

INDEBTEDNESS AND
LAND ALIENATION
AMONG THE TRIBALS OF
DADRA NAGAR HAVELI (U.T.)

GAURISH PANDYA
ARUN PATEL



TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad-380014

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FOREWORD

The present study on 'Indebtedness and Land Alienation Among the Tribals of Union Territory of Dadra Nagar Haveli' was entrusted to the Tribal Research and Training Institute of Gujarat Vidyapith by the Tribal Development Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. We are thankful to the Home Ministry for assigning this significant research to us.

This study was prepared by two research personnel of the Institute, Dr. Gaurish Pandya and Shri Arunbhai Patel. They studied the problem in depth in the villages of Dadra Nagar Haveli. This is aimed at facilitating understanding of the twin problems of tribal indebtedness and land alienation in the region. The research scholars who were assigned this study did sustain hard work in preparing report on vital problems of tribals.

This publication is a pioneering work on vital problems affecting the tribal people. It is hoped this study will enable policy-makers, administrators, researchers, scholars and social workers to understand this critical problem in indigenous perspective of tribal development.

Prof. Ramlal Parikh
Vice-chancellor
Gujarat Vidyapith,

PREFACE

In recent years alienation of land has been identified as one of the major causes of tribal unrest in India. Land being the principal asset and the primary source of livelihood of the tribal communities, its deprivation by way of transfer, mortgage, sale etc. and also acquisition by the government for public purposes have caused great resentment among them. We have made a thorough study of problem in the villages of Dadra Nagar Haveli and tried to bring to light some hitherto unknown facts in regard to the transfer and alienation of tribal lands in their proper perspectives. After analysing the causes, problems and consequences, suggestions are put forward for preventing transfer and alienation of tribal land in the region.

We are thankful to the Tribal Development Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for assigning this project to our Institute. We are extremely grateful and indebted to Dr. T. B. Naik, the then Director of this Institute for giving a valuable guidance in conducting this study which is more or less field oriented one. We express our deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Mustaali I. Masavi, Research Officer of the Institute for his valuable help and guidance in preparing this report.

Lastly we are much thankful to the Collector of the Territory, his deputy collector Shri Mohanbhai Patel, Assistant Conservator of forests, Shri Singh and other officers and non-officials of Dadra Nagar Haveli from whom we had received help and co-operation in conducting this research study.

It is our earnest hope that this study will enable the administrators, researchers, planners and scholars in increasing their understanding of the problem of land alienation in Dadra Nagar Haveli of Union Territory.

Gujarat Vidyapith,
Ahmedabad.

Dr. Gaurish P. Pandya
Shri Arun B. Patel

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CHAPTER 1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES AND PROCESS

The area of Dadara Nagar and Haveli is situated between the borders of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Umergaon and Dharampur of Valsad district of the Gujarat State and Jawar and Talseri areas of Maharashtra State are the adjoining areas. The main population consists of Dhorkolis, Konknas, Varlis & Dhodias. In spite of different geographical borders they are socially connected.

Dadra Nagar & Haveli, being a Union Territory is directly administered by the Home Ministry of the Central Government. The Tribal Development Division of the then Home Ministry (now this division is under Ministry of Welfare) delegated the responsibility of undertaking the research, namely, "The Problem of Land Alienation and Indebtedness amongst the Tribals of Dadara Nagar & Haveli" to the Tribal Research and Training Institute of Gujarat Vidyapith. The main reason for undertaking this research is that the major population (80%) of this Union Territory consists of tribals, while only 20 per cent of the population consists of non-tribals. The landlords and the traders belong to this small section of non-tribal population. Most of the tribals hold less than 5 hectares of land and are mainly agricultural labourers. Besides, because of practically no government intervention, low percentage of sales tax, availability of cheap labour, easy availability of raw materials, many outsiders have established their industries as well as trade in this region. Thus, Selwas, the district headquarter, has become an important trading centre. These new entrepreneurs try to acquire the needed land from the tribals. Though, legally tribal land cannot be transferred to non-tribals without prior consent of the District Collector, in the wake of industrialisation, many illegal practices are reported to being carried on regarding transfer of land. The rapid progress of industries, trade and commerce has proved to be a threat to tribal land-holders. On account of the loopholes in the existing land transfer acts, many of the tribals have lost their land and have become the victims of acute indebtedness. There has been an urgent need to

conduct a scientific study to know the extent of exploitation of tribals of this region, with special reference to the extent and nature of alienation of land held by them. Only then remedial measures can be suggested and proper action can be taken to put a check on process of alienation of land held by tribals.

It was expected that this particular study would cover the total area of Dadara Nagar & Haveli. The research design required lot of library work. A pilot survey was carried out by the Director of the Institute and the concerned Research Officers. They visited three Patelat villages and canvassed the prepared questionnaires. After proper scrutinisation of the responses given in the questionnaires and personal interviews, the final schedules and the guidelines for fieldwork were prepared. For fieldwork, representative sampling method was used.

Sample

Dadara Nagar & Haveli have 72 villages. It was decided to cover all these villages for the proposed survey. The lists of all the tribal Khatedars of different villages were collected from Talatis. Out of the total tribal Khatedars, 10% Khatedars were selected from each village for the survey. The final list was prepared on the simple random and equal interval methods. (i.e. If the total number of Khatedars were 47 and if No. 4 is selected then Nos. 14, 24, 34, 44 would be selected). Thus, altogether 1134 households were selected from the 72 villages and each household was personally visited by the investigators to collect data.

Research Method: Schedules

Actually two schedules were constructed for use in this survey: (1) Village Schedule - wherein all the details about the sample villages were gathered, and (2) A Family Schedule - complete information about the family was collected by interviewing the head of the family. Thus, 72 village schedules and 1134 family schedules were canvassed during the fieldwork.

Interviews

The problem of exploitation is so complex that it required personal interviews, in addition to the canvassing of a schedule. Though the tribals are the victims of the exploitation, they are generally reluctant to provide correct information about their exploiters. Hence, many persons were contacted for collecting reliable information.

Observation

As mentioned above, the present issues is so intricate that it also required the personal observation about the actual interactions amongst the various sections of the society in this region.

Case Studies

This problem has many facets. No single method can suffice to give the correct picture. It was important to collect certain case studies, which will throw adequate light on the actual sufferings and depressed mental conditions of the victims.

Photography

Certain aspects of the life styles, the shopping habits, weekly markets, the housing condition, etc. of the tribals, landlords and the traders were photographed.

Thus, all possible efforts have been made to collect, as far as possible, authentic data for preparing the report on "Land Alienation and Indebtedness Amongst the Tribals of Dadara Nagar & Haveli". The remedial measures to be taken in order to put a halt to exploitation of tribals have been suggested on the basis of the findings of this scientific survey.

Fieldwork

The Director of the Institute acted as the head and the main guide of the research team. He had the following members in his team:

- (1) Shri Gaurishanker Pandya - Research Officer
- (2) Shri Arun Patel - Statistical Assistant
- (3) Six Investigators, namely:
 1. Shri Chimanbhai Patel
 2. Shri Laxmanbhai Parmar

3. Shri Manubhai Sutaria
4. Shri Dilipbhai Vyas
5. Shri Ranchhodbhai Parmar
6. Shri Baldevbhai Parmar

The District Collector, the Assistant Conservator of Forests Mr. Singh, Secretary, Shri Mohanbhai Patel and other Government Officers as well as local tribals gave their valuable assistance in conducting the fieldwork successfully.

CHAPTER 2 HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Though India got Independence from the British rule in 1947, the Indian Government got the possession of Dadara Nagar and Haveli only in 1954. Thus for 170 years Portuguese ruled the region of Dadara Nagar and Haveli. The surrounding areas were ruled by Peshwas and Dharampur rulers. Dadara Nagar & Haveli had its own peculiar problems of tribals, landlords, traders and liquor shop-keepers.

To get the correct picture about the problem, one must probe into the past history of this region. India was well known for its spices. The European traders tried to find out the land road to conduct the trade transactions but were unsuccessful. The Portuguese found out the sea-route to reach India via the West Coast of Africa. The Portuguese Captain, Vasco-De-Gama, embarked his ships in 1498 at Calicut (South India) for the first time. He was successful in negotiating the exchange of Indian spices (cinnamon, cloves, pepper & ginger) for European gold, silver, cozals and fabrics and thus trade relationship between these two countries were established. The Portuguese retained the control over sea trade with India for 100 years, i.e. between 1500 A.D. and 1600 A.D. They mainly operated from Goa where they built a very strong castle for themselves. The other European countries realised that the Portuguese were getting prosperous because of this new-found trade with India. They also tried to develop the trade activities with India but were not much successful. However, the Dutch surpassed the Portuguese and were successful in usurping the trade activities from the Portuguese. Their main trade centres were Cochin, Java and Sumatra. The Dutch were successful in driving out Portuguese from Goa. They ruled there almost for more than 400 years. The Portuguese ships commuted easily between the then Peshwa ruler and the Portuguese for stopping the piracy. However, one of the chieftain, namely, Sardar Lele from the Peshwa regime seized some of the Portuguese ships, and confiscated the goods from the ships. The Portuguese filed the suit against the Peshwa ruler in Poona Court. The verdict

went in favour of the Portuguese and hence the Peshwas were forced to hand over Dadara Nagar and Haveli and other 72 villages and a fine of Rs. 12,000 to Portuguese Govt. Shri Nathu Gosai had to give away the charge of Dadara Nagar & Haveli to the Governor of Daman on 17-12-1779. Since then the administration of this area remained with Portuguese till the Indian Government intervened. Dadara Nagar and Haveli were released from the Portuguese rule on 22nd July 1954, while Naroli and Selwas were released on 29th July and 2nd August respectively.¹

This is the brief history of Dadara Nagar & Haveli. At present, the administration has claim on 'Dadara' only. 'Nagar' is in Dharampur Taluka of Gujarat and its most part is submerged because of Madhuvan Dam. Haveli is in Maharashtra. Originally 'Dadara Nagar & Haveli' meant an area came to be known as Dadara Nagar & Haveli. Some time back, Nagar was the capital of Dharampur State. The Darbars or Rajputs of the Dharampur estate helped Portuguese in the administration of this area.

The Different Habitants

As such the area was covered with dense forest and was inhabited by Konkna and Warli tribes who originally hailed from Sahyadri hills.

The plains of Naroli and Dadara were inhabited by Dhodia and Rajputs. The Muslims also settled here and did trading in household goods. The major population of Muslims is settled in Randha Patelat area. They are scattered in Khanvel, Dapada, Amboli. The Khojas have also settled here.

With the advent of Portuguese rule, Portuguese, Parsis and Christians also settled here. The non-tribal industrialists and traders came to Selwas and surrounding area to establish their business. Lot of encouragement was provided in form of cheap labour and various concessions to promote industrialisation in this area. Besides, people from Gujarat, Maharashtra and other States came here in search of new jobs. Thus, in due course, this area became quite cosmopolitan.

¹ "Report of Nagar-Haveli : Before and After Independent Dadra and Nagar Haveli".

The Effects of the Portuguese Rule

The Portuguese ruled this area for 170 years. The Portuguese were shrewd and efficient businessmen. Unlike native rulers they refrained from harassing and exploiting local people. For efficient administration, the area was divided in 10 Patelats. The 'Choiras' were constructed in each Patelat, and administration was carried from there. The documents and the records (which were called 'Alwar' then) were maintained properly. One can assess and appreciate the system from some of these old documents available now.

For understanding the foreign administration well, the knowledge of Portuguese language was necessary. Because of illiteracy, the tribals and the other local people could not learn the new language. However, the Parsis, the non-tribal landlords and other businessmen used their knowledge in exploiting the tribals and the poor local people. The Parsis held liquor licence for selling. They pushed the tribals towards alcoholism and cheated the tribals by legally snatching their land. The tribals and the other local poor people could not pay the revenue because of their utter poverty. The non-tribal landlords and businessmen took advantage of this weakness and gradually transferred the land in their own name. The Portuguese administrators did not have direct contact with the local people but the missionaries worked quite hard to spread Christianity amongst this lower strata. The tribals and the local poors were exploited from all the directions.

Different Administrative Departments

As stated earlier, the area got Independent on 2nd August 1954. From 1954 to 1962, the administration of this area was carried on by different Gram Panchayats. However, it was declared as a part of Union Territory in 1962.

The District of Dadara Nagar & Haveli has only one taluka which consists of 71 villages and one "Kasba" (a small township). However, for administrative purposes, it is divided into 10 Patelats. There are two divisions of these Patelats, each consists of 5 Patelats. Each Patelat has one Talati-Patel while each division is headed by one circle officer. The following table shows the different divisions.

Division I - Selwas Division

Selwas itself is divided into two blocks.

Patelat	Villages
(1) Selwas = 1 + 2	10 (4+6)
(2) Maroli	6
(3) Dadara	3
(4) Kelavani	5
(5) Randha	4

Division II - Khanvel Division

Patelat	Villages
(1) Dapada	7
(2) Amboli	10
(3) Khanvel	8
(4) Doodhni	12
(5) Mandoni	7

Thus these 72 villages are divided into different Patelats and are administered by Talatis-Patels.

Geographical Conditions

Dadara Nagar & Haveli are situated in the western part of India on 20° N. and 20.25° S. latitudes and 72.50° E. and 73.15° W. longitudes. The total area is about 491 square miles and has 48216.62 hectares of land. The area is hilly and surrounded by dense forests. It is connected with Valsad district in Gujarat and with Thana and Nasik districts in Maharashtra. The Sahyadri mountain ranges are in North-East. Daman Ganga and three other small rivers divide this area in two parts.

Land

The central area has fertile land while other parts are hilly and are covered with forests.

Hills

Khanvel division consists of mainly hilly area. This area is mostly inhabited by Warlis and Dhorkolis. The forest area in this division is about 20825.91 hectares. The teak, eucalyptus, sadad, mango, mahuda trees grow here.

Rivers

The main river is Daman Ganga. There are other three small rivers and there are many streams and rivulets.

Climate

The climate in this area is temperate.

Rains

The monsoon season starts from middle of June and ends in the month of September. The annual rainfall is about 2000 to 2500 mm.

Crops

The main crop in plain region is paddy. The other crops are wheat, Jower, Kodra, Tuwar, Udad, Mug, grams, beans, etc. The hilly area also has almost same crops except that the paddy grown there is of inferior quality.

CHAPTER 3 MATERIAL, CULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY

Dwellings

The tribal villages in this union territory are quite different from those in the other tribal areas. The villages do not consist of houses situated at one place but they are in different "falias" known as Palas wherein the houses are built in scattered manner. Some houses are built right in the field also. Each 'Pala' is more or less self-sufficient as far as facility for drinking water and electricity is concerned. Each village has Balwadi and Primary School.

Most of the tribal houses are kaccha houses. The houses are constructed out of hay and clay. Some times the 'roofs' are thatched with dry paddy grass and palm leavers, while some of the houses have tiled 'roofs' also. Very few prosperous tribals has asbestos roofs on their houses. Most of the Warlis, Konknas and Dublas have one room houses, while the Dhodias have two to three rooms in their houses. Some tribals had no separate place for keeping their cattle in the house, so they share the living room with them, otherwise the cattle are kept outside the house under a separate roof. A special platform is constructed for keeping waterpots near the front verandah. This is known as 'Gadhwal'.

Out of the 1134 families covered in this study, only 1.58% had pacca houses, while the rest of 98.42% families had kachha houses. None of the Konknas, Dhorkolis and Kathodis had any pucca house. As far as area is concerned in the region of Dapada, Randha, Khanvel and Doodhni, etc. Patelats have only kachha houses. 23.66% houses consisted of rooms admeasuring 10' by 15', 33.13% houses had 15' by 20' area, 14.99% had 20' by 25', 12.97% had 20' by 30', while 15.25% had 25' by 30' area. As seen from figures given in the table, the Konknas seem to have bigger houses, while Warlis possess small houses. Randha, Dapada and Amboli Patelats have big houses while the rest of the Patelats have small houses.

As far as number of rooms in the houses are concerned, the houses with one room constitute a large percentage, i.e. 34.01%. The percentage of 2 rooms, 3 rooms and 4 rooms are 24.10, 27.34 and 14.55% respectively. Dhodias seem to

possess houses having more than one room as compared to the other tribes of this area. Selwas-1, Selwas-2 and Dapada regions had bigger houses as compared to the other Patelats.

