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DEVELOPMENT
OF
DUNGRI WARLIS

A Plan of Action

By

Dr. Mustaali I. Masavi



**Tribal Research and Training Institute,
Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad-380 014.
1989**

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According to the 1981 Census the tribal population in the State is about 48 lakhs. 28 tribal communities in the State have been listed in the list of scheduled tribes. Warli, which has more than one lakh of population in the State, is considered a major tribal community amongst the tribes of Gujarat. Since long back, they had been staying in the hilly and remote forest areas. So, by and large, they have remained cut-off from the wider society, due to which the primitive character of their socio-economic life has not undergone much change. Warlis are also found in neighbouring Maharashtra State. In Gujarat they are mostly concentrated in Umergaon, Dharampur, ^{and} ~~in~~ Vansda talukas of Valsad District and also in Dangs District. These areas adjoin the tribal areas of Maharashtra State.

According to the 1971 Census Warli's population in Gujarat is 1,26,108 which forms 3.38 per cent of total tribal population of the State. District-wise population of Warli is as follows:

Sr. No.	District	Population	percentage
1	2	3	4
1.	Dangs	12,688	10.07
2.	Valsad	1,12,975	89.59
3.	Surat	173	00.14
4.	Bharuch	10	00.01
5.	Parchmahal	210	00.16
6.	Sabarkantha	6	-
7.	Banaskantha	6	-
8.	Vadodara	38	00.03
9.	Mehsana	2	-
	TOTAL	1,26,108	100.00

For Warlis means of livelihood are restricted and also insufficient. Though various economic activities like forest labour work, collection of minor forest produces, are available to them, these do not provide to them even minimum subsistence throughout the year.

Looking at the life of these people one finds them to be living in dire poverty and sub-human living conditions. They are born, bred and buried in poverty.

During summer and some parts of winter, when the larder is empty they eat whatever are easily and readily obtained from the forests, such as fruits like 'bora' (*zizypus jujuba*), 'payer' (*ficlis cardifdic*) and 'comber' (*ficus glomarata*), wild roots such as 'Kadva Kanda' ('Kanda' is a kind of bitter root and somewhat poisonous too). It is a real pity that they find it hard to obtain even minimum requirement of food throughout the year.

After independence great emphasis has been given to the overall development of the tribal communities. Various schemes have been implemented for the development of the tribals through planned development programmes. In spite of all the efforts towards tribal development, for one or other reasons the condition of Warlis have not improved. When compared to other major tribes of the state, Warlis continue to be economically and educationally backward.

1. Gaurish Pandya: Dugri Warlis
Tribal Research & Training Institute
Gujarat Vidyapeeth, 1987

Warlis mostly depend on agriculture and labour work. Average land holding of the Warli is extremely small due to which it is hardly enough for a family's upkeep. Further, land is mostly of rocky nature and lack irrigational facilities. Other economic activities are also not available adequately to provide them opportunities for earning supplementary income. As a result of this, majority of them have an existence which is below the poverty line. Institute's study of 390 Warli families has revealed that their annual per capita income has been Rs. 334/-4 only. Lack of skills, low absorption capacity for new activity, low agricultural yield per acre, shortage of wage paid employment, extremely low literacy rate and exploitation by unscrupulous traders, etc. are major causes for the poor socio-economic status of the Warlis. In view of this, it becomes imperative to create some new economic avenues after providing them adequate training in the respective fields. From this point of view, it becomes necessary to devise a development plan for the all round socio-economic development of the Warlis which will go a long way in improving their present socio-economic conditions. Looking to their prevailing poor socio-economic conditions, the top priority will have to be given to tackle the problem of their acute poverty and illiteracy at a greater speed.

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1. Gaurish Pandya: Dugri Warlis
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Guj Vidyapeeth. 1987.

The development schemes as well as creation of new economic opportunities which will improve their quality of life have been identified as follows:

I. Physical facilities

(a) In the hilly topographic village settlement, Warlis construct their houses in a scattered manner. Their villages do not have the feature of compact housing sites. Housing does not seem to be a problem as far as household's basic need for shelter is concerned. Nearly all the Warlis own their own houses. But housing conditions are quite poor and unhealthy. Generally, the houses consists of only one living room which both human beings and cattle share together. The court yard in front of the house is usually found dirty with heaps of cowdung and dirt spread over. In monsoon it becomes breeding ground for diseases which proves to be very injurious to their health. During winter and summer normally they are found to sleep outside the house at night but during monsoon season they have to face real problem in making sleeping arrangements for all the members of the family inside the small house.

