
14	Vaghai	5.00	25
15	DavliDod	7.00	24
16	Kotla	5.50	24
17	Padalkhadi	8.00	28
18	Garkhadi	7.50	40
19	Ghodi	5.00	8
20	Matupada	6.00	40
21	Sukmal	5.50	28
22	Don	4.00	28
23	Kadmal	2.00	12
24	Vanar	1.50	24
25	Khambala	3.00	40
		-----	-----
Total:		121.10	816

Source: I.T.D.P. Report for the District Dangs (1980-85), page 178.

(2) Lift Irrigation

According to the investigation the lift irrigation schemes can be possible in the project area. Eight lift irrigation schemes were undertaken on the Ambika river. Out of these two schemes Ambapada and Kadkas have been completed, the work of others is in progress. There are 21 places where lift irrigation schemes can be possible. The cost of the scheme is as under :

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Places of Lift Irrigation, estimated cost and potential irrigated areas.

Sr.No.	Name of the Place	Estimated cost (in lacs)	Potential irrigated area (in hectare)
1	Baripada	8.00	100
2	Borkhal	2.50	20
3	Mahal	2.50	26
4	Karanjpada	2.25	13
5	Kunda	2.25	10
6	Chikhlada	2.25	15
7	Zavda	2.50	22
8	Jarsol	2.25	10
9	Kotnadar	2.50	40
10	Chinohvihar	3.00	56
11	Dhongi Amba	2.00	16
12	Mahupada	4.00	8
13	Sepunmba	4.00	24
14	Jogthava	4.00	28
15	Mogra	5.50	24
16	Jamalpada	4.50	28
17	Gadhvi	5.50	40
18	Diwan Tembrun	3.00	8
19	Banghan	2.50	20
20	Galkund	2.50	20
21	Mahalpada	4.00	24
Total:		71.50	552

Source: I.T.D.P. Report of the District Dangs (1980-85)
Page 179.

(3) Sinking Tube Wells:

The ground water potential is good but due to rocky soil it is not possible to provide irrigation facilities through construction of wells. There are,

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however, possibilities of getting irrigable water if tube-wells are constructed in some of the villages. In the district two tubewells have been already sunk in the low land area and they have been successful for irrigation purposes. It is therefore proposed to construct five tube wells each in one year at the places where a sizable area of land held by the Bhils are situated. The financial outlays are as under :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Cost (Rs.in lakh)</u>
1	1	2.00
2	1	2.00
3	1	2.00
4	1	2.00
5	1	2.00
Total:	5	10.00

IV Animal Husbandary.

The main objective of introducing this programme is to raise the economic status of the Bhils families by providing them with livestock units. These programmes would also facilitate to enhance the nutritional value in their daily diet. Since there is vast potentiality of grazing in the district, it is considered necessary to encourage the Bhils to keep buffaloes, goats, cows and poultry to supplement their farm or other income.

A number of live-stock development programmes are being implemented in the area. Some of the Bhils families have availed the facilities of subsidy and bank credit under this programme. During our field survey it is found that such programmes have positive impact on the Bhils. In the socio-economic survey, a few of the Bhils households have expressed their keen interest in acquiring cows,

buffaloes, goats and poultry birds.

During our study we have seen the certain major constraints for the participation of Bhil families in live-stock development programmes, such as (1) Bhils have no technical knowledge of rearing of improved breed of animals, their management and maintenance (2) some Bhils move from one place to another for the major part of year in search of work so nobody remains in the family to look after the animals. (3) They alone will not be able to form a Milk Cooperative Society.

(1) Supply of Milch Animals:

It is proposed to assist the Bhil families in purchase of milch animals. During field work it is found that the Dangis prefer cow to buffalo. It is also possible to undertake the programme of supplying local cross-breed cows to them. During our study we found that other kind of cow or buffalo breed would not survive in the Dangs. Other facilities such as Veterinary aid, supply of cattle feed also need to be simultaneously provided through cooperatives. There are good facilities of stock-man centres, veterinaries in the district. There are 35 Milk Cooperative Societies in the district. Milk collected from villages is at present transported to Valsad Dairy. There is no chilling centre in the Dangs.