Table No. 3.2 gives information about the building material of the houses. 65.82% of houses had mud walls, 33.16% had walls made of dry stalks and reeds, while only 1.02% had brick walls. Here also, mostly Dhodias were found possessing brick houses. Only Selwas-1 and Selwas-2 had brick houses. 34.94% of the houses had roofs of dry grass, stalks and reeds. 32.17% of houses had roofs of mangalori tiles, while 28.66% of houses had roofs thatched by country tiles. 2.07% had asbestos roofs and only 0.16% had houses with slabs. The housing conditions of the Dhodias seem to be much better in comparison with other tribal groups. The houses with slabs, asbestos roofs, mangalori and country tiled roofs were mainly possessed by Dhodias. Most of the houses are owned by the inhabitants. However, 3.22% houses were built on land owned by others. As seen from the table No. 3.3, 83.70% of the houses had separate shades for the cattle. The overall picture of the housing conditions in this area seem to be quite miserable.

Household Articles

The household utensils mainly consist of copper, aluminium, brass, steel, clay, glass, iron and plastic. Table 3.4 gives the data regarding their utensils. As seen from the table, the ratio of aluminium utensils is more. Out of total utensils, 33.37% were of aluminium, 12.31% were of brass, 22.37% were of steel, 23.47% were of clay, 4.98% of glass, 3.20% of copper and 0.30% were of miscellaneous material. As there are many steel manufacturing units in this area, the use of stainless steel utensils has become quite popular. The 1134 households covered in this study possessed 22,941 utensils, i.e. on an average a household possess 20 utensils. However, Dhodias and Dublas have more utensils as compared to other tribes. Their average comes to 31 utensils per household. In contrast to them, Kathodis have an average of 4 to 5 utensils per family. The average number of utensils per household among other tribal groups is as follows: Konknas-19, utensils, Warlis - 17 utensils. In Selwas-1, Dadara and

Selwas-2, the average No. of utensils per family is as follows : 32, 29 and 28 respectively. The average number of utensils per household was small in Doodhni (8), Khanvel (9) and Mandoni (11).

The other household articles consist of furniture, cycle, watch, radio, sewing machines, fishing nets, hunting tools, liquor making gadgets, musical instruments, baskets, grinding stones, lamps, chimneys, primus, battery, bags, etc. The average number of such articles possessed by a family comes to ten. However, the modern articles like radio, cycle, primus, battery, bag, etc. are possessed mostly by the Dhodias. The average number of such articles possessed by a Dhodia family has been greater (14) than the total average (10). The Kathodis possess very simple articles like baskets, lamps, grinding stones. The Dhodias possess two cots per household while amongst Konknas and Warlis, the average is of one for two households. Table 3.5 shows that the Konknas and the Dhorkolis have far greater number of liquor making gadgets. This activity is mainly carried out in Amboli and Dapada. Even the toddy extracting implements are more in Dapada. The tribals living on the banks of Damanganga possess fishing and hunting tools. The inhabitants staying near date groves make mats and other household articles from date palms.

Looking at the table one can conclude that the Dhodia have better living standard while Warlis, Kathodis and Dhorkolis live in a very poor condition.

Conclusions

1. 98.42% of the households in this union territory live in Kachha houses. The Konknas, Dhorkolis, Kathodis and Warlis live in small huts while the Dhodias possess comparatively bigger houses.
2. Most of the houses are made from mud and dry stalks, and the roofs are also thatched with dry stalks. The Dhodias live in houses with tiled roofs or asbestos roofs.
3. The other tribals in Gujarat use earthen utensils, while the tribals in this area have been found to use stainless steel utensils.
4. The modern household articles like cycle, radio, primus, etc. are possessed by the Dhodias. The Konknas and the

Warlis possess liquor making gadgets. The tribals residing in the villages located on the banks of river Damanganga possess fishing and hunting tools.

Table 3.1
Tribewise houses according to area

No. Name of Tribe	(Area in sq.metres)							Total
	Kuccha	Pucca	10x15	15x20	20x25	20x30	25x30 above	
1. Dhodia	178	10	54	80	22	20	12	188
2. Dubla	12	2	6	5	3	-	-	14
3. Kathodi	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
4. Kokna	237	-	24	35	30	52	96	237
5. Dhorkoli	8	-	3	1	2	1	1	8
6. Naikas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Warli	686	6	183	255	114	75	65	692
Total:	1123	18	270	378	171	148	174	1141

Table 3.1
Patelatwise houses according to area

No. Name of Patelat	(Area in sq.metres)							Total
	Kuccha	Pucca	10x15	15x20	20x25	20x30	25x30 & above	
1. Dadra	30	2	18	13	1	-	-	32
2. Silvassa-1	81	6	24	38	17	8	-	87
3. Silvassa-2	127	5	40	75	6	9	2	132
4. Naroli	97	1	60	28	6	4	-	98
5. Randha	70	-	-	5	13	15	37	70
6. Kilavani	129	1	16	50	28	22	14	130
7. Dapada	151	-	14	27	27	18	65	151
8. Amboli	158	3	10	19	23	58	51	161
9. Khanvel	119	-	12	59	35	10	3	119
10. Dudhani	65	-	17	37	8	2	1	65
11. Mandoni	96	-	59	27	7	2	1	96
Total:	1123	18	270	378	171	148	174	1141
Percentage:	98.42	1.58	23.66	33.13	14.99	12.97	15.25	100.00

Table 3.2
Tribewise house according to type of walls and roofs

No. Name of Tribe	No. of Rooms				Type of Walls	Type of Roof						Total	
	1	2	3	4		Str. Grass Tiles	Desi Mang-alory Tiles	Corru-gated Sheet	Cement Slab		Own possession		
									Yes	No	Yes		No
1. Dhodia	17	48	63	63	171	11	-	77	19	2	185	6	191
2. Dubla	1	8	4	-	11	2	-	2	2	-	13	-	13
3. Kathodi	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
4. Konkna	116	39	66	15	170	-	-	76	-	-	220	16	236
5. Dhorkoli	5	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Warli	247	180	176	88	549	1	-	249	5	-	646	44	691
Total:	388	275	312	166	907	14	-	404	26	2	1070	71	1141

Table-3.2
Patelatwise house according to type of walls and roofs

No. Name of Patelat	No. of Rooms				Type of Walls	Type of Roof						Total	
	1	2	3	4		Str. Grass Tiles	Desi Mang-alory Tiles	Corru-gated Sheet	Cement Slab		Own possession		
									Yes	No	Yes		No
1. Dadra	2	14	15	1	30	2	-	4	6	-	31	1	32
2. Silvassa	-	15	30	42	81	6	-	38	8	1	87	-	87
3. Silvassa	4	28	49	51	123	4	-	45	9	1	129	3	132
4. Naroli	10	42	26	20	93	-	-	17	2	-	95	3	98
5. Randha	21	5	38	6	17	-	-	19	-	-	65	5	70
6. Kelavani	68	45	13	4	130	1	-	78	1	-	126	4	130
7. Dapada	-	24	96	31	-	-	-	56	-	-	149	2	151
8. Amboli	141	16	2	2	160	1	-	64	-	-	161	-	161
9. Khanvel	56	54	7	2	112	-	-	19	-	-	89	30	119
10. Dudhani	1	24	33	7	65	-	-	8	-	-	42	23	65
11. Mandoni	85	8	3	-	96	-	-	4	56	-	96	-	96
Total	388	275	312	166	907	14	-	404	26	2	1070	71	1141
Percentage	34.01	24.10	27.34	14.55	65.82	1.02	-	32.17	2.07	0.16	93.78	6.22	100.0

Table 3.3
Tribewise No. of households, having a separate cattleshed

No.	Name of Tribe	Cattleshed inside the house?		Living in rent of house?		Total
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1.	Dhodia	115	71	-	186	186
2.	Dubla	6	8	-	14	14
3.	Kathodia	-	2	-	2	2
4.	Konkna	228	8	-	236	236
5.	Dhorkoli	8	-	-	8	8
6.	Naika	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Warli	598	97	-	695	695
Total:		955	186	-	1141	1141

Table 3.3
Patelatwise number of households having a separate cattleshed

No.	Name of Patelat	Cattleshed inside the house?		Living in rent of house?		Total
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1.	Dadra	17	15	-	32	32
2.	Selvasa-1	55	32	-	87	87
3.	Selvasa-2	81	55	-	136	136
4.	Naroli	52	46	-	98	98
5.	Randha	70	-	-	70	70
6.	Kelavani	105	25	-	130	130
7.	Dapada	151	-	-	151	151
8.	Amboli	157	-	-	157	157
9.	Khanvel	115	4	-	119	119
10.	Dudhani	65	-	-	65	65
11.	Mandoni	87	9	-	96	96
Total:		955	196	-	1141	1141
Percentage:		3.70	16.30			

Table 3.4
Tribewise No. of house using different type of utensils

No. Name of tribe	House- hold	Copper vessels	Aluminium vessels	Brass vessels	Steel vessels	Earthen vessels	Glass- ware	Others ware	Total price	Total utensils
1. Dhodia	186	54	1704	916	1217	1368	538	14	79612	5811(31)
2. Dubla	14	5	200	61	56	68	51	-	4795	441(31)
3. Kathodia	2	1	1	-	2	3	-	-	87	7(4)
4. Konkna	236	220	1629	427	1345	828	50	6	77935	4505(19)
5. Dhorkoli	8	4	51	11	33	29	-	1	1504	129(16)
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Warli	688	451	4070	1409	2479	3087	504	48	186766	12048(17)
Total:	1134	735	7655	2824	5132	5383	1143	69	350699	22941(20)
Percentage:		3.20	33.37	12.31	22.37	23.47	4.98	0.30		100.00

Table 3.4
Tribewise No. of house using different types of utensils

No. Name of tribe	house- hold	Copper vessels	Alluminium vessels	Brass vessels	Steel vessels	Earthen vessels	Glass- ware	Others ware	Total price	Total utensils
1. Dadra	32	10	318	160	137	235	64	-	924	29
2. Selvas-1	87	23	809	510	449	703	333	5	2832	32
3. Selvas-2	131	14	1318	453	499	1042	397	16	3739	28
4. Naroli	98	38	598	347	405	661	208	-	2257	23
5. Randha	70	56	544	161	498	227	-	-	1486	21
6. Kelavani	130	72	671	229	269	335	81	-	1657	12
7. Dapada	151	269	1210	394	871	694	34	-	3472	23
8. Amboli	157	1	1208	271	1514	907	-	-	3901	25
9. Khanvel	117	181	279	132	207	215	5	10	1029	29
10. Dudhani	65	66	89	64	106	145	14	37	521	8
11. Mandoni	96	5	611	103	177	219	7	1	1123	11
Total:	1134	735	7655	2824	5132	5383	1143	69	22941	20
Percentage:		3.20	33.37	12.31	22.37	23.47	4.98	0.30	100.00	

Table 3.5
Tribewise No. of Household Articles

No. Tribe	House- hold	Coir- bed	Wooden bed	Table chair	Cycle	Watch	Radio	Sewing machine	Fishing net	Hunting weapons	Wine distil tools
1. Ghodia	186	319	59	135	111	111	78	7	31	4	41
2. Dubla	14	10	3	5	5	8	6	-	1	-	1
3. Kathodi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Konkna	236	119	5	30	23	36	12	8	99	5	402
5. Dhorkoli	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	15
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	688	315	39	87	79	120	66	5	125	22	546
Total:	1134	763	106	257	228	275	162	21	257	31	1005

Table 3.5
Tribewise No. of Household Articles

No. Tribe	Tadi making tools	Musical instru- ments	Lantern	Basket	Grinding stone	Primus	Box	Torch	Others	Total Articles
1. Dhodia	14	-	171	800	169	76	326	149	72	2673 (14)
2. Dubla	-	-	11	47	9	2	17	7	3	135 (10)
3. Kathodi	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	5 (3)
4. Konkna	56	27	220	779	270	14	40	34	12	2191 (9)
5. Dhorkoli	-	-	8	34	8	-	-	-	-	67 (8)
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	112	17	683	3000	687	46	311	194	115	6579 (9)
Total:	182	44	1095	4662	1144	138	694	384	202	11650 (10)

Table 3.5
Patelatwise No. of Household Articles

No. Tribe	House	Coirbed	Wooden bad	Table chair	Watch	Radio	Sewing machine	Fishing net	Hunting weapons	wine distil. tools	
1. Dadra	32	40	10	15	14	16	14	-	-	-	
2. Selvas-1	187	137	44	64	63	49	36	7	4	3	
3. Selvas-2	131	185	24	52	53	81	49	1	71	2	
4. Naroli	98	113	14	27	38	45	20	4	6	-	
5. Randha	70	39	1	8	7	9	3	-	29	-	
6. Kelavani	130	52	4	23	2	7	5	-	1	13	
7. Dapada	151	64	4	16	16	28	12	1	48	1	
8. Amboli	157	67	-	23	28	27	18	4	41	-	
9. Khanvel	117	23	3	6	5	3	1	1	16	2	
10. Dudhani	65	28	1	10	1	7	2	-	30	6	
11. Mandoni	96	15	1	13	1	3	2	3	11	4	
Total:	1134	763	106	257	228	275	162	21	257	31	1005

Table 3.5
Patelatwise No. of Household Articles

No. Tribe	Tadi making tools	Musical instrument	Lantern	Basket	Grinding stone	Primus	Box	Torch	Others	Total household article price
1. Dadra	-	-	29	120	28	11	56	17	5	24737
2. Selvas-1	4	2	93	369	75	52	181	83	7	92653
3. Selvas-2	3	5	138	422	114	17	195	93	90	91426
4. Naroli	8	-	74	362	86	10	128	67	83	61094
5. Randha	9	-	31	189	174	32	4	8	1	31901
6. Kelavani	-	-	181	158	100	4	35	28	-	42865
7. Dapada	145	-	24	1467	151	1	31	26	-	221364
8. Amboli	6	25	145	509	141	9	15	18	12	74566
9. Khanvel	-	10	174	400	100	2	3	5	4	44205
10. Dudhani	-	2	93	257	71	-	29	11	-	42407
11. Mandoni	7	-	113	409	104	-	17	28	-	69362
Total:	182	44	1095	4662	1144	138	694	384	202	796220

CHAPTER 4
ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

As we have seen earlier, Dadra and Nagar Haveli is situated on the southern border of Gujarat. Though it falls in the Union Territory for administrative purposes, the way of life of these tribals, namely Dhodias, Konknas, Dublas, Kathodis, Dhorkolis, Naikas and Warlis is very much similar to their counterparts in Gujarat. The administrative/geographical borders do not cause any hindrances as far as the social interaction between the tribals of Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli is concerned. Their economic conditions can be understood by first looking into the conditions of their land. Though the nature of land in Dadra & Nagar Haveli region is rocky, slopy and mostly covered with forests the main source of the livelihood of the tribals is cultivation practised on such land.

As mentioned earlier, the entire area, which consists of 72 villages, is divided in 10 divisions and are administered by Patelats. According to this survey, the total number of tribal "Khatedars" is 11,173. In this study we have covered a sample of 10 per cent of the total Khatedars, which means that altogether 1134 Khatedars have been covered.

The Table 4.1 gives the information about the number of Khatedars in each Patelat.

Table 4.1
No. of Tribal's landholders in different villages according to Patelat

No.	Name of village	Number of villages	Tribal landholders
1.	Dadra	3	289
2.	Selvas-1	4	851
3.	Selwas-2	6	1289
4.	Naroli	6	960
5.	Randha	4	707
6.	Kelvani	5	1283
7.	Dapada	7	1502
8.	Amboli	10	1532

9.	Khanvel	8	1183
10.	Doodhni	12	642
11.	Mandoni	7	935
Total		72	11173

These Khatedars belong to mainly 7 tribes. Of the total 1134 Khatedars covered in this survey, 60.67% per cent belonged to Warli, 20.81% to Dhodia, 16.40% to Dublas, 1.23% to Dhorkoli.