From what has been stated above, it is proposed to construct new houses for them to suit their requirements. Housing-plots may be obtained from Govt. waste land or from forest department free of cost wherever available. The housing cost

ought not to exceed more than Rs. 5,000/-. Traditionally, Warlis cooperate with each other in the construction of house. They may contribute to the cost of house in shape of their labour. It is suggested that houses must be in harmony with the natural surrounding and with their cultural requirements. To achieve this goal, the Warlis ought to be given materials needed in the construction of a house and be allowed a free hand to construct the same in the way they would prefer.

(b) It has been observed that some families require only tiles for thatching the roofs. Such families should be supplied tiles as per their requirements. The cost of mangalore tiles needed by one household would not normally exceed more than Rs. 1,500/-. At Rs. 5,000/- per unit the financial outlays for housing for a period of five years will be as given below:

a.	Year	Unit	Estimated cost (in lakh)
	1	300	15.00
	2	300	15.00
	3	300	15.00
	4	300	15.00
	5	300	15.00
		1,500	75.00

b.	Supply of Mangalore tiles @ Rs. 1,500/- per unit		
	1	200	3.00
	2	200	3.00
	3	200	3.00
	4	200	3.00
	5	200	3.00
		1,000	15.00

Total (a+b) = 90.00 lakhs

II. Drinking water

It is an established fact that drinking water is a prime necessity of life. In spite of the fact that the regions where Warlis stay, Warlis have to face acute problem for drinking water. Though most villages have some source of drinking water of one kind or the other, drinking water is not available throughout the year as the source gets exhausted right from beginning of summer season. In monsoon all sources of drinking water become a health hazard. The rain water cannot be retained because of slopy land. They are compelled to use unclean water which get collected in small ditches or pools. Obviously this proves to be harmful to their health. Generally they have to fetch a potful of water covering a long distance from their dwelling units.

The entire Warli region being hilly and rocky, wells and bores have not met with much success. In spite of this, construction of new viable wells should be undertaken. Apart from wells, another scheme of constructing earthen bandhara is also suggested.

(a) Four wells for drinking water in each year should be constructed. The cost of constructing one well would be approximately Rs. 20,000/-

$$4 \times 5 = 20 \times 20,000 = \text{Rs. 4.00 lakhs}$$

(b) Earthen Bandhara:

Wherever possible, construction of an earthen Bandhara would prove to be an appropriate solution for storage of water. On an average, construction

of one bandhara would cost Rs.20,000/-, For this, first a technical survey will have to be undertaken by the Rural Water Development Corporation of the State. Construction of three such bandhara proposed in each year is $3 \times 5 = 15 \times 20,000 = \text{Rs.}3.00 \text{ lakhs}$

(c) Supply of Drinking water through tanker and bullock-cart

In some of the Warli villages, where serious water problem prevail, drinking water can be supplied through tankers and bullock-carts. It is estimated that about 150 villages would have to be covered each year under this programme. The financial requirement to execute this scheme in a year would be Rs.3.00 lakhs.

$$5 \times 3 \text{ lakhs} = \text{Rs.}15 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$\text{Total (a) + (b) + (c) = Rs.}22 \text{ lakhs.}$$

III. Health

Malaria, tuberculosis, night blindness, respiratory infections, dysentery, diarrhoea, scabies, rickets, ringworm, skin-diseases, leprosy are the diseases generally found among the Warlis. The surrounding areas near their dwelling are usually unhygienic, with heaps of cowdung and garbage. Generally they lack awareness and consciousness about sanitation. But, apart from the insanitary environment, it is the extreme poverty of the people which accounts for their poor health. A large majority of them are under-nourished. Thus all sort of diseases among them are due to malnutrition,

imbalanced and inadequate diet and unhygienic drinking water.

Warlis are non-vegetarian. They eat fish and meat whenever available. They are quite fond of fishing and hunting. Generally women go for fishing at least thrice a week. Fishing has, to some extent, helped them in getting a more balanced diet. Like other tribals in the state, Warlis also consume liquor. They prepare liquor from 'mahua' flower. The trees of Mahua grow in abundance in their areas. Black Gur is also another ingredient which is commonly used to prepare wine. Wine drinking affect their health adversely, partly because they drink quite excessively and partly because they are under-nourished right from birth till death.