An economically viable small milch cattle unit consists of 2 cows graded or cross-breed. The programme is suitable for small, medium and marginal farmers. It can be given to few trained selected Bhil families provided feed and fodder

are supplied to them. At present under tribal sub plan 50% subsidy is provided for milch cattle per family subject to a maximum of Rs.1500/-. This would facilitate provision of only one milch animal costing Rs.3,000/-. This is uneconomical because the milk yield starts decreasing during later half of the lactation period resulting in less income and creates problems for maintenance and repayments of loans. Therefore it is suggested that a seasonal animal ~~is~~ also be given to the same beneficiary which would enable him to carry the maintenance of milch animal and payments of the bank loan.

The financial outlays for supplying milch animals is as under. A milch cattle unit of 2 buffaloes/cows would cost around Rs.5000/ .

Year	Buffaloes (Unit-2)		Cows (Unit- 2)		Total. Rs. in lakh
	No. of benefici- aries.	Rs. in lakh	No. of benefici aries.	Rs. in lakh	
1	40	2.00	60	3.00	5.00
2	40	2.00	60	3.00	5.00
3	40	2.00	60	3.00	5.00
4	40	2.00	60	3.00	5.00
5	40	2.00	60	3.00	5.00
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	200	10.00	300	15.00	25.00

(2) Goat Rearing Unit

The activity can be encouraged among the Bhils landless labourers. This scheme is technically feasible and economically viable as goat requires less attention and care. The animal can thrive well on grass and tree leaves which are found in the area. An economically viable unit of 5 Goats and 1 buck would approximately cost Rs.1500/-.

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Cost of each unit including food @ Rs. 600 per each.
1	100	Rs. 0.60 lakh
2	100	Rs. 0.60 lakh
3	100	Rs. 0.60 lakh
4	100	Rs. 0.60 lakh
5	100	Rs. 0.60 lakh
	-----	-----
	500	Rs. 5.00 lakh

V Tools for Labour Work.

Most of the Bhils are engaged in labour work. Mostly they migrate to different places in search of job. They have been exploited in labour work by the contractors and middlemen. Apart from this they do not have proper implements of labour work. This should be given to them. The estimated cost of such labour work implements is about Rs. 150/- per set. The financial outlays for supplying implements is given as under :

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Cost (in lakh Rs.)
1	300	0.45
2	300	0.45
3	300	0.45
4	300	0.45
5	300	0.45
	-----	-----
Total:	1,500	2.25

VI Forest Based Programmes:

During our study we have found that most of the households have uneconomic land holding. On an average field per acre is very low. It is proposed that instead of raising a crop in their land they have to encourage for plantation of different trees in their barren land. But before preparing them for plantation, a detailed investigation must be

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carried out of their soil and to find out which species are suitable in the land they possess. This exercise is to be done by the Forest Development Department of the State.

Forest Cultivation:

The soil of Dangs district is rocky and undulating. Moreover, Bhils are cultivating their land in a primitive way because of inadequate agricultural implements and lack of skills. They are generally raising tradition food crops such as Nagli, Bhat (paddy) and Vari Khursani etc. Due to low yield from land they are unable to meet both ends, so they have to migrate to different places in search of work.

Forest occupies a central position in the tribal economy. The Dangi Bhil's dependence on the forest is complete and irrevocable. He is the son of the forest and behaves as such and the forest also treats him with love. So they must be involved in forest development programmes. The forest based programmes should be so planned that they also subserve the tribal economy. For the Bhils, Forest based economy should be planned in which agriculture could be assigned a secondary position. They have to encourage and train for plantation in their own land. The plantation programme should include plantation of fruit-trees and other locally useful species. The plantation programme should be under technical supervision. Unless they receive the income from tree plantation they should be given some amount on adhoc basis for their livelihood. Such provision must be made before implementing such programmes otherwise no one will come forward to receive such programmes. In this way we may

them in a forest development programme, and through this we can give them employment and income.

Forest Cultivation in Barren Land.

Plantation of trees should be undertaken in government waste land through organising Cooperative society. Such land should be brought under forest cultivation through the members of cooperative society when the members of cooperative society realizes that the income goes to the they would naturally work hard. In this way, through collective effort the tribals would be beneficial from such programme.