Though their main occupation is agriculture, the income from agriculture is not sufficient due to which they have to resort to some other subsidiary occupations like, agricultural labour, forest labour, animal husbandry, liquor-making and other types of labour work. The details about these occupation have been given in Table 4.2. Out of the total households under survey, 99.12% had agriculture as their main occupation while the remaining 0.88% households had reported service as their main occupation. As far as subsidiary occupations are concerned, 59.28% undertook agricultural labour, while 32.55% undertook animal husbandry as their subsidiary occupation.

The total number of Khatedars in Dadra & Nagar Haveli is 11825. Between them, they possess 22558.57 hectares of land. Thus, their average land holding comes to 1.91 hectare, while the average land holding of the tribal Khatedar is just 1.60 hectare. Though 80% of population in Dadra & Nagar Haveli constitutes of tribals, they have less land in comparison to the non-tribal inhabitants. As far as the households under survey are concerned, the average land holding comes around 2.08 hectares. However, this average varies from one Patelat to another Patelat and from one tribe to other tribe. The average holding in Mandoni is highest, i.e. 3.61 hectares, while the lowest is in Dadra, i.e. 1.08 hectare. As far as the land holdings amongst the different tribes are concerned, average land holding amongst Konknas (2.59 hectares) and Warlis (2.11 hectares) is on higher side, while the Kathodis (0.03 hectare) and Dublas (0.59 hectare) have very low average land holding.

The Table 4.3 gives more information about the land holdings.

The Ownership Rights

The 1134 households covered in the survey had 2365.80 hectares land. 98.27% of the total land (2324.86 hectares) is directly owned by them, while 0.22% (5.29 hectares) was possessed either as mortgage, or Ganot or on rent. Mostly Warlis and to some extent Konknas resort to this practice. The detail about the ownership rights of cultivable land has been given in Table 4.4.

Purchase and Sale of Land

Out of 1134 households under survey, 90 households had purchased 160.20 hectare of land at the average price of Rs. 2000 per hectare. The land is purchased mainly from some one of the same village. The land is purchased either because of sound financial situation of the family or because of having insufficient amount of land. Mostly the Dhodias, Konknas, Warlis and Kathodis buy land. The Dublas and Dhorkolis have not been found to purchase any land so far. Table 4.5 describes the information regarding this.

Some tribals seem to have sold their land. Altogether, 77 farmers have reported to sell the land at an average price of Rs. 1365 per hectare. The main reasons for selling the land are:

1. The anticipation of submergence of their land,
2. To meet social expenditures, and
3. To meet the day to day household expenditure.

The Table 4.6 provides information about this.

The Quality of Land

To get the information about the quality of land in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, a special question had been inserted in the main questionnaire. To get the relevant information regarding the quality of land, the land was classified in following heads: Kyari, Bagayat, Jarayat, rocky, land with water facility, etc. According to the figures given in Table 4.7, 57.58 per cent of land was Kyari land, 25.48 per cent Jarayat land, 15.21% rocky land, and 1.74% Bagayat land. 96.83% of the land was

unirrigated, i.e. without any water facility (Bin-piyat). Thus, the agriculture in this region mainly depend on monsoon. However, during our fieldwork we found that efforts were being made to increase the facilities for irrigating the fields and that may result in increase of productivity of the fields.

Agriculture Implements

As can be seen from Table 4.8, out of total agricultural implements, the proportion of wooden plough is 16.50 per cent, iron plough 0.68 per cent, Karab 0.98 per cent, Samar 9.08 per cent and Vavana 0.50 per cent. The proportion of small miscellaneous tools, e.g. "Kodali", "Kuhadi", "Pawda", "Sickle", "Tagara", etc. is 65.35%. There were 418 bullock-carts with wooden wheels, while only 10 carts had rubber tyres. As seen from the table, one can easily make out that the provision for irrigating the field is almost nil. Regarding the proportion of agri. tools in different Patelats, the use of agricultural tools is more in Selwas-1, Selwas-2 and Dapadi, while it is very little in Mandoni and Doodhni. Tribewise, the Dhodias (average 11 per household) seem to possess far greater number of agricultural implements.

Cattle

The 1134 households covered in the survey had 9245 animals. This included 3666 chickens also. The average number of cattle per household was 8 to 9. The proportion of different animals was as follows: Chickens - 39.65 per cent, Buffaloes - 1.77 per cent, Cows - 15.33 per cent, Goats & Sheeps - 12.17 per cent. Bullocks - 18.90 per cent, Calves - 10.69 per cent and other animals - 1.49 per cent. In comparison to Gujarat, the proportion of milch cattle was very meagre. As can be seen from Table 4.9, except Dadra, Naroli and Kelawani, the average number of animals per family was 8 to 9. Except Dhodias, the tribals did not have enough number of bullocks required for farming.

Trees

The local trees are Mahuda, Mangoes, Dates, Palm, Teak, Eucalyptus, Bor, Baval, Ambli, etc. The total number of trees was 32858. The average number of trees per household would

come to 28. The maximum number of trees was in Mondoni Patelat. There has been a good plantation of Eucalyptus trees over here. The detailed information about the trees have been given in Table 4.10.

Assets

The data regarding the assets of the families under survey has been shown in Table 4.11. The cost of 2365.80 hectares land was about Rs. 1,56,24,464. Thus the average assets in land per household was about Rs. 13,778. As far as the houses are concerned, the number of houses was 1141 (1134 households) and its cost would come to Rs. 42,04,164. Thus the average cost of house would come to Rs. 3707. The cost of 32,848 trees was Rs. 28,28,542. The cost of total number of cattle was Rs. 33,84,112. The value of total agricultural tools was Rs. 18,12,619. The value of total number of utensils owned by them was Rs. 3,50,699. The value of other household articles was Rs. 7,96,220. The value of ornaments owned by the households was Rs. 2,14,758. The total amount of bank balance in cash and amount in credit was to the tune of Rs. 3,05,099, and the miscellaneous sum was of Rs. 2919. Thus, the total value of the assets owned by all the households under survey was about Rs. 2,85,23,416, and hence the average value of the assets per household would come to Rs. 25,153. As seen from Table 4.11, the Kathodis have minimum assets (Rs. 2714), while the Dhodias have maximum assets (Rs. 29,538). Out of total assets, assets in land is 54.78%, 14.74% in houses, 9.92% in trees, 11.86% in cattle, 2.85% in agricultural tools, 1.23% in utensils, 2.79% in household articles, 0.75% in ornaments, 1.07% in liquid cash and 0.01% in miscellaneous forms e.g., bank balance, shares etc.

Earners—Non-earners

The number of earners in the 1134 households under survey was 5046. If we look at the average, the average number of earners per family was 4.45, while the size of family consisted of 6.83 members. Thus, nearly two-third members have to earn to maintain their family. Table 4.12 shows that in the tribal society women too have to shoulder economic responsibility.

Classification according to economic activities

As seen from Table, 4.13, out of the total male earners, 47.91% were involved in agriculture, 29.59% in agricultural labour, 9.42% in animal husbandry, 5.05% forest labour, 1.74% in liquor making, 0.17% in Toddy making, 4.53% in service, 0.35% in petty trades, 1.20% in collecting minor forest produce and doing household jobs. So far as women earners were concerned, 23.33% were involved in agriculture, 44.67% in agricultural labour, 11.27% in animal husbandry, 4.84% in forest labour, 1.57% in liquor making, 0.24% in service, 0.82% in collecting minor forest produce and 13.27% in household work. If we compare both the figures, the proportion of men involved in agriculture was higher than women, while the proportion of women was higher than men in agricultural labour, animal husbandry and household work. When these figures are compared in different Patelats, the number of women earner was more in Selwas, Naroli and Doodhni Patelats. Khanwel provides more opportunities for the collection of minor forest produce. The activities for animal husbandry was on a very small scale in Dadra, Selwas and Naroli. Warlis and Konknas were more interested in forest labour and liquor making. Toddy making was more popular among Dhodias. Dublas did not prefer cattle breeding.

Income

The Table 4.14 gives the information about the net annual income per household from different sources. The total income of all the households under survey comes to about Rs. 83,40,660 while the total expenditure over production for these families has been Rs. 19,51,816. Thus the net income was about Rs. 68,88,844. 40.32% of this total income came from agriculture, 19.96% from 5.21% from animal husbandry, 4.62% forest labour, 10.17% from service, 14.57% from cottage industries, 0.77% from commerce, 0.09% from profit made as interest, 3.06% from liquor making and 1.23% from Tiddy making. Thus, main sources of income had been agriculture and agricultural labour. As seen from the table, the net annual income per household would be about Rs. 6075. This amount varies from one tribe to another tribe and also from one Patelat to other Patelat. The net annual income per household

in Dhodias was Rs. 7810, in Konknas Rs. 7801, in Dhorkolis Rs. 7640, in Warlis Rs. 5047, in Dublas Rs. 4379 and in Kathodis Rs. 250. Thus, Kathodis, Dublas and Warlis were having an income which was below the poverty line. The Kathodis have been in the worst position.

Expenditure

As seen from Table 4.15, the total expenditure of all the household under survey was about Rs. 81,38,913. Thus, the average expenditure per household would be about Rs. 7177. One can easily see that the expenditure was higher than income and hence they were forced to incur debt to bridge the gap between income and expenditure. Here also the situation varied from one tribe to another tribe. The Dhodias, Dublas and Kathodis secured to save while the expenditure was much more among Konknas, Warlis and Dhorkolis. If we look at the classification of expenditure, 57.59% was spent on food alone, 1.26% on fuel, 10.62% on clothes and shoes, 6.94 per cent on social activities, 4.36 per cent on religious activities, 0.74 per cent on education, 1.41 per cent on entertainment, 16.77 per cent on liquor, Toddy and smoking, 0.43 per cent on paying interest and 0.28% on other items. Thus, the main heads of expenditure were food, liquor. A very low expenditure has been on education.

Debts

Out of 1134 households, 489 households had incurred debt worth Rs. 8,03,919. The average debt per family was around Rs. 1644. In the case of the remaining 645 families which didn't incur any debt, it was not because they had sufficient income, but because they didn't had any credit-worthy articles with them and so it was difficult. Table 4.16 show figures about the debt. Out of total amount of debt, 86.37 per cent debt was in form of cash, the remaining 13.63 per cent debt was in the form of kind. The average debt per household was Rs. 2459 among Dhodias which was highest among all other tribal groups. Among the Warlis it was Rs. 1291, Rs. 1007 among Konknas, Rs. 978 among Dhorkolis, Rs. 350 among Kathodis and Rs. 302 among Dublas. From the figures of extent of indebtedness among different tribes, there seems

to be a paradoxical situation. As seen earlier, Dhodias are economically better off in comparison to other tribal groups while Kathodis and Dublas are quite poor. Although Kathodis and Dublas need more financial assistance, their credibility is so low that nobody is prepared to give loan to them. It is interesting to note that 44.99 per cent of debt was from Government source while 21-22 per cent from Banks. 11.76 percent of debt was from money-lenders, 4.78 per cent from Co-operative Societies, 15.65% from relatives and 1.60% debt was from private sources. It is quite apparent that the tribal people have now become accustomed to take privileges and concessions being given to them by the government and banks. However, such advantages have failed to reach the lower strata of the tribal society.

Purpose of debt

Table 4.17 shows that 48.44% of the total debt was for agriculture purposes, 17.75% for purchase of new assets, 19.88% for social expenditure, 10.48% for household expenses, and 3.45% for other purposes. It is quite heartening to find that major portion of the debt was for productive purposes, mainly for agriculture. This reflects, to some extent, the fruitfulness and effectiveness of certain development schemes. However, certain tribal groups, because of the lack of creditability, cannot obtain any loan and due to this they remain deprived of the benefits of development programmes, as a consequence of which they have to face lot of economic hardships for several months. When asked about the span of time for debt, very few families who had incurred debt, 112 families had borrowed for 1 year, 334 for 2 to 5 years, 26 for 5 to 10 years and 14 had incurred debt for a longer period, i.e. more than 10 years.

As far as the rate of interest was concerned, several respondents were not able to give specific answer. However, it was possible to get the following data. Out of 341 respondents, 108 have shown that they have paid interest from 5 to 10 per cent, while 88 had paid 10 to 15 per cent, 123 had paid 15 to 25 per cent and 22 had paid more than 25 per cent interest. From Table 4.18 one can clearly see that the main reason for non-repayment of loan was low

income. Out of the total 621 responses, it seems that 41.55 per cent have stated that their income from agriculture was very low, 16.10 per cent mentioned that their income from agricultural labour was very meagre. 7.89% could only pay interest, 19.65% could pay only instalments and 14.41% gave other reasons for the non-repayment of loans.

Out of total responses regarding the methods of repayment of loans, 59.68 per cent have indicated that they would repay from their income from agriculture, 23.42 per cent from wages earned from labour work, 5.41 per cent from income derived from commerce and 11.49 per cent from other sources of income. 87.07 per cent of the total debtors had to pledge their land for getting the loans, 1.02 per cent had borrowed against their houses and 11.91 per cent had borrowed against their other assets. Table 4.19 shows the figures according to the tribes and Patelats. In the case of 7 families (5 Dhodias and 2 Konknas) the amount of Rs. 800 was deducted at the time of paying the first instalment of loan to them.

Conclusions

- (1) Though the main occupation has been agriculture, not a single family was found which earned enough income from their main occupation to maintain the family livelihood. They had to resort to subsidiary occupations like agriculture labour, forest labour, animal husbandry, liquor making, etc.
- (2) The average land holding in this Union Territory was 2.08 hectares. It was less in the Patelat of northern border while it was more in the Patelats situated near Maharashtra border. The Konknas and Warlis have larger holdings, while Kathodis and Dublas have very small holdings.
- (3) The land transfer takes mostly amongst the tribals themselves. However, the money-lenders also some times take advantage and transfer the land in their names. Such transfers are done secretly and are not registered on government records.
- (4) The number of milch cattle is quite small. Only Dhodias have good number of bullocks.
- (5) The average assets for the families covered in the survey,

was about Rs. 25,153. Dhodias, Konknas and Warlis were comparatively in better economic position as far as assets was concerned. The Kathodis possessed meagre assets.

- (6) The economic condition was so deplorable that both men and women had to work to make both ends meet.
- (7) The Dhodias, Konknas and Dhorkolis were economically in better position than Warlis, Dublas and Kathodis.
- (8) As far as expenditure was concerned, the major portion was on food and lowest on education.
- (9) 50 per cent of the total households under survey were indebted. The remaining 50 per cent did not incur debt because they lacked creditability for obtaining loan.
- (10) Those who were economically better off were in a privileged situation for getting credit, e.g. Dhodias; while Kathodis were denied even this avenue to fulfil their basic needs.
- (11) The major sources of getting credit were official agencies, government and banks. However, economically better off tribal people were able to take the advantage of various development schemes of government and banks.
- (12) The main reason for borrowing was for agriculture purposes and for the purchase of new assets. Debt was also incurred for social and household expenditure.