For both major and minor ailments Warlis approach the 'bhiva' or the 'bhagat', their traditional village medicine-man. Even if the illness persists, they would not take advantage of the public health facilities available in the area. In delivery cases they normally procure the services of their traditional mid-wife who generally belongs to the same lineage group and has developed expertise in matters of dealing with delivery cases.

It is proposed that the following health programmes ought to be implemented for the Warlis.

(a) First of all, mass campaign to make them

conscious regarding modern health practices and to take full advantage of the existing medical facilities in and around their villages.

- (2) Facilities should be created in each Warli village for supply of essential drugs and simple medical equipments for primary treatment of ordinary ailments and diseases. For executing such a programme, it would be necessary to train a couple of persons from each village.
- (3) Mass medical check-up programme should be organised in each Warli village.
- (4) An investigation should be carried out to find out the deficiencies in their diet. On the basis of this, suitable programmes should be taken up to remove the deficiencies, especially in case of children, expectant mothers and old persons of above 55 years age-group.
- (5) Stock of essential medicines should also be kept at each Ashramshala in the Warli region so that they could take advantage of this facility for treatment of common diseases.

Health and medical care services in those talukas where Warlis are concentrated need to be strengthened by establishing three additional Primary Health Centres and 10 sub-centres in such

areas where such facilities are lacking. One mobile medical unit should also be created so that Warlis living in interior villages could be approached and given medical treatment right at their door.

The financial outlays for three PHCs, 10 sub-centres and mobile unit would be as given below:

(a) Mobile Dispensary

Recurring costs

Staff - one medical officer, nurse, driver, helper, and medicines

Rs. 2,00,000.00

(b) Non-Recurring costs

(1) Matador

Rs. 1,50,000.00

(2) Refrigerators and other equipments

Rs. 30,000.00

(3) Incidental expenses

Rs. 20,000.00

Rs. 2,00,000.00

Total (a) + (b) =

Rs. 4,00,000.00

Year	Unit	Recurring costs (Rs. 1 lakhs)	Non-Recurring costs (Rs. 1 lakhs)	Total (Rs. 1 lakhs)
1	1	2.00	2.00	4.00
2	1	2.00	-	2.00
3	1	2.00	-	2.00
4	1	2.00	-	2.00
5	1	2.00	-	2.00
		<u>10.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>12.00</u>

(b)	PHC (Rs. lakhs)	Sub- centre (Rs. lakhs)	Both Total (Rs. lakhs)
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1. Investment recurring costs:

Investment on building, equipment and staff quarter etc.

at Rs.5.00 lakhs per PHC/Rs.50,000/- per sub-centre for 3 PHCs & 10 sub-centres

15.00	5.00	20.00
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2. Annual operational costs (Salaries, transport, maintenance) Rs.3.00 lakhs per PHC and Rs.0.75 lakh per sub-centre per year

9.00	7.50	16.50
<u>24.00</u>	<u>12.50</u>	<u>36.50</u>

(c) Programme of educating the Warlis regarding modern health practices.

Organising 10 peripatetic training courses for youths, women, & grass root workers. The total cost @ Rs.10,000/- per training course would be 10 x 10,000

Rs. 1,00,000.00

(d) First aid boxes and a chest of essential drugs in each Warli village @ Rs.500/- per village

Rs. 1,00,000.00

(e) A research project to find out the nutritional deficiency in the diet of children, women & older persons

Rs. 20,000.00

Total (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)+(e) = Rs. 50.20 lakhs

IV. Electrification:

Though a number of Warli villages have been electrified, the facilities availed of by Warlis is almost nil. In the study conducted by Tribal Research & Training Institute, it was revealed that due to low level of income Warli families were not in position to get electric connection for domestic purposes. In Dharampur taluka out of total 239 villages, 50 per cent of the total villages have already been electrified whereas in Vansda taluka out of the total 94 villages, 72 villages have been covered under the programme of rural electrification. It is suggested that financial assistance should be given to the individual households to meet with the expenses which would be incurred for installing a meter, electric fitting, and getting connection. The initial estimated cost of meter, fitting and giving connection would be about Rs.900/-. It is proposed to cover 200 families each year under this scheme. The financial outlays for supply of electricity for domestic purpose is given below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Cost (Rs. lakhs)</u>
1	200	1.80
2	200	1.80
3	200	1.80
4	200	1.80
5	200	1.80
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>9.00</u>

While supplying electricity for domestic purposes, it will be necessary to find out the

economic viability of the household. Only such families who are financially in a position to pay the monthly bill in regard to the electric consumption, should be normally covered under this scheme.