Plantation:

In order to stop the illicit cutting in the forest participation in management of local community is must. An integrated plan for the Forest Department should be undertaken. The working plans are long-term plans covering all aspects of forestry operations including felling trees, plantation and other associated matters. The Dang's district forest cutting work is being entrusted to Forest Cooperative Societies. New plantation work also should be given to the same society which have done the cutting of forest of same coup. Thus, through cooperative such work would get momentum.

VII Industries:

The industrial development of the district is related to the availability of primary resources. The tempo of industrialisation which has gathered ~~momentum~~ momentum in the State is however not seen in the district. This is due to the fact that there is hardly any local

entrepreneurship available in the district despite the fact that forests which flourish in the district on account of the efforts of local 'Adivasis' the district has suffered as its forest resources have not been fully utilised for its industrial development.

It may be observed that forests of the district have been exploited since the East India Company. The benefits of industrialisation, however, have not accrued to this district because it lacks the infrastructure facilities needed for industrial development. There is potentiality to establish forest-based industrial units in the district on a small scale. From the point of location, Waghai appears to be a suitable location as is well connected by roads and railways with other neighbouring district.

(1) Wooden Electrical Accessories:

Wooden electrical accessories items like wood-casing, batons, switch boards, etc. can be manufactured in small carpentary workshop. This unit do not require any specialised skills. Wood required for the manufacture of these products is available in the district in plenty. One or two units can, therefore, be profitably established at Waghai to manufacture various types of wooden electrical accessories. Moreover such industrial unit does not require much investment.

Agro-based Industries:

(2) Rice Mills.

Paddy is one of the principal food crops grown in the area. There has been substantial increase in the paddy cultivation during the past few years. It was, therefore, held that paddy

could be economically processed in the Dangs itself. Waghai and Ahwa are collecting and marketing centres of paddy and rice. One or two units can come up for processing paddy and other cereals like Warai grown in the Dangs district.

(3) Oil Mills:

The main commercial crop grown in the area is 'Kharsani' Oil-seeds. Besides this oil-seeds ^{are} like ground-nut/also grown in the district. At present there is no oil-mill in the area in the small sector. However, ghanies are working at Ahwa for extracting oil from Kharsani seeds. The production of oil-ghanies which are working in the traditional manner is limited. For utilising the existing raw material which is abundantly available in the district. It is suggested that one or two oil mills with sufficient number of expellers may be established in the area. A suitable place for the proposed units would be Ahwa or Waghai due to better infra-structural facilities.

(4) Power Looms:

The Adivasis wear coarse cloth, but the traditional handloom industry is absent in the district. The entire requirement of the cloth is, therefore, met mostly from the neighbouring district. It is therefore proposed to establish a powerloom unit with at least four looms at Waghai.

(5) Ambar Charkha

Ambar Charkha is to be provided to the Bhils girls after giving them necessary training to operate Charkha. The financial outlays for Ambar Charkha is given as under. Five such training classes should be started for them. Each class should have minimum 30 trainees.

: 27 :

(1)	Salary of a trained teacher for two months.	Rs. 500 x 2 x 5	Rs. 5,000/-
(2)	Stipend to trainee for two months @ Rs.50/- per month for 150 trainees:	Rs.150 x 2 x 50	Rs.15,000/-
(3)	Ambar Charkha to each trainee @ Rs.700 each.	Rs.700 x 15	Rs-105,000/-
Total:			Rs.1.25 lakhs.

(5) Tailoring

Some Bhils have desired to accept this service occupation. This occupation can help in raising their standard of living. In most of the villages a good number of boys and girls are engaged in tailoring and earn quite a good amount from it. They should be given necessary training and supply them sewing machine. 100 persons should be given sewing machine and training. The financial outlays is as under : In the beginning five centres should be started.

(1)	Salary of a Teacher for 2 months' training.	Rs-500 x 5 x 2	Rs.10,000/-
(2)	Stipend for training @ Rs.75/- per trainee for 2 months.	Rs.75 x 2 x 100	Rs-15,000/-
(3)	Purchase of Sewing Machine	Rs.1500/- x 100	Rs.150,000/-
Total:			Rs-1.75 lacs.