Table 4.2
Classification of surveyed sunteries according to occupation and Patelat

No. Name of Patelat	Main occupation		Total Family	Subsidiary occupation						Total	
	Agri-culture	Service		Agri-culture labour	Live stock	Miner Forest produce	Liquor Bidi shop	Service	Trade Others		
1. Dadra	32	-	32	20	-	-	-	2	-	-	8
2. Selvas-1	85	2	87	36	-	-	2	24	2	-	6
3. Selvas-2	129	2	131	111	1	-	-	21	6	-	5
4. Naroli	97	1	98	84	-	-	6	2	5	-	-
5. Randha	68	2	70	69	70	-	-	1	-	-	-
6. Kelavani	130	-	130	102	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Dapada	150	1	151	149	142	-	1	12	-	-	1
8. Amboli	157	-	157	149	142	-	5	4	6	-	2
9. Khanvel	117	-	117	56	48	-	-	-	-	-	1
10. Dudhani	64	1	65	47	61	-	-	-	1	-	-
11. Mandoni	95	1	96	84	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
Total:	1124	10	1134	907	498	1	14	66	20	24	1530
Percentage	9.12	0.88		59.27	32.55	0.07	0.92	4.31	1.30	1.57	100.00

Table 4.2
Classification of surveyed sunteries according to occupation and tribe

No. Tribe	Main occupation		Total Family	Subsidiary occupation						Total	
	Agri-culture	Service		Agriculture labour	Live stock	Miner Forest produce	Liquor Bidi sho	Service	Trade Others		
1. Dhodia	181	5	186 (16.40)	110	16	-	-	7	28	11	4
2. Dubla	14	-	14 (1.23)	11	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
3. Kathodi	2	-	2 (0.18)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Konkana	235	1	236 (20.81)	187	176	-	-	2	2	5	2
5. Dhorkoli	8	-	8 (0.71)	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	684	4	688	590	298	1	-	5	35	4	18
Total:	1124	10	1134 (100.00)	907	498	1	14	66	20	24	1530

Table 4.3
Landholding as per landholder and Pattern of landholding according to Patelat

No. Patelat Name	Land Average (Area) Hectare	Average Land holding ferrable	Non-trans-ferrable	Heredi-tary	Total	Self Labour	On Leas	Share Cropper	Other	Owner possession but Landlord is another	
1. Dadra	34.44	1.08	26	6	32	32	-	-	-	-	
2. Selvas-1	126.43	1.43	71	16	87	87	-	-	-	-	
3. Selvas-2	174.30	1.33	117	14	131	130	-	-	1	-	
4. Naroli	102.82	1.05	96	2	98	96	-	-	2	-	
5. Randha	184.66	2.64	70	-	70	65	5	1	-	-	
6. Kelavani	286.50	2.20	70	-	70	65	-	1	-	-	
7. Dapada	299.19	1.98	151	-	151	150	-	8	2	-	
8. Amboli	364.55	2.32	150	7	157	150	-	5	2	-	
9. Khanvel	286.62	2.45	36	81	117	106	2	3	6	-	
10. Dudhani	159.42	2.45	2	63	65	65	-	-	-	-	
11. Nandoni	346.87	3.61	61	35	96	89	-	-	6	1	
Total:	2365.80	2.08	850	284	1134	1099	7	17	10	10	1/1144

Table 4.3
Landholding as per Landholder and pattern of landholding according to tribe

No. Patelat	Land (Area) Hectare	Average Land holding	Non-trans-ferrable	Here-ditary	Self ditarylabour	On Leas cropper	Share cropper	Other	Owner possession landlord is another	
1. Dhodia-186	285.69	1.54	158	28	183	-	-	4	-	
2. Dubla-14	8.21	0.59	13	1	14	-	-	-	-	
3. Kathodi-2	0.6	0.03	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
4. Konkna-236	610.62	2.59	177	59	225	2	5	6	1	
5. Dhorkoli-8	11.75	1.47	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Varli-688	1449.47	2.11	497	191	667	5	12	4	6	
Total:	2365.70	2.08	850	284	1099	7	17	10	10	1/1144
Percentage:			74.96	25.04	96.07	0.61	1.49	0.87	0.87	0.09

Table-4.4
Distribution of Landholding according to occupancy right and Patelat

No. Patelat	Self Possession			Other Possession		
	Self-Occupant	Kept on share & lease	Kept mortgage	Given on self-cultivation	Given on lease & share	Given on mortgage and possession with mortagagor
1. Dadra	34.44	-	-	-	-	-
2. Selvas-1	126.39	-	-	0.04	-	-
3. Selvas-2	174.30	-	-	-	-	-
4. Naroli	102.82	-	-	-	-	-
5. Randha	171.75	0.15	4.70	-	8.41	4.50
6. Kelvani	285.75	-	-	-	-	0.75
7. Dapada	276.16	10.80	5.00	5.25	15.97	1.81
8. Amboli	361.54	-	-	-	3.01	-
9. Khanvel	286.62	-	-	-	-	-
10. Dudhni	159.42	-	-	-	-	-
11. Mandoni	345.67	1.00	-	-	1.20	-
Total:	2324.86	11.95	9.70	5.29	28.59	7.06

Table 4.4
Distribution of Landholding according to occupancy right and tribe

No. Tribe	Self Possession			Others Possession		
	Self-occupant	Kept on share & lease	Kept mortgage	Given on self-cultivation	Given on lease & share	Given on mortgage and possession with mortagagor
1. Dhodia	285.69	-	3.00	-	-	-
2. Dubla	8.21	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kathodi	0.06	-	-	-	-	-
4. Konkna	604.01	1.95	4.70	-	6.61	-
5. Dhorkoli	11.75	-	-	-	-	-
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	1415.14	10.00	2.00	5.29	21.98	7.06
Total:	2324.86	11.95	9.70	5.29	28.59	7.06
Percentage:	98.27			0.22	1.21	0.30

Table 4.5
Tribewise No. of family purchased the land and the reasons of purchase

No. Tribe	No. of family purchased the land	Area (Hectare)	Price	Because of higher income	Less land	Inside the village	Outside the village
1. Dhodia	20	23.67	176321	4	9	16	4
2. Dubla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kathodi	2	0.06	210	-	2	2	-
4. Kankna	35	89.74	73770	8	19	33	2
5. Dhorkoli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	33	46.73	70085	4	21	32	1
Total:	90	160.20	320386	16	51	83	7

Table 4.6
Tribewise reasons of selling the Land

No. Tribe	No. of family sold the land	Hectare	Price	Purposes					
				Inside the village	Outside the village	Social maintenance	Household	Others	Because of canal construction
1. Dhodia	13	15.99	30425	10	3	4	1	3	5
2. Dubla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Katholi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Konkna	26	92.09	104010	20	6	4	1	2	19
5. Dhorkoli	1	0.06	450	1	-	-	-	-	1
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	37	102.31	152467	35	2	6	5	3	24
Total:	77	210.45	287352	66	11	14	7	8	49

Table 4.7
Distribution of Land according to different types of land and Pateiat

No. Tribe	Types of Land				Irrigated non irrigated	
	Kyari	Bagayat	Jarayat	Stoney	Yes	No.
1. Dadra	30	-	15	-	6	26
2. Selvas-1	75	5	42	-	-	87
3. Selvas-2	131	-	17	1	-	131
4. Naroli	97	-	-	5	6	92
5. Randha	67	-	49	28	-	70
6. Kelvani	125	-	15	1	-	130
7. Dapada	151	-	149	2	-	151
8. Amboli	136	16	17	218	13	144
9. Khanvel	108	-	42	3	4	113
10. Dudhni	62	8	57	13	-	65
11. Mandoli	44	2	51	-	-	96
Total:	1026	31	454	271	29	1105
Percentage:	57.58	1.74	25.48	15.21		

Table 4.7
Tribewise Distribution of Land according to different types of land

No. Tribe	Types of Land				Irrigated non irrigated	
	Jarayay	Bagayat	Kyari	Stoney	Yes	No.
1. Dhodia	59	4	176	15	10	173
2. Dubla	2	-	13	1	2	12
3. Kathodi	-	-	1	2	-	2
4. Konkna	98	10	219	136	4	232
5. Dhorkoli	5	-	7	3	-	8
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	290	17	610	114	13	671
Total:	454	31	1026	271	29	1098
Percentage:	25.48	1.74	57.58	15.21	2.56	96.83

Table 4.8
Number of families having different Agricultural Implements accordings to Patelat

No. Patelat Name	No. of families	Wooden plough	Iron plough	Karab	Leveller	Seed-rill	Small Agri. Implements	Wooden bullock cart	Tyre Bullock cart
1. Dadra	32	28	2	-	28	-	317	11	-
2. Selvas-1	87	87	11	4	86	-	906	47	-
3. Selvas-2	131	135	17	1	146	-	1215	58	1
4. Naroli	98	90	12	2	76	-	698	31	-
5. Randha	70	72	-	-	60	7	63	200	9
6. Kelvani	130	142	6	-	2	24	272	10	-
7. Dapada	151	166	1	41	152	1	1015	24	-
8. Amboli	157	176	-	23	152	-	-	33	-
9. Khanvel	117	126	1	-	-	3	219	3	-
10. Dudhni	65	58	-	-	-	1	29	1	-
11. Mandoni	96	116	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Total:	1134	1196	50	71	702	36	4737	418	10
Percentage		16.50	0.68	0.98	9.68	0.50	65.35	5.77	0.14

(Contd.)

Table 4.8 (Contd.)

No. Patelat Name	Kaccha well	Pucca Well	Oil engine	Electric Motor	Others	Total	Per average family
1. Dadra	-	-	-	-	-	386	12
2. Selvas-1	-	5	-	-	-	1146	13
3. Selvas-2	-	1	-	-	-	1574	12
4. Naroli	-	3	-	3	1	916	9
5. Radha	1	-	-	2	2	416	8
6. Selvani	-	1	1	1	-	459	3
7. Dapada	1	1	1	-	-	1403	9
8. Amboli	-	-	3	-	2	389	2
9. Khanvel	-	-	-	-	-	352	3
10. Dudhni	-	-	-	-	-	89	1
11. Mandoni	-	-	-	-	-	119	1
Total:	2	15	5	6	5	7240	
Percentage:	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.07	100.00	

Table 4.8
Number of Families having different Agricultural Implements according to Tribe

No. Tribe Name	No. of families	Wooden plough	Iron plough	Karab Leveller	Seed-rill	Small Agri. imple-ments	Wooden bullock cart	Tyre Bullock cart
1. Dhodia	186	193	20	3	176	1607	98	3
2. Dubla	14	9	1	-	8	101	1	-
3. Kathodi	2	9	-	-	-	2	-	-
4. Kankna	236	265	-	14	150	438	101	6
5. Dhorkoli	8	5	-	-	1	7	-	-
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	688	715	29	54	367	2582	218	1
Total:	1134	1196	50	71	702	4737	418	10
Percentage:		16.50	0.68	0.98	9.68	65.35	5.77	0.14

(Contd.)

Table 4.8 (Contd.)

No. Name of Tribe	Kaccha well	Pucca well	Oil engine	Electric Motor	Others	Total	Per average family
1. Dhodia	-	10	1	3	2	2116	11
2. Dubla	-	-	-	-	-	120	8
3. Kathodi	-	-	-	-	-	11	5
4. Kankna	-	-	2	-	-	979	4
5. Dhorkoli	-	-	-	-	-	14	2
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	2	1	2	3	3	4009	6
Total:	2	11	5	6	5	7279	
Percentage	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.07	100.00	

Table 4.9
Livestock according to Patelat

No. Patelat	No. of family	Cow	Buffalo	Goat & Sheep	Bullock	He Cow	She Cow	Fowls	He/she buffalo	Total	Per family
1. Dadra	32	23	2	12	48	21	10	82	-	198	6
2. Selvas-1	87	119	20	12	78	47	42	352	2	772	9
3. Selvas-2	131	206	2	43	235	59	46	484	-	1075	8
4. Naroli	98	96	4	8	165	51	26	293	2	645	6
5. Randha	70	78	21	80	101	46	32	272	16	646	9
6. Kelvani	130	138	22	123	196	47	37	255	-	818	6
7. Dapada	151	170	25	153	214	77	46	776	43	1504	9
8. Amboli	157	167	24	175	203	80	74	469	64	1256	8
9. Khanvel	117	175	19	201	180	67	39	288	9	978	8
10. Dudhni	65	94	4	102	36	33	19	147	-	435	9
11. Mandoni	96	151	21	216	191	57	32	248	2	918	9
Total:	1134	1417	164	1125	1747	585	403	3666	138	9245	8
Percentage:		15.33	1.77	12.17	18.90	6.33	4.36	39.65	1.49	100.00	

Table 4.9
Livestock according to Tribes

No. Name of Tribes	No. of family	Cow	Buffalo	Goat & Sheep	Bullock	He Cow	She Cow	Fowls	He/She buffalo	Total	Per Family
1. Dhodia	186	230	21	46	353	106	84	716	4	1560	8
2. Duble	14	14	-	-	15	3	7	35	-	74	5
3. Kathodi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	2
4. Konkna	236	310	76	394	375	160	97	652	52	2116	8
5. Dhorkoli	8	2	-	4	7	2	1	21	-	37	4
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	688	861	67	681	997	314	214	2238	82	5454	8
Total:	1134	1417	164	1125	1747	585	403	3666	138	9245	9
Percentage		15.33	1.77	12.17	18.90	6.33	4.36	39.65	1.49	100.00	

Table 4.10
No. of families having tree according to Patelat

No. Patelat	Family	Mahuda	Mangoes tree	Dates/ Palm	Teek Eucalyptus	Bor, Baval, Ambali, etc.	Total family
1. Dadra	32	6	40	-	-	50	96
2. Selvas-1	87	30	380	199	-	69	678
3. Selvas-2	131	115	204	97	48	40	505
4. Naroli	98	35	171	207	5	65	490
5. Randha	70	107	127	81	164	12	502
6. Kelvani	130	144	200	110	154	90	898
7. Dapada	151	133	102	538	80	18	1176
8. Amboli	157	229	77	463	189	18	984
9. Khanvel	117	189	96	5166	251	269	5986
10. Dudhni	65	115	83	29	48	294	569
11. Mandoni	96	317	98	11	312	2010	20974
Total:	1134	1420	1578	6901	1251	2935	32858
Percentage		44.32	4.81	21.00	3.81	8.93	100.00

Table 4.10
No. of families having tree according to Tribes

No. Name of Tribe	Family	Mahuda	Mangoes tree	Dates/ Palms	Teek Eucalyptus	Bor, Baval, Ambali, etc.	Total family
1. Dhodia	186	117	524	370	20	136	1167
2. Dubla	14	1	28	-	-	11	40
3. Kathodi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Konkna	236	333	247	821	347	175	2478
5. Dhorkoli	8	18	2	2	7	1	30
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	688	951	777	5708	877	2612	29143
Total:	1134	1420	1578	6901	1251	2935	32858
Percentage:		4.32	4.81	21.00	3.81	8.93	100.00

Table 4.11
Assets according to Tribe (Rupees)

No. Name of Tribe	Family	Land	House	Trees	Live-stock	Agri. tools	Household vessels	Consumer durables
1. Dhodia	186	2945704	753286	283710	597270	450195	79612	189432
2. Dubla	14	76500	63300	6800	27290	4730	4795	12811
3. Kathodi	2	420	4500	-	100	200	87	120
4. Konkna	236	3822539	882753	562452	898087	77422	77935	151286
5. Dhorkoli	8	78100	21400	15300	12560	290	1504	3731
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	688	8701201	2478925	1960280	1848805	269782	186766	438840
Total:	1134	15624464	4204164	2828542	3384112	812619	350699	796220
Percentage:		54.78	14.74	9.92	11.86	2.85	1.23	2.79

(Contd.)

Table-4.11 (Contd.)

No.	Name of Tribe	Ornaments	Cash and Bank Balance	Share	Total	Per Family
1.	Dhodia	109075	85130	625	5494039	29538
2.	Dubla	8800	6550	-	211576	15113
3.	Kathodi	-	-	-	5427	2714
4.	Konkna	10490	59635	500	6553099	27767
5.	Dhorkoli	185	2000	-	135070	16884
6.	Naika	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Varli	86028	151784	1794	16124205	23436
Total:		214578	305099	2919	28523416	25153
Percentage:		0.75	1.07	0.01	100.00	

Table 4.12
Classification of Earness - Non-earness according to Patelat

No.	Name of Patelat	Earness above 14 years of age		Earness below 14		Non-earness		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	Dadra	74	220	1	2	28	81	103	103
2.	Selvas-1	206	46	-	3	126	236	332	285
3.	Selvas-2	266	213	16	19	142	159	424	391
4.	Naroli	212	214	12	20	132	102	356	336
5.	Randha	175	144	11	10	46	54	232	208
6.	Kelvani	257	261	18	12	154	148	429	421
7.	Dapada	349	362	31	51	167	157	547	570
8.	Amboli	319	303	37	40	213	196	569	539
9.	Khanvel	270	240	39	42	123	101	432	383
10.	Dudhni	153	137	23	38	51	39	227	214
11.	Madoni	181	184	18	17	136	115	335	316
Total:		2462	2124	206	254	1317	1388	3986	3766
Percentage:		61.77	56.40	5.17	6.74	33.06	36.86	100.00	100.00

Table -4.12
Classification of Earness - Non-earness according to Tribe

No.	Name of Tribe	Family Size 14 years of age		Earness above 14 years of age		Non-earness		Total		Per family earners		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1.	Dhodia 186	7.52	431	278	13	18	286	373	730	669	740	3.98
2.	Dubla 14	5.86	34	24	1	-	12	11	47	35	59	4.21
3.	Kathodi 2	3.50	4	1	2	-	-	-	6	1	7	3.50
4.	Konkna 236	6.61	484	451	55	66	253	251	792	768	1056	4.47
5.	Dhorkoli 8	8.25	18	18	3	5	13	9	34	32	44	5.50
6.	Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Varli 688	6.74	1491	1352	132	165	754	744	2377	2261	3140	4.56
Total: 1134		6.83	2462	2124	206	254	1318	1388	3986	3786	5046	4.45

Table-4.13
No. of Families engaged in different occupations according to Patelat

No. Name of Patelat	Agricultural		Agri. labour		Animal husbandry		Forest Labour		Liquor making		Tadi making	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Dadra	46	11	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Selvas-1	131	15	24	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Selvas-2	182	12	80	150	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Naroli	172	41	72	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
5. Randha	70	4	105	120	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Kelvani	172	139	84	112	2	14	-	1	-	-	-	-
7. Dapada	146	2	190	270	41	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Amboli	161	41	141	251	28	42	1	-	-	-	1	-
9. Khanvel	280	261	170	179	149	133	157	145	26	20	-	-
10. Dudhni	153	13	90	81	86	85	16	14	34	32	-	-
11. Mandoni	135	113	51	81	7	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total:	1648	772	1018	1478	324	373	174	160	60	52	6	-
Percentage:	47.91	23.33	29.59	44.67	9.42	11.27	5.06	4.84	1.74	1.57	0.17	-

(Contd.)