V. Agriculture:

The Warlis are mainly depended on agriculture, agricultural labour work and forest labour work. Of the total 390 surveyed families, only 60 per cent were owning land. Out of total 233 landholders, nearly 90 per cent were small and marginal farmers. It has also to be taken into account that the land possessed by them are of very poor quality. The three major constraints which affect the productivity of land are: (i) severe soil erosion, (ii) lack of irrigational facilities despite heavy rainfall in the area, and (iii) lack of adequate agricultural complements. If steps are not taken to prevent soil erosion, the productivity of land and forests, the two major sources of their livelihood, will be depleted. Without irrigation facility it will be difficult to promote the growth of agriculture. If improvement in the sphere of agriculture is not made it will be nearly impossible to ensure an earning which would be adequate to them for living. The Paddy, Nasli, Varai are the main crops in Kharif season. Due to the restrictive features mentioned earlier, the yield per acre is very low.

(1) Reclamation of land:

It is proposed to assist the landowners in reclamation of land, soil conservation, and in Kyari making.

1. Soil conservation programme should be given topmost priority.
2. Land Levelling: The average cost of land levelling will be Rs.4,000/- to Rs.5,000/- per hectare in the area depending upon the nature of slopes of field.
3. The estimated cost of Kyari making per hectare will be Rs.5,000/-.

Year-wise financial outlay

Year	Land Levelling		Kyari land development	
	Area (Hectare)	Amount in Rs. (laks)	Area (Hectare)	Amount in Rs. (laks)
1	100	1.50	100	5.00
2	100	1.50	100	5.00
3	100	1.50	100	5.00
4	100	1.50	100	5.00
5	100	1.50	100	5.00
	500	7.50	500	25.00

Total Rs. 32.50 laks

(2) Agricultural implements:

The Institute's study quoted above has revealed that Warli land holders were ill-equipped so far agriculture implements for tilling operations was concerned. Wooden plough and spade were not owned by every cultivator. It will be essential to assist them in providing necessary accessories for the development of agriculture, such as bullocks, agricultural implements, bullock-cart etc., so as to enable them to carry out various agricultural operations smoothly and efficiently. From the point of view of ^{land} holding classification, it was found that

small and marginal landholders were not able to maintain even a pair of bullocks. In view of this it has been therefore proposed to provide one bullock to each of the small and marginal farmers. Between themselves, a family would cooperate with others in ploughing with one pair of bullocks. In course of the study conducted by this Institute some cultivators had mentioned the need of a pair of bullocks, wooden plough, etc.

Year-wise financial outlay for supply of agricultural implements, bullocks, etc.

Year	Pair of bullock @ Rs. 6,000/-		Plough and spade @ Rs. 500/-		Bullock cart @ Rs. 5,000/-	
	No. of beneficiaries	Cost (in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	Cost (in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	Cost (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	100	6.00	100	0.50	100	5.00
2	100	6.00	100	0.50	100	5.00
3	100	6.00	100	0.50	100	5.00
4	100	6.00	100	0.50	100	5.00
5	100	6.00	100	0.50	100	5.00
Total	500	30.00	500	2.50	500	25.00

Total Rs. 57.50 lakhs

(3) Supply of kits:

The use of modern input such as fertilizers and pesticides has been on a very small scale. The Institute's study revealed that many Warli cultivators have started using kits of different crops. It was also became known that they would like to use kits for raising yield per acre. In view of this, it is suggested that demonstration for using

kits may be organized extensively to educate them about kits and also to popularise the kits among them. A scheme of supply of kits is proposed.