(6) Carpentary:

Some Bhils have desired for carpentary also. A few Bhil youths may be trained up in carpentary so that they can be able to make building materials. Initially 100 youths (5 classes) should be given training. The financial outlay is as under :

(1)	Salary of the Instructor for 2 months.	
	Rs.1000 x 2 x 5	Rs. 10,000/-
(2)	Stipend to 100 trainees per trainee @ Rs.75/- for two months.	
	Rs.75 x 2 x 100	Rs. 15,000/-
(3)	Assistance for purchase of carpentary kits @ Rs.500/-	
	Rs.500 x 100	Rs. 50,000/-
	Total:	Rs.0.75 lacs.

(7) Masonry:

Some Bhils have desired for masonry work also. A few Bhil youths may be given training for masonry so they can earn income from this occupation. In the beginning 100 persons (5 classes) should be given training. The financial outlay is as under :

(1)	Salary of the Instructor for two months	
	Rs.1000 x 2 x 5	Rs. 10,000/-
(2)	Stipend for 100 trainees @ Rs.75/- per trainee for two months.	
	Rs.75 x 2 x 100	Rs. 15,000/-
		Rs. 15,000/-
(3)	Assistance for purchase of masonry tools @ Rs.300/-	
	Rs.300 x 100	Rs. 30,000/-

(8) Petty trading shop

During investigation it was found that some Bhils are running a small shop. Financial assistance may be given for starting such type of shops to 2 persons in the different villages. All the daily necessities should be kept for sale. An income of Rs.300 to 500 can be earned from such shop. An assistance of Rs.5000/- may be necessary for running the shop. The financial outlays is as under :

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of beneficiaries</u>	<u>Cost (Rs. in lacs)</u>
1	4	0.20
2	4	0.20
3	4	0.20
4	4	0.20
5	4	0.20
	20	1.00
	Total:	

(9) Cycle Shop.

During the field survey it was found that most of the villagers have been using bicycle for their work. They move from one place to another on bicycle. A financial assistance should be given for running a cycle repair shop. 10 persons should be selected for this economic pursuit in the first year in the different villages. The financial outlay is as under :

(1)	Purchase of five new bicycles for giving on hire @ Rs.1000/- per cycle.	
	Rs.1000 x 5 x 10	Rs.50,000/-
(2)	Repairing equipment @ Rs.1000/--	
	Rs.1000/- x 10	Rs.10,000/-
		Total: Rs.0.60 lacs

Art and Crafts.

Verrier Elvin once remarked that tribal art outside Assam is rapidly disappearing. Gujarat is no exception to this observation. Much of what is found today is meagre and inferior. No systematic efforts seem to have been made so far in Gujarat to record and to rescue even a few examples before they finally disappear.¹

Dangi Bhils have developed their art and craft to an extent that - serves their requirement- in daily life. Basketary is known to every Dangi. Practically all Dangi men, women and children know the art of planting, twinning and casting of bamboo strips in various patterns. They have also learnt the skills of making door of bamboo strips and wooden latch. Another handicraft which they have developed into an art is the fishing trap. Fishing is source of subsistence. But fishing cannot be persued as a daily economic activity. They are making two types of fishing traps. Clay is another material which gives some opportunity for the Dangis to show their artistic talent. They prepare their cult objects such as day horses, domes, human figures and other objects ~~such as~~ of utility.

The Dangis are generally their own craftsmen in some respects where their household requirements are concerned such as baketry, making mats and musical instruments etc. They do not engage outsiders to do the work for them. The children also learn skills of arts and crafts from their elders. Dangi

¹ Tribal Art of Gujarat, by Dr. D. H. Koppar, Development of Museums, Baroda, 1971.

children are good craftsmen also. Bhil children are making horse-walk and a cart toy. This provides children a creative enjoyment. The art of walking on bamboo sticks is favourite pastime of Dangi children. They are also famous for pyramid dancing.

Wood is available in plenty in Dang. They are making some good piece of art from wood. But what he needs today is guidance and training so that he may develop his handicraft to a level where it provides him with additional source of income. A job-cum-production oriented craft school to train Dangi Bhil youths to provide them with independent means of livelihood would no doubt prove a blessing to them.

VIII Education

As we have seen earlier most of the Bhils are illiterate compared to other tribal groups in the district. Bhils are educationally backward. Education among Bhil girls is almost nil. They are not attracted by the free ships and other educational training given by the State Government for the education of their children. The net work of educational institutions is quite good. Since this community has not been able to avail benefits of the existing benefits for educating their children mainly because of their backwardness, poverty and seasonal irrigation. It is considered absolutely necessary to make special arrangements and provide them more incentives for spread of education amongst them. The following measures are to be taken.