Table 4.13 (Contd.)

No. Name of Patelat	Service		Petty Trader		Minor forest produce		Household work		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Dadra	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	76	23
2. Selvas-1	46	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	46
3. Selvas-2	26	-	2	-	-	-	133	-	291	295
4. Naroli	24	3	2	-	-	-	145	-	274	382
5. Randha	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	155
6. Kelvani	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	263	267
7. Dapada	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388	337
8. Amboli	17	1	3	1	1	-	3	7	356	343
9. Khanvel	2	-	-	-	30	22	-	-	814	760
10. Dudhni	4	-	2	-	6	4	-	153	391	502
11. Mandoni	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	201	199
Total:	157	8	12	1	37	26	4	439	3440	3309
Percentage:	4.56	0.24	0.35	0.03	1.08	0.79	0.12	13.27	100.00	100.00

Table 4.13
No. of families engaged in different occupation according to Tribe

No. Name of Tribe	Agricultural		Agri. labour		Animal husbandry		Forest labour		Liquor making		Tadi making	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Dhodia	293	57	83	193	1	3	-	-	-	-	5	-
2. Dubla	19	7	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kathodi	4	1	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
4. Konkna	331	177	219	329	97	118	50	40	14	9	-	-
5. Dhorkoli	10	6	9	14	4	7	-	-	1	-	-	-
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	991	524	695	926	221	244	122	120	45	43	1	-
Total:	1648	772	1018	1478	324	373	174	160	60	52	6	-

Table 4.13 (Contd.)

No. Name of Tribe	Service		Petty Trader		Minor forest produce		Household work		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Dhodia	93	3	7	1	1	-	-	127	483	384
2. Dubla	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	32	30
3. Kathodi	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	12	3
4. Konkna	11	1	2	-	15	11	-	45	739	730
5. Dhorkoli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24	30
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Varli	49	4	3	-	19	15	4	256	2150	2132
Total:	157	8	12	1	37	26	4	439	3440	3309

Table 4.14
Occupationwise income per family according to tribes

No.	Name of Tribe	Agriculture/ grass		Animal husbandry		Forest labour		Agri. labour		Service	
		Inc.	Exp.	Inc.	Exp.	Inc.	Exp.	Inc.	Exp.	Inc.	Exp.
1.	Dhodia	708059	107700	64849	16050	8300	200	297825	5800	422008	19800
2.	Dubla	21300	4400	3400	1300	-	-	17400	800	27200	3000
3.	Kathodi	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
4.	Konkana	965381	222895	153317	87310	120760	-	334907	300	54575	-
5.	Dhorkoli	17610	6825	2825	1100	-	-	15970	-	-	-
6.	Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Varli	1925569	518177	412385	172454	190361	700	737778	22550	221220	1600
Total:		3637919	859997	636776	278214	319421	900	1404380	29450	725003	24400
Net Income:		2777922		358562		318521		1374930		700603	
Percentage:		40.32		5.21		4.62		19.96		10.17	

Table 4.14 (Contd.)

No.	Name of Tribe	Household industries		Petty trader		Profit and Interest		Wine income	
		Inc.	Exp.	Inc.	Exp.	Inc.	Exp.	Inc.	Exp.
1.	Dhodia	53940	7840	50900	22550	500		12480	4575
2.	Dubla	1500	-	-	-	-		-	-
3.	Kathodi	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
4.	Konkna	375300	-	24020	7700	-		176960	65375
5.	Dhorkoli	21440	-	-	-	-		4290	1330
6.	Naika	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
7.	Varli	568255	9200	58400	49900	5400		149059	60410
Total:		1020435	17040	133320	80150	5900		342789	131690
		1003395		53170		211099			
		14.57		0.77		0.09			3.06

Table 4.14 (Contd.)

No.	Name of Tribe	Tadi		Total	Net Income	Average income per family	
		Inc.	Exp.				
1.	Dhodia	22300	4050	1641161	188565	1452596	7810
2.	Dubla	-	-	70800	9500	61300	4379
3.	Kathodi	-	-	500	-	500	250
4.	Konkna	32650	13325	2237870	396905	1840965	7801
5.	Dhorkoli	8240	-	70375	9255	61120	7640
6.	Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Varli	51527	12600	4319954	847591	3472363	5047
Total:		114717	29975	8340660	1451816	6888844	6075
		84742		6888844			
		1.23		100.00			

Table 4.14
Occupationwise income per Family according to Patelats

No.	Name of Patelat	Agriculture/ Grass		Animal husbandry		Forest labour		Agri. Labour		Service	
		Inc.	Exp.	Inc.	Exp.	Inc.	Exp.	Inc.	Exp.	Inc.	Exp.
1.	Dadra	95000	14300	9200	2700	-	-	22700	2000	50200	4900
2.	Selvas-1	348600	49000	28700	7800	3500	600	50200	2400	164100	7000
3.	Selvas-2	381400	51400	22800	3700	39000	300	67300	2900	145600	3800
4.	Naroli	292300	34300	40100	7450	2500	-	93600	5150	85400	8700
5.	Randha	272790	75275	51245	24350	-	-	174463	-	16600	-
6.	Kelvani	255750	81810	49650	32550	89800	-	129100	-	14000	-
7.	Dapada	549763	181137	176006	78094	19841	-	381567	-	89395	-
8.	Amboli	841849	125165	22925	-	75800	-	308430	16200	85705	-
9.	Khanvel	188180	66000	85000	36800	62000	-	69900	-	9000	-
10.	Dudhni	188507	124020	94200	55070	1400	-	45670	-	13800	-
11.	Mandoni	222880	57950	56950	29700	25580	-	61450	800	51200	-
Total:		3637919	85997	636776	278214	319421	900	1404380	29450	725003	24400

Table 4.14 (Contd.)

No.	Name of Patelat	Household industries		Petty trades		Profit and interest	Wine Income		Tadi Income	
		Inc.	Exp.	Inc.	Exp.		Inc.	Exp.	Inc.	Exp.
1.	Dadra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Selvas-1	2700	200	8700	950	500	2000	500	11700	2650
3.	Selvas-2	-	-	13000	4500	-	-	-	1500	500
4.	Naroli	-	-	2800	-	-	600	200	9700	1900
5.	Randha	230020	-	-	-	-	61135	25740	12740	1500
6.	Kelvani	12000	5000	2000	1200	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Dapada	316995	-	1400	700	5200	89229	21970	50277	11525
8.	Amboli	453720	7840	101420	69800	-	169735	69640	21300	10400
9.	Khanvel	-	-	-	-	-	4500	2965	3500	300
10.	Dudhni	-	-	4000	3000	-	13690	9285	1500	-
11.	Mandoni	5000	4000	-	-	200	1900	1390	2500	1200
Total:		1020435	17040	133320	80150	5900	342789	131690	114717	29975

Table 4.15
Household expenditure per year (in Rs.) according to tribes

No.	Name of Tribe	Food Expendi- ture	Fuel	Clothes shoes	Social Religious	Educa- tion	Entertain- ment	Wine Interest Bidi of D'bt. Tadi	Other household exp.	Total House- hold Exp. per year			
											Exp.	Exp.	Exp.
1.	Dhodia	716065	9352	164145	63745	32885	11900	30350	186684	9765	15200	1240091	6667
2.	Dubla	29800	880	8200	1200	1750	250	1550	9050	130	1550	54360	3883
3.	Kathodi	100	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	60
4.	Konkna	1035989	23260	185345	140285	190757	14850	22120	377337	7775	-	19997718	8465
5.	Dhorkoli	31080	600	6060	3500	1550	1000	500	17410	100	-	61800	7725
6.	Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Varli	2874411	68220	500203	356079	127878	32255	60314	741969	16945	6550	4784824	6955
Total:		4687445	102312	863973	564809	354820	60255	114834	1332450	34715	23300	8138913	7177
Percentage:		57.59	1.26	10.62	6.94	4.30	0.74	1.41	16.37	0.43	0.28	100.00	

Table 4.15
Household expenditure per year (in Rs.) according to Patelat

No.	Name of Patelat	Food expenditure	Fuel	Clothes shoes	Social	Religious	Educa-tion	Entertain-ment	Wine Bidi of Tadi	Interest of D'bt.	Other household	Total household Exp.
1.	Dadra	86300	1400	23700	4150	3450	1900	3000	24450	-	2150	150500
2.	Selvas-1	285800	5000	65300	30050	9350	7150	21200	50100	2075	11100	487125
3.	Selvas-2	321000	5000	95200	25400	14900	8700	24550	60900	2535	8200	566385
4.	Naroli	287000	600	58400	12000	11350	5150	7450	41100	3800	600	427450
5.	Randha	156659	3440	58340	46930	52921	2350	1000	198315	2775	-	522730
6.	Kelvani	1003000	25550	98100	35400	19550	500	15900	62320	50	-	1260370
7.	Dapada	243116	15172	1112888	180074	166874	305	9374	367005	16315	-	1109523
8.	Amboli	715870	850	175725	51650	28275	13150	650	424520	4585	1250	1416525
9.	Khanvel	489100	17900	70220	43950	14300	4250	11850	38590	625	-	690785
10.	Dudhni	161750	-	32700	51200	10350	600	450	2450	-	-	259500
11.	Mandoni	937850	27400	75000	84005	23500	16200	19410	62700	1955	-	1248020
Total:		4687445	102312	863973	564809	354820	60255	114834	1332450	34715	23300	8138913

Table 4.16
Classification of Indebtedness according to Tribes

No.	Name of Tribes	Indebted Families	Money-lenders		Government		Co-operative		Bank in Cash	
			Yes	No.	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind		
1.	Dhodia	98	88	24600	6100	52750	23960	710	16890	52500
2.	Dubla	9	5	1218	500	100	500	-	400	-
3.	Kathodi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Konkna	108	128	14416	1500	105174	23300	6766	100	38322
5.	Dhorkoli	4	4	2220	-	-	1500	194	-	-
6.	Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Varli	268	420	39388	4570	129190	25791	8915	4425	79800
Total:		489	645	81842	12670	287214	74451	16585	21815	170622
Total Debt:					94512	361665		38400		170622
Percentage:		43.12	56.88		11.76	44.99		4.78		21.22

Table 4.16 (Contd.)

No.	Name of Tribe	Relatives		Private		Total Debt.		Total Debt. per indebted families
		In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	
1.	Dhodia	56500	120	6900	47070	241030	2459	2459
2.	Dubla	-	-	-	1400	2718	302	302
3.	Kathodi	-	-	700	-	700	350	350
4.	Konkna	19480	-	400	24900	209458	1007	1007
5.	Dhorkoli	-	-	-	1500	3914	978	978
6.	Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Varli	49210	500	4910	34686	346099	1291	1291
Total:		125190	620	12910	109556	803919	1644	1644
		125810		12910	803919			
		15.65		1.60	100.00			

Table 4.16

Classification of Indebtedness according to Patelat

No.	Name of Patelat	Indebted Families		Money-lenders		Government		Co-operative		Bnak in Cash
		Yes	No.	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	
1.	Dadra	18	14	900	-	1500	1200	-	2100	3800
2.	Selvas-1	42	45	5000	7000	10000	8000	2000	14000	14500
3.	Selvas-2	32	99	400	-	28655	2600	-	1000	9900
4.	Naroli	44	54	9550	-	9650	18750	-	2090	800
5.	Randha	47	23	11070	-	26454	2000	630	-	32500
6.	Kelvani	28	102	4700	-	29060	6700	2400	2525	9350
7.	Dapada	124	20	38113	-	143414	-	2215	-	29130
8.	Amboli	63	94	7309	5100	31016	23135	4900	-	50281
9.	Khanvel	44	75	1300	-	5965	7366	2440	-	13111
10.	Dudhni	30	40	3500	570	-	4700	2000	-	6000
11.	Mandoni	17	79	-	-	1500	-	-	100	1250
Total:		489	645	81842	12670	287214	74451	16585	21815	170622

Table 4.16 (Contd.)

No.	Name of Patelat	Relatives		Private in cash	Total Debt	
		In cash	In kind		In cash	In kind
1.	Dadra	5000	-	-	11200	3300
2.	Selvas-1	1500	120	2200	35200	29120
3.	Selvas-2	300	-	2000	41255	3600
4.	Naroli	7500	-	3800	31300	20840
5.	Randha	6350	-	100	77104	2000
6.	Kelvani	-	-	-	45510	9225
7.	Dapada	76180	-	2200	291252	-
8.	Amboli	14950	-	200	108656	28235
9.	Khanvel	6800	-	2050	31666	7366
10.	Dudhni	6580	500	300	18380	5770
11.	Mandoni	30	-	60	2840	100
Total:		125190	620	12910	694363	109556

Table 4.17
Purposes of Debt

No.	Name of Patelat	Time span of Debt				Purposes of Debt					
		In 1 year	2 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 years above	Household exp.	Social	Purchase the new assets	Atgi-culture	Others	Total
1.	Dadra	5	12	1	-	2000	5000	-	7300	200	-
2.	Selvas-1	23	20	3	-	10000	10320	4000	38000	2000	-
3.	Selvas-2	15	19	-	-	2400	300	1000	33355	7800	-
4.	Naroli	19	24	-	-	2550	11300	1000	30290	7000	-
5.	Randha	2	38	7	-	6350	11070	25684	35000	1000	-
6.	Kelvani	2	25	1	-	7000	9735	15000	20000	3000	-
7.	Dapada	2	109	4	9	38113	76180	31314	143414	2231	-
8.	Amboli	10	48	5	-	7509	19000	55181	54151	1050	-
9.	Khanvel	21	20	3	-	3300	9290	6331	17000	3111	-
10.	Dudhni	8	10	1	3	4000	7150	2700	10000	300	-
11.	Mandoni	5	9	1	2	1000	500	500	900	40	-
Total:		112	334	26	14/486	84222	159845	142710	389410	27732	803919
Percentage:						10.48	19.88	17.75	48.44	3.45	100.00

Table 4.18
Rate of Interest and Reason for Non-repayment of Loans (Tribe-wise)

No.	Name of Tribe	Rate of Interest			Reason for non-repayment of Loans					
		5 to 10%	10 to 15%	15 to 25% above 25%	Low income Agri.	Low income in Agri. Labour	Pay only interest	Pay only Instalments	Others	
1.	Dhodia	25	7	12	1	68	14	4	24	13
2.	Dubla	-	2	1	-	4	2	2	1	1
3.	Kathodi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Konkana	31	22	28	15	46	37	22	37	22
5.	Dhorkoli	1	1	2	-	1	2	1	3	2
6.	Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Varli	51	56	80	6	139	45	20	57	54
Total:		108	88	123	22	258	100	49	122	92
Percentage						45.55	16.10	7.89	19.65	14.41
										100.00