Financial outlays, year-wise for supply of kits

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Cost in Rs. lakhs @ Rs. 500/-</u>
1	200	5.00
2	200	5.00
3	200	5.00
4	200	5.00
5	200	5.00
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>25.00</u>

(4) Kitchen gardening:

One more sphere is proposed to be taken up for making organised efforts. This is the cultivation of vegetables and fruits at the household level, i.e. kitchen gardening. Like the animal husbandary programme, kitchen gardening will raise not only the income level, but also the nutrition level of the malnourished Warli families. A few Warlis' households do grow vegetables now, but on a marginal scale and in a disorganised manner without much care. Vegetables like chillies, brinjal, bhindi, cucumber can be grown easily in the court yard or backyard of the houses. Similarly, fruit trees such as mango and papaya can also be implanted there. It is, therefore, proposed that each household, particularly those with less than five acres of land, be supplied with a packet of good variety seeds of these vegetables and seedlings of fruits trees free of cost. Year-wise financial outlay will be as under:

Ye ar	No. of Beneficiaries	Vegetable seeds & Fruits seedling (Rs. lakhs)
1	200	0.10
2	200	0.10
3	200	0.10
4	200	0.10
5	200	0.10
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>0.50</u>

VI. Minor Irrigation

The main source of irrigation are wells, rivers and tanks. Development of well irrigation resources has limited scope due to inadequate supply of water caused by low water table in their area. Boring in well also stands poor chance to succeed on account of rocky nature of soil in the region. However, the talukas having thick concentration of 'Warlis' population are found to be rich in surface water resources. But no systematic and sustained effort has been made to assess this potential by any competent technical agency, official or non-official. Therefore, as a first step, it is suggested to conduct a survey to identify locations where small and medium sized check-dams can be constructed.

Check Dams:

To promote this programme an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed: Rs. 5 lakhs for survey work and Rs. 20 lakhs to construct a few check-dams in the next five years.

Sinking of Tube-wells:

As pointed out earlier, the ground water potential is good but due to rocky soil it has not been possible to provide irrigation facilities through construction of wells. However, there are scopes of constructing tubewells in some of the villages. It is proposed to construct five tube-wells each in one year at places where it is technically feasible. Year-wise financial outlay is as under

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

VII. Animal Husbandary:

(A) The main objective of introducing this programme is to raise the economic level of the Warlis' families by providing them with cattles and poultry birds. In fact almost every household including those in the landless category has some cattle and poultry birds. But the productivity of the existing livestock is extremely low.

It is proposed to assist Warlis' families for purchasing milch cattles. An economically viable small milch cattle unit consists of two cows or buffaloes graded or cross-breed. Such a unit of two

cows of improved variety may be supplied to some families. provisions for supply of cattle feed and fodder will also have to be made. At present under tribal sub-plan 50 per cent subsidy is provided for milch cattles per family subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500/-. This facilitates provision for only one milch cattle costing Rs. 3,000/-. This is economically unviable because the milk yield starts decreasing during later half of the lactation period resulting in less income and creates problems for maintenance and repayments of loans. Therefore it is suggested that one more cattle also be supplied to the same beneficiary to enable him to repay the bank loans within specified period.

Year-wise financial outlay for supplying milch cattles will be as given below. A milch cattle unit of two buffaloes/cows would cost around Rs. 5,000/-.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Cost Rs. in lakhs</u>
1	100	5.00
2	100	5.00
3	100	5.00
4	100	5.00
5	100	5.00
Total	500	25.00

(B) Backyard poultry units:

While conducting the Institute's study among the Warlis, it was found that Warlis' families had been raising poultry consisting of local variety birds, which they sold as and when the family needed

cash. Each target household should be provided with five improved breed chicks consisting of four hens and one cock plus Rs.400/- per bird as annual feed cost for one year only. 500 units are proposed for the backyard poultry each year. Year-wise financial outlay has been given below;

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Cost Rs. in lakhs</u>
1	500	2.50
2	500	2.50
3	500	2.50
4	500	2.50
5	500	2.50
Total	<u>2,500</u>	<u>12.50</u>

VIII. Tools for labour work:

Quite a vast number of Warlis are engaged in labour work. But they do not possess proper implements needed for labour work. Such implements should be supplied to them. The estimated cost of supplying such implements will be about Rs.200/- per set. Year-wise financial outlay for supplying implements will be as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Cost Rs. in lakhs</u>
1	500	1.00
2	500	1.00
3	500	1.00
4	500	1.00
5	500	1.00
Total	<u>2,500</u>	<u>5.00</u>

IX. Forest Development:

Forest in the Dharampur and Vansda talukas occupy nearly 45 per cent of the total geographical area in each of these two talukas. About 60 per cent of the total Warlis' population live in forests. In both the talukas nearly 50 per cent of the villages have more than half of their land under forests. And yet forests utilize minimum of the available labour resources in the regions. It is, therefore, suggested to devise an employment oriented development programme of forests. With this in mind, programmes for intensive management of forests have been formulated in consultation with the officials of the forest department.