(i) Balwadis:

For forming the habit of schooling among the Bhil children, Balwadis for the pre-school children should be started in villages where the Bhils are more concentrated. The children coming in those

Balwadis should also be provided with mid-day meal as a part of nutritional programme. All the Balwadi children should be given a set of clothes, and learning materials. The institution should be provided with all the equipment, it would be better to use local materials and local devices for bringing up the children and playing with them.

A lady teacher should be employed to run Balwadi.

It is proposed to start 30 Balwadis in the district, each Balwadi consisting of 30 children.

The financial outlay for Balwadis is as under:

Recurring Expenditure.

- 1. Salary of the teacher
@ Rs. 350/- per month
Rs. 350 x 12 x 30 Rs. 1.26 lacs
- 2. Expenditure on Mid-day meal @ Re. 1.00 per child per day for 30 children.
900 x 10 x 30 Rs. 2.70 lacs
- 3. Monthly Rent for the Room
@ Rs. 25/- per month.
0.09 lacs
Rs. 25 x 12 x 30
~~Rs. 900~~
- 4. Purchase of toys and games @ Rs. 1500/- for one Balwadi. Rs. 1500 x 30 Rs. 0.45 lacs

Total; Rs. 4.50 lacs

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Total Expenditure.</u>
1	30	Rs. 4.50 lacs
2	30	Rs. 4.50 "
3	30	Rs. 4.50 "
4	30	Rs. 4.50 "
5	30	Rs. 4.50 lacs
Total;		Rs. 22.50 lacs.

(ii) Free Books and Uniforms to Primary School Children.

In order to attract more Bhil children for schooling, the children studying in different classes in village primary schools should be given free books and uniforms: The financial outlay is as under :

- 1. Free Uniform per child
@ Rs. 50/- (Half pant and shirts for Boys and frocks for girls)
400 x 30 Rs. 12,000/-
- (2) Free Books per child
@ Rs. 30/- each.
400 x 30 Rs. 12,000/-

Year	Unit	Uniform	Books
		Rs.	Rs.
1	400	0.12 lacs	0.12 lacs
2	400	0.12 lacs	0.12 lacs
3	400	0.12 lacs	0.12 lacs
4	400	0.12 lacs	0.12 lacs
5	400	0.12 lacs	0.12 lacs
Total:		0.60 lacs	0.60 lacs
Grand Total: Rs. 1.20 lacs.			

(iii) Scheme for Supplying Foodgrains.

A scheme for supplying foodgrains worth Rs. 25/- per month to the tribal parents who send their children to Schools for more than 80% of the school working days has generated enough enthusiasm among different primitive tribal groups in the State. Such scheme should also be started for the Bhils of the Dangas. Among Bhils the girls are going to school in very small number. In order to spread girls education more incentive ~~xxxxxx~~ should be given to their parents who send their daughters to school. It is proposed that for girls

instead of foodgrains worth Rs.25/- per month ~~xxxxxxx~~ foodgrains worth Rs.40/- per month should be given. The financial outlay for this scheme is as under :

- (1) 300 Boys.
 $300 \times 25 = 7500 \times 12 = 90,000$ per annum.
- (2) 200 Girls.
 $200 \times 40 = 8000 \times 12 = 96,000$ per annum
- Total: Rs.1.86 lacs.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount Rs.</u>
1	500	Rs.1.86 lacs
2	1000	Rs.3.72 lacs
3	1500	Rs.5.58 lacs
4	2000	Rs.7.44 lacs
5	2500	Rs.9.30 lacs
Total:		Rs.27.90 lacs

(iv) Adult Education:

Adult education and practical literacy classes should be started in each Bhil villages. Initially 10 classes should be started in those village where the Bhil households is more than 200. Minimum 40 adults should be allowed in one class. Rs.30/- should be given as stipend to each adult. The financial outlays is as under :

- (1) Salary for one teacher
 for 12 months.
 $Rs.150 \times 12 \times 20$ Rs.36,000/-
- (2) Stipend to one adult
 student per month.
 $Rs.30 \times 400 \times 12$ Rs.1,44,000/-
- Total: Rs.2.80 lacs.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Cost (Rs. in lacs.)</u>
1	10	2.80
2	10	2.80
3	10	2.80
4	10	2.80
5	10	2.80
Total		14.00 lacs.