Table 4.18
Rate of Interest and Reason for Non-repayment of Loans (Patelat-wise)

No.	Name of Patelat	Rate of Interest			Reason for non-repayment of Loans					
		5 to 10%	10 to 15%	15 to 25% above 25%	Low income Agri.	Low income in Agri. Labour	Pay only interest	Pay only Instalments	Others	
1.	Dadra	1	-	1	-	15	-	1	-	2
2.	Selvas-1	11	1	3	1	29	1	1	-	10
3.	Selvas-2	2	4	2	-	22	-	3	10	2
4.	Naroli	8	6	1	-	21	3	2	21	2
5.	Randha	-	1	43	-	-	39	31	27	36
6.	Kelvani	5	12	1	-	11	5	-	6	-
7.	Dapada	40	41	37	9	79	12	-	53	19
8.	Amboli	15	7	29	12	34	14	9	4	3
9.	Khanvel	12	9	5	-	26	15	1	-	11
10.	Dudhni	12	6	1	-	6	5	-	-	7
11.	Mandoni	2	1	-	-	9	6	1	1	-
Total:		108	88	123	22	258	100	49	122	92

Table 4.19
Tribewise sources of repayment of Loan

No.	Name of Tribe	In Agri.	In Labour	In petty trades	Others	Securities offered		
						Land	House	Others
1.	Dhodia	74	23	11	7	69	1	6
2.	Dubla	4	4	-	-	4	-	2
3.	Kathodi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Konkna	51	31	6	20	59	-	9
5.	Dhorkoli	2	2	-	1	1	-	-
6.	Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Varli	134	44	7	23	123	2	18
Total:		265	104	24	51	256	3	35
Percentage		59.68	23.42	5.41	11.49	87.07	1.02	11.91

Table 4.19
Patelatwise sources of repayment of Loan

No.	Name of Patelat	In Agri.	In Labour	In petty trades	Others	Securities offered		
						Land	House	Others
1.	Dadra	14	4	1	1	15	-	-
2.	Selvas-1	30	16	3	10	28	1	2
3.	Selvas-2	30	4	2	-	30	-	1
4.	Naroli	38	7	-	-	29	-	4
5.	Randha	10	37	-	-	25	-	-
6.	Kelvani	19	3	5	1	23	-	-
7.	Dapada	39	-	-	38	49	-	-
8.	Amboli	25	9	7	-	7	-	2
9.	Khanvel	33	16	4	-	31	2	13
10.	Dudhni	13	5	2	1	7	-	13
11.	Mandoni	14	3	-	-	12	-	-
Total:		265	104	24	51	256	3	35

CHAPTER 5 SOCIAL ORGANISATION

The number of households covered in this survey was 1134, and these households consisted of altogether 7752 members. Thus, the average size of the household was 6.8. There were 3986 male members and 3766 female members. Table 5.1 gives information about the different age groups. Out of the total male members, 16.71 per cent were under the age group of 0 to 6 years, 19.02 per cent between the age group of 7 and 14 years, 20.47 per cent in the age group of 15 to 25 years, 19.79 per cent between the age group of 25 and 35 years, 21.17 per cent between the age group of 36 and 60 years and 3.24 per cent were above 60 years.

For the female members the age groups were as follows: 16.62 per cent under 6 years, 17.92 per cent between 7 and 14 years, 23.41 per cent between 15 and 24 years, 17.50 per cent between 25 and 35 years, 21.16 per cent between 36 and 60 years and 3.49 per cent were above 60 years.

As regards marital status, 49.22 per cent male members were married while 48.49 per cent were unmarried. 10.91 per cent were widowers while 0.38 per cent are divorcees. The corresponding figures for the female members were as follows: 50.96 per cent were married, 44.21 per cent unmarried, 4.41 per cent widows, 0.42 per cent divorcees. Table 5.2 gives tribewise and Patelatwise figures.

Physical Appearance

As such there does not appear to be much difference in the physical appearances between members of different tribal groups except that Konknas were comparatively well-built while Warlis were of smaller built and thin. As they were supposed to work very hard, even women looked quite strong. Like men, they were also of dark complexion. This description applies to Kathodis, Dhorkolis and Naikas. Dhodias, however, have comparatively better physical appearance.

Food

Their staple food consisted rice, nagli or jowar "rotala". They also consumed non-vegetarian food like mutton, chicken

and fish. Among the pulses which formed part of their diet were gram, 'toover', 'udad', 'chola' and beans. Some tribals were found to be using edible wild plants like 'Chhol'. They boiled it and after seasoning it with spices and salt eat it. The Dhorkolis were known to eat the flesh of dead animal also.

The tribals of this area were fond of Toddy, "Niro" (sweet toddy) and liquor. They also were fond of smoking beedies which they themselves made. They hardly used any milk product.

Clothes and Ornaments

The Konknas, Warlis and Dhodias men were found to wear half pant, shirt and cap, while Naikas, Kathodis and Dhorkolis were mostly using loin-cloth only to cover the lower part of the body. Young people, however, were found to dress themselves in modern attire, namely pant, shirt, etc. The dress of the women consisted of blouse and saree, one end of which was tacked behind between the thighs. The young women were found to imitate the non-tribal women in matter of dress.

The ornaments used by women made from silver, nickel and tin. The use of necklace made of beads was also prevalent. The ornaments were more or less same for all the tribe groups.

Language

The language of Warlis and Konknas has resemblance with Marathi language, while the Dublas have been speaking Gujarati dialect spoken in Surat & Valsad. Even Dhodias were found to use their own dialect. The languages of Kathodis, Naikas and Dhorkolis were almost same as that of Konknas. But the tribals living in interior areas neither understood Gujarati nor Hindi. They were found to use their traditional dialect. As the literacy rate was quite low very few people were able to write and read. However, the situation in this respect was found to be changing for better.

Education

As per 1981 Census the literacy rate in Dadra & Nagar

Haveli was 26.61 per cent, while that of tribal population was 16.86 per cent. As far as tribals were concerned, it was 25.46 per cent, 36.32 per cent for total male population in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and 8.42 per cent for tribal women. (The total female literacy ratio was 16.08 percent.) Among the sample population covered in our survey the literacy rate for men was 21.17 per cent and for women it was 9.93 per cent. Thus 78.83 per cent of men and 90.07 per cent of women were illiterate. Table 5.3 gives the information about various educational levels amongst the sample population under our survey. The figures were as follows: 0.32 per cent males and 0.03 per cent females have taken higher education. 0.10% males and 0.03% females have taken technical education. In the category of middle and higher secondary education, the male ratio was 2.61 per cent and 0.45 per cent respectively. The corresponding figures for women were 0.76 per cent and 0.08 per cent respectively. 17.24 per cent males had taken primary education while only 8.50 per cent females had taken primary education. It was evident that very few tribals were able to reach upto middle or secondary level of education. As far as different tribes were concerned the literacy rate was zero amongst the Kathodis, while Dublas were able to reach upto primary level only. Amongst Dhorkolis only one woman had reached upto middle school. There were various reasons for such a low level of education amongst the tribals. First of all, they have been economically so poor that every member of the family was a viable economic unit and hence have no time for receiving education. Besides, the infrastructure for education system in the area was not that good that the tribals might be inspired for taking education.

Entertainment

In spite of all the poverty, the tribals have this unusual gift of keeping themselves entertained with their music and dances. The Bhavada dance has been very popular amongst the tribals of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. In this dance they put on different types of masks, e.g. of Ravana - Hanuman and go on dancing throughout the night. The musicians mostly belong to Warli tribe. The main instruments are "Madal", "Tool" and "Tarpu" and Flute. It is common to consume

liquor on the occasion of dancing sessions. Same practice is observed during Jater Mela. Dublas, Dhodias, Warlis and other tribes have their own form of dances. They celebrate several festivals like "Diwaso", "Diwali", "Utrayan", "Holi", "Dhuleti", "Dashera", etc. They worship their deities on these days. The whole community rejoice by dancing, singing and consuming alcohol. 'Lachawa' fair is very popular for all of them. Nowadays the transistors and movies have penetrated here also, and that has caused an adverse effect on their self-entertaining capacities.

Family life

They still have retained the joint family system. The head of the family is the father (or son). He is the decision-maker for problems like marriage, debt, wealth and the other economic problems. The assets of the family are treated as common property. The sons get their share after the marriage. But most of the time the property and the income are so low that they find advantageous to remain with the larger family. However, with new job opportunities the joint family system is getting disintegrated.

Social Occasions—

Birth, Marriage, Death

Not much importance is given to events like 'Birth'. In most of the tribes, lot of festivities are associated with the occasion of marriage. Specially, Dhodias and Dublas, start celebrating four or five days ahead of the actual marriage day. Like Hindus, they also perform Ganesh invocation and Mandwa-sthapan ceremony and spend lot of money on the occasion of marriage. As such, different tribes have different marriage customs but mostly the marriages are performed at the bride's residence. The bridegroom's party bring ornaments and clothes for the bride as wedding gifts and some money is given to the bride's father for making arrangement for liquor and Toddy. The system of dowry is not unknown here. There is also a system of "Ghar-Jamai".

The daughter is given away in certain 'Gol' (in certain families) only. Otherwise the system is quite flexible. It is not difficult to remarry for a widow or for divorcees. Very

few child marriages take place in these societies. Polygamy is quite popular amongst Dhodias, Dublas, Warlis and Konknas.

When there is death in the family, the relatives are immediately summoned. The cremation ceremony takes place after all the relatives reach the deceased's house. The death feasts are held after 10 to 12 days of the death event.

The affairs of tribal societies are managed by the 'Jati-Panch'. The main person is called 'Karbhari'. His advice is sought on all the social occasions. Even in matter of family quarrels, his view is considered final.

Though the tribal societies are considered as egalitarian societies, there is an existence of social stratification. Dhodias believe they are superior. Konknas, Warlis and Naikas think they are higher in social status than Kathodis and Dhorkolis. So there is no vertical social interaction.

The tribals were found to maintain cordial relations with the non-tribals like Brahmans, Rajputs, Muslims, Parsis and Christians. They do the household work and the agricultural labour work in fields of non-tribals. They also try to borrow from them (specially Muslims and Parsis) during their lean period. They don't have much social interaction with the local people belonging to schedule castes.

Religion

Each of the tribal communities of this region have been pursuing their own religious system, but then the impact of Hinduism has been quite substantial. The main gods, goddesses and deities are Bharamdeo, Bhairav, Nardadeo, Hirwadeo, Magardeo, Mordevi, Hadkaimata, Kalkamata, Ambamata, Khandhimata, etc. They also have a reverend attitude towards foodgrains and accordingly they worship Kanshrideo (Rice) and Kanshridevi (Nagli). In cases of certain diseases they perform pooja of Shitlamata or Markimata. They make several types of offerings to the deities, like chicken, goat, toddy, liquor, coconut, etc. to appease the deities. Whenever there is sickness or any calamity in the family they consult the Bhuva-Bhagat (priest) and if the sickness or the calamity is done away with, they perform certain rituals presided over by the Bhagat. They also believe in ancestor worship.

The provisions under Constitution

Our Constitution provides equal opportunities to all the citizens without any bias for race, religion, etc. There are special provisions for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society. These provisions in brief, are as follows:

Provision-15

The Federal State would not hold any bias based on religion, caste, race, sex or birth place. Accordingly nobody can be stopped from entering into shops & restaurant, fetching water from wells, tanks and using other public places.

Provision-16

All the jobs provided by the State would be open for all the citizens.

Provision-17

All the efforts would be carried on to eradicate the untouchability. The practice of untouchability is considered as a crime, according to Constitution.

Provision-18

All the citizens have the right of free mobility, right to choose residence, right to hold property. However, State reserves the right of imposing controls for public welfare and for protecting the weaker sections.

Provision 25(2) B

All the organisations getting inspiration from Hindu religion will have to observe certain rules and regulations planned for social welfare and social rehabilitation.

Provision-29(1)

Every citizen has right to preserve one's own language, script and culture.

Provision-46

A special provision has to be made for the upliftment of weaker sections, i.e. scheduled caste and scheduled tribe.

Provision-250

The State can legally make provisions for financial grants for the development of the tribal area and the tribal welfare. Provisions-330 & 331

The State is empowered to reserve seats in Parliament and State assemblies on the basis of percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population.

Provision-335

In case of jobs in the State government and in the Central government, the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe members can ask for their claim in the selection.

Provision-338

The President of the country is entitled to nominate a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and he is supposed to submit his annual report to him (President).

Provision-339

According to this provision, a special commission would be appointed after 10 years of the Constitution, which will prepare report about administration for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different States. (The Dhebar Commission was appointed.)

Provision-444

The President is entitled to appoint a special commission which can investigate the problems of the weaker section and which can work in the directions of their upliftment.

Provision-341

The President with consultation of the Governor of the State can declare the list of backward class groups.

A. The Governor is supposed to submit the annual report about the scheduled area to the President.

B. The State with scheduled area can have a separate Tribal Advisory Board. This Board should consist of the tribal M.L.A.s and they are supposed to make suggestion regarding the tribal welfare.

According to this provision, the Board is also entitled to advise the Governor and the Collector regarding the following matters:

1. The applicability of any statutory law in the schedule.

Table 5.1
Age-wise distribution of the household members according to tribe

No.	Name of Tribe	0-6		7-14		15-24		25-35		36-60		Above 60		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	Dhodia	90	87	142	132	180	164	134	114	164	153	20	19	730	669
2.	Dubla	7	7	7	3	11	9	10	8	11	11	1	1	47	35
3.	Kathodi	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	6	1
4.	Konkana	124	149	167	147	154	176	170	124	153	138	24	34	792	768
5.	Dhorkoli	6	5	8	10	8	7	6	5	3	4	3	1	34	32
6.	Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Varli	439	382	432	383	462	522	453	408	512	490	79	76	2377	2261
Total:		666	626	748	675	816	878	773	659	844	797	129	131	3986	3766

Table 5.1
Age-wise distribution of the household members according to Patelat

No. Name of Patelat	0-6		7-14		15-24		25-35		36-60		Above 60		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Dadra	8	15	14	13	26	31	21	13	30	27	4	4	103	103
2. Selvas-1	48	43	52	41	87	73	59	54	78	70	8	4	332	285
3. Selvas-2	56	46	80	77	94	88	76	78	109	95	9	7	424	391
4. Naroli	57	40	76	69	75	84	61	55	82	82	5	6	356	336
5. Randha	26	38	46	39	61	51	39	35	52	51	8	4	232	208
6. Kelvani	85	87	73	76	105	109	65	57	90	79	11	13	429	421
7. Dapada	95	101	98	99	80	102	146	135	106	114	22	19	547	570
8. Amboli	95	95	134	100	88	126	131	87	103	96	18	35	569	539
9. Khanvel	99	73	68	61	93	100	70	48	83	86	19	15	432	383
10. Dudhni	30	32	48	37	44	49	43	38	46	41	16	17	227	214
11. Mandoni	67	56	69	63	63	65	62	59	65	66	9	7	335	316
Total:	666	626	758	675	816	878	773	659	844	797	129	131	3986	3766
Percentage	16.71	16.62	19.02	17.92	20.47	23.31	19.39	17.50	21.17	21.16	3.24	3.49	100.00	100.00

Table -5.2
Marital status of the household members according to tribe

No. Name of Tribe	Married		Unmarried		Widower		Widow		Divorced		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Dhodia	368	353	342	284	17	30	3	2	730	669		
2. Dubla	23	22	22	10	2	2	-	1	47	35		
3. Kathodi	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	6	1		
4. Kankoni	385	379	388	353	13	35	6	1	792	768		
5. Dhorkoli	14	13	19	18	1	1	-	-	34	32		
6. Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7. Varli	1169	1152	1160	999	42	98	6	12	2377	2261		
Total:	1962	1919	1933	1665	76	166	15	16	3986	3766		

Table-5.2
Marital status of the household members according to Patelat

No.	Name of Patelat	Married		Unmarried		Widower		Widow		Divorced		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	Dadra	61	59	37	39	5	5	-	-	-	-	103	103
2.	Selvas-1	165	141	158	123	9	19	-	2	-	2	332	285
3.	Selvas-2	211	209	200	151	7	24	6	7	6	7	424	391
4.	Naroli	175	175	173	148	8	8	-	5	-	5	356	336
5.	Randha	124	114	102	85	5	9	1	-	-	-	232	208
6.	Kelvani	225	221	196	178	8	21	-	1	-	1	429	421
7.	Dapada	267	281	268	266	7	23	5	-	-	-	547	570
8.	Amboli	254	254	300	257	12	27	3	1	3	1	569	539
9.	Khanvel	206	179	219	189	7	15	-	-	-	-	432	383
10.	Dudhni	119	119	107	90	1	5	-	-	-	-	227	214
11.	Mandoni	155	167	173	139	7	10	-	-	-	-	335	316
Total:		1962	1919	1933	1665	76	166	15	16	15	16	3986	3766
Percentage:		49.22	50.96	48.49	44.21	1.91	4.41	0.38	0.42	0.38	0.42	100.00	100.00

Table 5.3
Distribution of household members according to their educational achievements according to Tribe

No.	Name of Tribe	K.G.		Primary		Second-ary		Higher Second-ary		College		Technical		Illiterate		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	Dhodia	10	13	264	144	49	22	11	1	9	-	3	-	384	489	730	669
2.	Dubla	1	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.60	73.09	100.0	100.0
3.	Kathodi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.98	88.57	100.0	100.0
4.	Kankoni	-	1	124	38	16	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	649	728	792	768
5.	Dhorkoli	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.94	94.79	100.0	100.0
6.	Naika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.41	96.88	100.0	100.0
7.	Varli	7	5	285	135	39	6	5	2	3	1	1	-	2037	2112	2377	2261
Total:		18	20	687	320	104	29	18	3	13	1	4	1	3142	3392	3986	3766
Percentage		0.45	0.53	17.24	8.50	2.61	0.76	0.45	0.08	0.32	0.03	0.10	0.03	78.83	90.07	100.0	100.0

LAND ALIENATION: CAUSES AND CASES

Table 5.3
Distribution of household member according to their educational achievements according to Patelat

No.	Name of Patelat	K.G.		Primary		Second-ary		Higher Second-ary		College		Technical		Illiterate		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	Dadra	1	2	32	12	1	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	66	86	103	103
2.	Selvas-1	11	11	120	59	13	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	176	214	332	285
3.	Selvas-2	1	1	141	95	16	5	-	-	3	1	-	-	258	289	424	391
4.	Naroli	2	3	101	57	9	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	245	271	356	336
5.	Randha	-	-	24	10	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	205	198	232	208
6.	Kelvani	-	1	14	10	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	408	408	429	421
7.	Dapada	2	2	53	23	12	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	478	541	547	570
8.	Amboli	1	-	94	31	11	6	5	-	3	-	-	-	455	502	569	539
9.	Khanvel	-	-	38	9	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	383	372	432	383
10.	Dudhni	-	-	28	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	209	227	214
11.	Mandoli	-	-	42	10	18	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	273	302	335	316
Total:		18	20	687	320	104	29	18	3	13	1	4	1	3142	3392	3986	3766
Percentage		0.45	0.53	17.24	8.50	2.61	0.76	0.45	0.08	0.32	0.03	0.10	0.03	78.83	90.07	100.0	100.0

As we have seen earlier, the major population in Dadra & Nagar Haveli consists of tribal people. But this majority has become the victim of exploitation by the minor group, i.e. the non-tribal population.

The tribal population in Dadra & Nagar Haveli is about 78.82 per cent and the schedule caste 1.97 per cent. The remaining 19.21 per cent is that of non-tribals which consists of Rajputs, Patidars, Muslims, Parsis, Khojas, Christians, Portuguese, etc. The various tribes in Dadra & Nagar Haveli are Dhodias, Warlis, Konknas, Dublas, Kathodis, Dhorkolis and Naikas. The majority of them have been found to live under the poverty line. Their main livelihood comes from the land. The original inhabitants were happy with whatever they earned from land and forest. Their dependence on forests was more and hence they did not give much attention to land. However, this state of bliss started getting disturbed during the Peshwa rule and the Portuguese regime. The outsiders came along with them and started exploiting the simple, poor and helpless tribals. They slowly and gradually took over the possession of their land. Under the Land Ceiling Act and Ganot Act, the land was transferred to the original owner. But then this was just for form sake. The non-tribals still resorted to malpractices to usurp half of the crop from the tribals. The problem requires very deep investigation.

Following table gives information regarding the position of land distribution according to 1981 Census. (Please see p. 106)

As seen from the table, it was obvious that the larger pieces of land were owned by non-tribals while the tribals were left with small land holdings. If we look at the different categories, 88 per cent to 93 per cent tribals hold small land, i.e. 0.5 to 3 hectares land. Only 4 per cent to 6 per cent non-tribals have such small holdings. 13 per cent to 100 per cent non-tribals hold land from 3 hectares to 50 hectares. Thus, 75.8 per cent of land was owned by 90 per cent tribal Khatedars, 2 per cent Harijans had 0.7 per cent of land only, while 8 per cent non-tribals had 23.5 per cent of total

land. The major population possessed small holdings, besides in many cases their ownership was in name only, the fruits were enjoyed by the *de facto* non-tribal land-owners. The following table gives the correct picture about the position of land.

The readings

It is quite obvious from the table that the land distribution was unequal and unjust in this region. 88 per cent of the Adivasi Khatedars possessed land only upto 0.03 hectare whereas the non-tribals possessed larger holdings. (Please see p. 108)

The situation regarding landholding clearly implied that the tribals who were the small landholders have to depend on non-tribal big landholders. This economic dependence of the tribals have opened the flood-gate for the exploitation of the tribals at the hands of the non-tribals. The quality of land possessed by the tribals was also very poor, their method of doing agriculture has been also quite traditional. Thus, their condition has been getting deteriorated day by day. They were not able to get their livelihood from the farming alone throughout the year. With every new generation the land got further partitioned. The cumulative effect of this was that agriculture was becoming more and more uneconomical enterprise. Besides, due to the implementation of major irrigational project, large amount of their land has gone under submergence. The following table shows the submergence of land due to the Madhuvan Dam:

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Survey No.	Land Hectares
1.	Ambawari	51	71.66
2.	Doodhni	186	113.27
3.	Gunasa	20	48.84
4.	Mendha	66	41.32
5.	Kodhar	32	68.65
6.	Waghchauda	182	94.28
7.	Shrimanpada	31	18.00
8.	Ghodbari	24	28.54
9.	Bildhari	8	8.78

10.	Kovacha	62	46.36
11.	Umarvarni	63	41.14
12.	Khutli	43	21.71
13.	Shelti	8	4.83
14.	Goratpada	7	2.48

Thus, the land of above-mentioned 14 villages went under submergence due to the construction of Madhuvan Dam. The flat rate of compensation for the lost land was settled at Rs. 22 to Rs. 30 per guntha. Of course the rate of compensation varied, depending upon the crop taken from that piece of land. However, the rate of compensation was so small that with that money they were not able to buy the same area of new land near the new settlement. Besides, usually the land belonged to one Khatedar while when they shifted if the other brothers decided to separate, they remain without any land. This created social conflicts also.

On account of the various development schemes of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, there was a great demand for land near Selwas. The non-tribals, who were having full knowledge of such schemes, made attempts to acquire land owned by the tribals, who, by and large, had not much idea about the development projects. The tribals could not sell their agricultural land legally, but these non-tribals have been quite expert in manoeuvring and in finding the loopholes. They, somehow, managed to get such land converted into non-agricultural land which facilitated them in buying the land of the tribals at very low price. Efforts should be made to plug such loopholes and the tribals should be protected against such exploitation. The rapid industrialisation in this area has also created an increase in demand of land. For immediate gain, the tribals did not hesitate in selling their lands and ultimately reduced themselves into mere agricultural labourers. Thus non-tribals were getting richer and the tribals were getting poorer and poorer day by day.

Reasons for Land Alienation

As seen earlier, the more and more land was being alienated from the tribals due to the construction of major irrigation dams, establishment of factories, building construction

activities, etc. Of course all these land transfers were mostly off the record. Thus, the implementation of laws regarding land alienation was quite.

The following were the different methods of illegal transfer of land of the tribals to non-tribals:

1. The land was rented for tilling on ad hoc basis.
2. The land was mortgaged to cope up with social as well as unforeseen expenditures.
3. In some cases, when the small pieces of land owned by tribals have been situated adjacent to the big plot of land owned by non-tribals, the tribals were threatened to surrender their land.
4. Under the Land Ceiling Act, and Tenancy Act, the excess land was being transferred to the tribals. However, the original owners manage to appropriate their share from the total crop.
5. When the tribals fail to pay the revenue, the money-lenders or Parsi traders paid the revenue in lieu of possession of certain area of land.
6. The tribals have been addicted to liquor. The liquor merchants encouraged such addiction and as a result of which they fell making more and more into debt. Thus they were forced to surrender their land.

The money-lenders and the traders with vested interests resorted to all sorts of tactics to usurp not only land but income generating trees, like date trees also. During our field work we found the exploitation of tribals in every walk of life. However, the tribals appeared to be scared to give the correct picture of their plight to outsiders. They openly confessed that the officers might come and go but they have to depend on the local traders and landlords throughout their life. After lot of persuasion, we were able to collect the cases regarding the land alienation. The tribals remained in constant need of money. So the money-lenders did not hesitate in making secret documents with them; the normal *modus operandi* was to get a stamp paper worth rupees five and to prepare a secret document for either extending loan or the sale of an asset (mostly land). The big amount of loan and interest rates were being registered on that. The tribals were unable to pay such a big amount. Thus, in this way,

the money-lender managed to get tribals' asset transferred in their account.

INDIA

5 Rs.

Issued to ABC

The documents regarding sale of land.

Samvat 2038 Phagun Sud - 10 Friday, 5th March, 1982ના

દિને આ વેચાણને લેખ લખાવી લેનાર શ્રી----- તા. દાદરા નગર હવેલી ના :-

જોગ આ વેચાણનો લેખ લખી આપનાર યાને વેચાણ આપનાર શ્રી----- તા. દાદરા નગર હવેલીના

જત લખી આપું છું કે દાદરા નગર હવેલી તાબાના ગામે મોજે.....ગામના સર્વે નંબર....કે ૦-૮૧ આરે પૈકી કે - ૦-૩૫ આરે વાળી આપેલી છે તે જમીન તમોને ઉચ્ચક કિંમત રૂ. ૩૦૦૧/- ત્રણ હજાર એક પૂરામાં વેચાણ આપી દીધી છે. જેનો અવેજ રોકડો ચૂકતે મળી ગયો છે. વેચાણ આપેલ જમીનમાં હવેથી તમો તમારું દિલચાહે તે રીતે વહીવટ, ઉપભોગ, ભોગવટો કરી કરાવી શકશો. સહી - સદરહું જમીન હાલે જે તારણમાં બોલે છે જે મારે પોતે ભરીને તમોને બોની મુક્ત કરાવી આપવાની છે.

સદર જમીન તમારા પહેલા બીજા કોઈને ગીરો વેચાણ આપેલ નથી. હવેથી તમો ગીરો, વેચાણ, બક્ષીસ આપવા માલીક મુખ્યાર છે. સહી - તેમ છતાં ભવિષ્યમાં ભાઈ, ભાણિયો, દાવેદાર, હિસ્સેદાર પેદા થાય અને તમોને હેલો હરકત કરે કરાવે તો તેની બધી જ જવાબદારી મારી પોતાની છે. સદરહું જમીન તમો તમારા નામે કરાવી શકશો સહી તે કામે સહી કબૂલતની જરૂર પડે વિના મૂલ્યે જ્યાં માગો યાં તે જ વખતે આવવા સંમત છું જેનું મહેસુલ હવેથી તમારે ભરવાનું છે.

મિલકતનું વર્ણન

દાદરા નગર હવેલી સંઘ પ્રદેશના ગામ મોજે.....ગામના સર્વે નંબર.....

ઈન્ડીયા

પાંચ રૂપિયા

સ્ટેમ્પ રૂપિયા ૫/-

ઈસ્યુડ દુ થી...

(૩)

કે-આરે પૈકી કે-આરે વાળી જમીન તમોને કાયમ માટે વેચાણ આપી દીધી છે.

ઉપર મુજબની લેખ મેં મારી રાજીખુશીથી અક્કલ હોશિયારીથી બીન કેફહાલતમાં વંચાવી સમજી વિચારીને ગંભીરતા લક્ષમાં લઈ સ્વેચ્છાથી સેલવાસ મૂકામે લખી આપેલ છે. જે મને તથા મારા વંશવાલી વારસો સર્વેને કબૂલ મંજૂર અને બંધનકર્તા છે. સહી - આજ તા.

અત્રે.....મતુંઅત્રે.....શાખ
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સ્ટેમ્પ રૂ. ૩ -

ઈસ્યુડ દુ થી

જમીન કબજો ગીરો આપવાનો કરાર

શ્રી.....રહે..... પહેલા પક્ષકાર તથા

શ્રી.....રહે.

તા. દાદરા નગર હવેલી તા. બીજા પક્ષકાર

અમો બન્ને પક્ષકારો વચ્ચે આજ તા. રોજે સેલવાસ મધ્યેથી એવો કરાર થાય છે કે પહેલા પક્ષકારની નગર હવેલીના મોજે.....નીચે જણાવેલ પ્રમાણેની જમીન આપેલી છે. પરંતુ માંદગીના કારણે ખર્ચને પહોંચી વળવા માટે આજથી સાતેક વર્ષ પર પહેલા પક્ષકારે બીજા પક્ષકારે રો. ૧૫,૦૦૦/- પંદર હજાર હાથ ઊછીના ધિરેલા છે. જે રકમ પહેલા પક્ષકાર હજુ સુધી એક યા બીજા કારણે પાછી મેળવી શક્યા નથી. તેથી આજરોજ એવું નક્કી કરવામાં આવે છે કે બિજા પક્ષકારે પહેલા પક્ષકારની નીચે જણાવેલી જમીન ઉપરોક્ત રકમના વ્યાજમાં પોતાની પૂરેપૂરી મુદત રકમ વસુલ આવતા સુધી ખાવી અને પોતાની લેણી રકમ વસુલ એટલે ભરપાઈ આવેથી જમીનનો તાળો કબજો પહેલા પક્ષકારના લાભહિતમાં વધુ કાંઈપણ માગ્યા લીધા વગર અને ખેલદીલીથી સોંપી દેવી. દરમ્યાનની ઉપજનો સદર ધિરાણ રકમના વ્યાજ નુકસાનીના વળતર રૂપે ગણવી. બંને પક્ષકારો સાડુ હોઈ એજ ક્રિયામાં રહેતા મતિભર્યા સંબધો ધરાવતા હોવાથી ઉપર મુજબનો વહેવાર અને સમજુતી ખેલદિલી રાજીપાથી કરવામાં આવી છે. તા.

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એટલે કુલ ૩ એકરને ૨ ગુઠા

ઉપર પ્રમાણેનો કરાર હતો બન્ને પક્ષકારો કબૂલ મંજુર રાખીએ છીએ. અને હમારા વંશવાલી વારસોએ પણ કબૂલ મંજુર રાખીને પાલન કરવાનું છે અને રહેશે. પક્ષકારોની વિનંતીથી લખનાર

પહેલા પક્ષકારના ડાબા હાથનું અંગુઠા નિશાન

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બીજા પક્ષકારના ડાબા હાથનું અં. નિશાન

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These were the sample cases of private documents. Besides there were number of cases of land transfers. In most of the cases the land was misappropriated by the non-tribal money-lenders or traders.

The following table provides information about cases of land alienation in different Patelats.