(v) Cultural Activities.

Dangis are quite famous for their dances and folk songs. Their "pavri" is well known. They are also famous for pyramid dances. It is proposed to organise their dance Mandal in each village to promote this activity in a systematic manner. Each Mandal may be assisted in the initial stage for the purchase of the required musical instruments and dress materials. It is proposed to organise 10 such mandals. The financial outlays is as under :

$$10 \times 5000 = \text{Rs. } 50,000/-.$$

Conclusion:

As indicated above, the Bhils of Dang's are economically more backward. They have not been able to avail benefits of various development programmes. It is, therefore, felt that a special project programmes designed exclusively for their socio-economic upliftment will go a long way in improving their present economic condition substantially. The project programmes recommended in this report aim at amelioration of the economic conditions of the Bhil household living in Dang's district.

The object of the project is to evolve a programme of income earning activities for Bhil households with a view to enable them to cross the poverty line. The programme is thus a family based plan phased over a period of five years.

A statement showing the details of the above programme in terms of physical targets, number of beneficiaries and estimated cost of the project is enclosed herewith. The economic development programmes involves a total outlay of Rs. 461.95 lacs. The details is given in Annexure-I.

This project programmes has been prepared after ascertaining the felt needs of this community and the programmes have been discussed in detail in the presence of community members in their villages. They seemed very enthusiastic about it. They would accept anything which would bring them steady income at their door.

It is envisaged that implementation of this project will greatly benefit this community in ameliorating their socio-economic condition by increasing their productivity and by providing better employment opportunities as well as other essential amenities for better life.

One thing should be kept in mind while implementing the above mentioned programmes, that the ^{-ers} implementers of the programme will have to be more friendly with the people and actively associate themselves with the poor people, in their turn, they take up the programmes as their own and for their betterment.

The plan has also been discussed with different development officials at district and village level and they seemed happy about it. Thus, the plan seems to be agreeable/for both the takers and the givers.

Annexure - IESTIMATED COST OF THE PROJECT FOR
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF BUILDS OF
DANGS DISTRICT (Five Years Plans)

Sr. No.	Sectorwise Programmes.	No. of Units/Beneficiaries.	Estimated cost for five years (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
I	<u>Physical Facilities</u>		<u>76.95</u>
	1. Housing	1500	45.00
	2. Drinking Water		10.00
	3. Health and Medical Aid		
	a) Mobile Dispensary	1	4.00
	b) Maternity Home	1	12.95
	4. Electrification	1000	5.00
II	<u>Agriculture</u>	1500 (Hectare)	<u>72.15</u>
	1. Land Reclamation		25.00
	2. Agricultural Implements	1500	41.50
	3. Supply of kits	1000	5.00
	4. Vegetable Cultivation	25 (Hectare)	0.20
	5. Horticulture	8500 (Plants)	0.45
III	<u>Minor Irrigation.</u>		<u>202.60</u>
	1. Check Dams	816 (Hectares)	121.10
	2. Lift Irrigation	552 (Hectares)	71.50
	3. Tube Wells	5	10.00
IV	<u>Animal Husbandary</u>		<u>36.00</u>
	1. Milch animals	500	25.00
	2. Goat rearing Unit	400	6.00
	3. Backyard Poultry	500	5.00
V	<u>Tools for Labour Work</u>	1500	<u>2.25</u>
VI	<u>Forest Based Programmes</u>	Ongoing Schemes	-

	1	2	3	4
VII <u>Industries</u>				<u>5.90</u>
1. Wooden Electrical Goods, Rice Mills, Oil Mills, Power Looms				
2. Ambar Charkha.		150		1.25
3. Tailoring		100		1.75
4. Carpentry		100		0.75
5. Masonary		100		0.55
6. Petty Traders Shop		20		1.00
7. Cycle shop		10		0.60
VIII <u>Education:</u>				<u>66.10</u>
1. Balwadis		30		22.50
2. Free Books and Uniform		2000		1.20
3. Supply of Foodgrains		7500		27.90
4. Adult Education		400		14.00
5. Cultural Facilities		10		0.50

			Total:	461.95
				=====