Cases of Land Alienation

No.	Name of village	Name of the sellers	How much land lost? (in hectare)	Name of the purchaser	How long year? compen-sation received?	Reason of sale	At what condition land given?	For how many years?	Remarks
1.	Tidhara	GL	0.08	ML	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Dadra	LB	1.82	VN	1970	-	-	-	-
3.	Silvassa	GU	0.04	HK	-	-	-	-	-
4.	"	MU	0.13	BB	-	-	-	-	-
5.	"	SS	0.19	SM	-	-	-	-	-
6.	"	SR	0.07	MB	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Amlti	LD	0.35	CM	-	-	-	-	-
8.	"	GK	0.05	BK	-	-	-	-	-
9.	"	MN	1.20	RR	1978	Grassland	-	-	-
10.	"	KG	0.40	DH	1982	-	-	-	-
11.	Athola	KV	0.30	CH	1972	-	-	-	-
12.	Saily	MD	1.40	RD	1980	Payment of old debt.	-	-	-
13.	"	SL	0.80	SK	1983	-	-	-	-

No.	Name of village	Name of the sellers	How much land lost? (in hectare)	Name of the purchaser	How long year? compen-sation received?	Reason of sale	At what condition land given?	For how many years?	Remarks
14.	Saily	DD	0.60	AN	1982	For the treatment of T.B.	-	-	-
15.	"	SB	0.06	DR	-	-	Mortgage	3	-
16.	"	DM	0.20	MN	-	-	-	-	-
17.	"	GH	0.03	DG	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Kudacha	JC	0.24	PL	-	-	-	-	-
19.	"	CK	1.20	AL	-	-	-	-	-
20.	"	GC	1.20	AL	-	-	-	-	-
21.	"	KC	1.20	AL	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Karad	BN	0.25	CM	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Masat	BS	0.11	RM	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Masat Savaji Varli	JM	0.05	RJ	-	-	-	-	-

No.	Name of village	Name of the sellers	How much land lost? (in hectare)	Name of the purchaser	How long year?	How much compensation received?	Reason of sale	At what condition land given?	For how many years?	Remarks
25.	Naroli	BB	1.20	FB	1974	0.60 hectare land & Rs. 300	For constructing the well	-	-	-
26.	"	BB	1.20	BB	1973	6000	Due to non-cultivable land	-	-	-
27.	"	RM	0.02	DK	1983	1000	For construction of house	-	-	-
28.	"	VC	0.25	SN	-	5100	For meeting social and household expenses	-	-	-

No.	Name of village	Name of the sellers	How much land lost? (in hectare)	Name of the purchaser	How long year?	How much compensation received?	Reason of sale	At what condition land given?	For how many years?	Remarks
29.	Dhapsa	KK	0.12	TK	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	"	"	0.06	Laxmanji Kuarji-bhai Rajput	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	"	VR	0.49	SN	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	"	MS	0.34	SN	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	"	BN	0.05	SN	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	"	SM	0.03	SN	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Mota-Randha	VP	0.80	GC	1976	4500	Barren Land	Sale	-	-
36.	"	A	1.20	AN	1970	8000 (4000 Balance)	-	Sale	-	-
37.	Morkhal	BY	0.40	LG	-	1000	Barron Land	Sale	-	-

No.	Name of village	Name of the sellers	How much land lost? (in hectare)	Name of the purchaser	1965	500	How long year? compensation received?	Reason of sale	At what condition land given?	For how many years?	Remarks
38.	Amboli	NR	KM	1965	500	For sickness	Land return when payment is made.	Four years			
39.	"	BA	0.45	KM	1965	1200	For marriage of son	"	"	"	Land has not been returned even the payment had been made.
40.	"	RC	0.49 0.43 0.33	KD	-	600	"	"	"	"	

No.	Name of village	Name of the sellers	How much land lost? (in hectare)	Name of the purchaser	7-years	How long year? compensation received?	Reason of sale	At what condition land given?	For how many years?	Remarks
41.	Amboli	SG	0.36	KC	7-years	Rs. 100/- per year	-	Return Land has after six years returned even the payment had been made.	-do-	
42.	"	DJ	1-Kyaro	KC	-	One maund paddy	-	After one year back	-do-	

No.	Name of village	Name of the sellers	How much land lost? (in hectare)	Name of the purchaser	How long year?	How much compensation received?	Reason of sale condition	At what land given?	For how many years?	Remarks
43.	Khanvel	CJ	0.12	Govt.	1979	-	For medical	Compensation has not yet been given.	-	
44.	"	BG	1.40	"	7-Years	-	-do-	-do-	-	

No.	Name of village	Name of the sellers	How much land lost? (in hectare)	Name of the purchaser	How long year?	How much compensation received?	Reason of sale condition	At what land given?	For how many years?	Remarks
45.	Khutali	BR	0.60	SM	8-years	-	Tenancy right not considered.			
46.	Chisda	KD GJ LL	2-50 2-50 2-50	AC RR RR	1983	Land has not yet given.	Formerly the grabbers of land were cultivating the land. The government took the land from them and gave it to the landless. The former grabber claimed the right over land and snatched the land from the landless			

No.	Name of village	Name of the sellers	How much land lost? (in hectare)	Name of the purchaser	How long year?	How much compensation received?	Reason of sale condition	At what land given?	For how many years?	Remarks
47.	Sindoni	CL SL SL	0-75 0-75 0-75	DL	7-years	-	persons to whom the land was given by the Govt. Actually the four brothers are entitled to get the land hereditarily but the elder brother is creating nuisance and took over the entire land in his own possession.		-	
48.	"	DL	0-40	SK	7-years	2000	Social and family maintenance.		-	

No.	Name of village	Name of the sellers	How much land lost? (in hectare)	Name of the purchaser	How long year?	How much compensation received?	Reason of sale condition	At what land given?	For how many years?	Remarks
49.	Besda	SG	1-40	DF	10-years	-	The father had given land to Dharma for two years. The term is over even though the land has not been return back to him.		-	
50.		DB RG GS GN	1-25 1-25 1-25 1-25	AJ SJ	1984	-			-	

No.	Name of village	Name of the sellers	How much land lost? (in hectare)	Name of the purchaser	How long year?	How much compensation received?	Reason of sale condition	At what land given?	For how many years?	Remarks
51.	Bedpa	BR	0-80	RL	1981	-	Adjoining land is there, so it is also his land.	-	-	-
52.	Vansda	SK	0-35	SL	-	-	Illegal possession of two persons. He cannot go against them because they are powerful persons.	-	-	-
53.	Sindoni	DL	0-60	SM	-	1500	The borrower has made the payment to the loanee even though the land has not been returned.	-	-	-
54.	Vansda	MS	1-00	BW	6-years	-	It is his own land and hence he is cultivating the land.	-	-	-

From the above table, one could easily judge the severity of the problem of land alienation. In many cases the non-tribals put the tribals in such precarious situation that they have to give away their land to save their existence. In some cases the tribals worked very hard in order to return the borrowed capital with interest, but in spite of that the land was not returned. The tribals remained helpless because they were ignorant of the actual legal procedures.

Suggestions

From the above-mentioned cases, it was clear that the tribals have been losing their land to non-tribals and they were being reduced to the status of agricultural labourers. During the field work it was felt that the problem was quite grave and required serious thinking. However, certain steps are suggested to overcome the problem of land alienation which are as follows:

- (1) The law regarding the transfer of land should be made strict. The loopholes should be immediately and thoroughly plugged down.
- (2) A proper study of land transfers in last 15 years should be done and if it is found that the land is alienated from the tribals then by giving legal support the land should be returned to its original owner. Thus, the situation in last 15 years should be reviewed and immediate steps should be taken to improve the conditions of the tribals regarding the land.
- (3) As such the tribals cannot sell their agricultural land without the permission of the Collector. However, if he can manage to get non-agricultural land certificate for his land he can sell his land. Some times the rich traders or officers tempt the tribals to apply for "N.A." permission and then take away their precious land by giving them small rewards. Concrete measures should be taken to put a check on this practice.
- (4) The tribals are very scared of the powerful non-tribals in the area. They cannot come out to give the right picture about alienation of their land. The investigation should be carried out carefully taking the tribals into full confidence and strict measures should be adopted to suppress the unhealthy elements.

- (5) The main reason for the land alienation is the poor economic conditions of the tribals. As they cannot make the both ends meet they have to depend on money-lenders or other rich traders. Thus the crux of the problem is their indebtedness. The important step should be in the direction of improving their economic conditions.
- (6) The mode of agriculture should be changed. The tribals should be trained to improve the quality of land and in improved practices of agriculture as well as to take the advantage of various government schemes.
- (7) The youth should be given technical training for cottage industries. If they can be provided with proper remunerative occupations, further land alienation can be stopped.
- (8) The area is endowed with dense forests, and the tribals love to work in forests. The proper marketing of the minor forest products is immediately required. The tribals should be encouraged for Social Forestry also.
- (9) The expansion of education facilities is one of the most vital step for the upliftment of the tribals. The Ashramshalas in such areas can undertake the role of development centres.
- (10) The Gujarat Government has made a special scheme for spreading the educational development amongst the primitive tribes. So accordingly the children should be given certain quota of grains and money. This may encourage the parents to take interest in sending their children to schools.
- (11) The voluntary social organisations should be encouraged to undertake the upliftment of downtrodden people in such areas. They may help in minimising the distance between the tribals and non-tribals.
- (12) The Government should come forward for giving loans to the tribals who need money to meet the social expenditures. Thus the government can stop the transfer of ornaments or land at its very root only.
- (13) For the tribals music and dance are very important activities of their life. They should be encouraged to acquire proficiency in this field. They should be made to feel proud about their culture.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 80 per cent population of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is spread over in 72 villages (Ten Patelats). Warlis, Konknas, Dhodias, Kathodis, Dhorkolis, Dublas and Naikas are the main tribes of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Their main occupation is agriculture. Hence they have their own land but due to several economic and social reasons, the land may belong to them in Government record only, but in actual practice the non-tribals have taken the possession of their land.

Though there is prohibition in Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli being part of Union Territory, has no prohibition. As such, in this tribal society liquor is a must in most of the social and religious activities. They will not hesitate to incur big amount of debt for getting liquor. Drinking of Toddy is popular amongst the womenfolk and children. So the palm and date trees play very important economic role in the life of these tribals. It is possible to extract 2 to 5 litres of Toddy from one tree per day. One litre of Toddy can fetch Rs. 2.00. The tribals consider Toddy as a nutritious drink. It also helps in suppressing the hunger.

However, the addiction to alcohol reduces the efficiency. So instead of Toddy, drinking of "Niro" (unfermented Toddy) should be promoted. "Niro" has more nutrition value. An important step would be to introduce prohibition immediately. This will stop the undue expenditure on alcohol. With proper education they can be weaned away from this awful addiction.

Due to Madhuvan Dam, many tribals have lost their land in submergence. When they migrate to new place, in most of the cases they cannot get new land in their name. So they keep the land on Patta and do farming. Sometimes the owner take the money for Patta and then do not give the land for farming. So they not only lose their own land but the money also.

The Adivasis have the system of "Ghar Jamai". Sometimes the land is transferred in name of "Ghar Jamai".

The tribals of Dadra & Nagar Haveli mostly seem to be transferring their land amongst themselves. It is not unusual that they are sometimes cheated by their own relatives.

As we have seen earlier, 66 per cent of the tribal population is a working population. This include women and children also. The women are more involved in agricultural labour, household work and animal husbandry.

Animal Husbandry

This occupation is not very popular except in the Patelats situated on Gujarat border.

The literacy of scheduled tribe in Dadra & Nagar Haveli is 16.86 per cent as compared to the literacy rate of 26.61 per cent of the total population, of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The education level is very low in Dadra & Nagar Haveli if compared to the educational level of the tribals of other regions. Specially, the level of education is almost nil amongst tribal women. This is because of the typical vicious circle. Because they are poor, the only mission in their life is to make both ends meet. However, they remain poor because as they are not educated they cannot take advantages of new avenues opened by various development schemes.

In Dadra & Nagar Haveli, the Khatedars in general, hold average 1.91 hectare of land while an average tribal Khatedars hold only 1.60 hectare land. Thus, the majority population, i.e. the tribal population has small amount of land; specially the tribals living on the border of Gujarat have less land as compared to tribals of the other Patelats in this region.

According to the survey, 98 per cent of land is under owner-cultivator rights. The remaining land falls in following categories :

- (1) Mortgaged but retained for farming.
- (2) Give on "Ganot" or rent.
- (3) Mortgaged and the farming rights are given away to the money-lenders. Mostly the land of Warlis and Konknas fall into the third category. Thus, Warlis and Konknas can easily become the victim of indebtedness. However, they deal with their own tribesmen in such matters. They also keep the land on rent, on "Ganot" or in partnership. They do not get ownership rights but then they do farming on such land.

Out of total households covered in the survey, 90 families had purchased land. These families belonged to Dhodia,

Konkna, Warli and Kathodi tribes. The purchase is done either because of having saved some money or because of scarcity of land. Not a single family from Dubla and Dhorkoli had done such transaction.

During our field work we found that 77 tribal farmers had sold their land. The reasons for sale were—

- (1) Lost the land for irrigation purposes,
- (2) to meet social expenditure,
- (3) to meet day to day household expenditure.

The average value of assets of the households under survey was about Rs. 25,153. However it varied from tribe to tribe. Kathodis had the lowest assets (Rs. 2714) while the highest asset (Rs. 29,538) was held by Dhodias.

The average annual income in these families was about Rs. 6075. The major part of the income came from agriculture (40.32 per cent) and agricultural labour (19.96 per cent). If we take the norm of income of Rs. 75 per person, per month, the Warlis, Kathodis and Dublas fall below the poverty line. As compared to Dhodias, Konknas and Warlis, the Kathodis live very miserable life.

The average annual expenditure of the household under survey has been found to be Rs. 7177. Thus it becomes quite evident that the expenditure is higher than income. Thus one is compelled to incur debt. The major expense is on food and drinks, while the expenditure for educational purpose is almost nil. In case of Dhodias, Kathodis and Dublas, the expenditure is lower as compared to income while in case of Konknas, Warlis and Dhorkolis expenditure surpasses income.

According to the study, 43.12 per cent of the households were bearing the burden of indebtedness, and the average debt per family was about Rs. 1644. It is interesting to note that the average debt amongst Dhodias was about Rs. 2459, while that for Dublas and Kathodis it was Rs. 302 and Rs. 350 respectively. Due to such figures, one should not, however, infer that Kathodis and Dublas are better off because they have less debt. It is the other way round, better the economic conditions, better is the scope of getting credit. The main creditors are government and bank. Thus the enlightened tribals are aware with various government schemes.

The main purpose behind incurring debt is for agricultural purposes. They also borrow to meet social expenditures, day to day household expenses and to buy assets. Thus, there is close relationship between the indebtedness and the land. It is very common amongst the tribals to sell their cattle, agriculture tools, trees for meeting their financial requirements.

Certain landless families have been given plots of 1 hectare land for agricultural purposes. The division of such land is legally prohibited. But then this land do get divided amongst the family members and thus the farming on such land becomes very uneconomical.

The transfers of land are mostly practised around Selwas Patelat. The transfers are mostly done on private basis but on appropriate stamp paper. e.g. If the land price is Rs. 10,000, then Rs. 5,000 are paid on initial stage. When the land gets legally transferred, the remaining Rs. 5,000 is paid. However, in many cases the land does not get legally transferred, but the purchaser tribes occupy the land after paying the first instalment only.

Another way of land transfer is by way of mortgage. The money-lenders give loans against the mortgage of land. Till the loan is repaid, the money-lenders keep the land under their control and use it for raising crops. If the loan is not returned within definite period, then the money-lenders takes the possession of land and thus poor tribals have to forgo their plots of land. Such documents are prepared with the help of lawyers only. The Collector is never involved in such transaction.

Exploitation

The greatest exploiters are the money-lenders. The tribals, because of ignorance and illiteracy, never know the exact account of their loans and interest. The burden of indebtedness is too much for the tribals. They carry on their ancestors' debt on their shoulders. So mentally they never get respite. Their social customs require certain expenditure. Besides their income is so low that to meet with their daily needs also they have to incur debt. The money-lenders in a fraudulent manner take the advantage of the vulnerable position of the tribals.

Solution

The money-lenders must be compelled to possess the legal licence for their activities. They should be asked to maintain proper records of their transaction. The occasional inspection of their records should be resorted to.

In case of failure of repayment of loans, the money-lenders should be permitted to file suits within the given period and they should submit relevant papers regarding their suits.

Oral assurance should not be given any importance.

The rate of interest should be fixed.

The government should not undertake the responsibility of the repayment of debt, but the debtors should be given the facility of repayment at certain regular intervals.

The tribals should be educated about the evils of indebtedness and they should be systematically informed about the legal procedures.

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