At present the forest department with the assistance of the forest labourer's co-operatives undertakes two main activities. These are felling and afforestation in the clear fell and other areas in the forests. In addition it undertakes such minor activities as nala banding, road construction in forests and collection of minor forests products such as grass and mahua fruits and flowers. Four major additional programmes will be soil conservation, plantation or afforestation for fencing and natural blank areas. These activities will generate employment for the Warlis.

In order to give them employment some forest-based industries should also be started. In this programme forest department should take an active

part/role. In formulating the development programme for cottage and forest-based industries, the following factors should be kept in mind for consideration:

- (1) It should be labour-intensive, so that maximum wage-employment opportunities are generated.
- (2) It should generate sufficient income so that the programme becomes self-sufficient over the shortest period of time.
- (3) It should be based as far as possible on local available resources both physical/economic and human resources.
- (4) It should aim mainly to generate income for people below the poverty line to bring them up to or above the threshold level.

The proposed forest programmes and financial outlays are outlined below:

Programme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Annual	Five Year
Soil and Moisture Conservation	5.00	25.00
Plantation	5.00	25.00
Extension Forestry Scheme	5.00	25.00
Total	15.00	75.00

X. Cottage Industries:

Apart from forest-based activities, two other cottage industries programme are proposed: Khadi

spinning and Khadi weaving. The proposed outlay for 5 years is as under:

Programme outlay for proposed Khadi activities

Activity	No. of units	Total outlay for 5 years (Rs. in lakhs)
Khadi spinning	10	5.00
Khadi weaving	10	5.00
	<u>20</u>	<u>10.00</u>

(i) Tailoring

Some Warli youths have shown inclination to accept this occupation. This occupation can help in raising their level of income. It was found that in most of the villages a number of young boys and girls were engaged in tailoring and earned some income from the source. It is suggested that they should be given necessary training to improve their skill. After ^{imparting of} training, they should be supplied sewing machines. To start with, it is suggested to organize five classes consisting of 20 trainees per class. During five year period 25 such classes should be run. The proposed financial outlays for running such classes are as under:

1. Salary of a Teacher for 2 months' training	
Rs. 1,000 x 5 x 2	= Rs. 20,000/-
2. Stipend to trainees @ Rs. 150/- per month	
Rs. 150/- x 2 x 100	= Rs. 30,000/-
3. Purchase of sewing machines	
Rs. 2,000 x 100	= Rs. 2,00,000/-
Total	Rs. 2.50 lakhs

Rs. 2.50 x 5 = Rs. 12.50 lakhs for the period of five years.

(ii) Petty trading shop:

During the survey it was found that some Warlis had been running small shops. It will be worthwhile to provide financial assistance for starting such type shops to ten persons in different villages in a year. All the consumer articles of daily necessities should be stocked in such shops for sale. It is expected that such a shop would enable the family to earn Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/- per month. Financial assistance of Rs. 5,000/- may be required for establishing such a shop. Year-wise financial outlays are as under:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Cost Rs. in lakhs</u>
1	10	0.50
2	10	0.50
3	10	0.50
4	10	0.50
5	10	0.50
	<u>50</u>	<u>2.50</u>

(iii) Cycle Shop:

During the field survey it was found that many Warlis had been using bicycle for transportation. Some of them took bicycle on hire-purchase basis from the cycle shops. On account of the popularity of cycles as means of transportation, it will be a sound proposition to assist some Warlis to establish a repair-cum-hire cycle shop. It is proposed to assist 10 persons in the first year for

this economic pursuit. The financial outlays for proposed cycle shop is as under:

(1)	Purchase of five new bicycles for giving on hire @ Rs. 1,200/- per cycle	
	Rs. 1,200 x 5 x 10	Rs. 0.60
(2)	Repainting equipment	
	Rs. 2,000 x 10	Rs. 0.20
	Total	<u>Rs. 0.80</u> 1 akhs

For the period of five years the total amount will be Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

XII. Education:

As we have seen earlier majority of the Warlis are illiterate. When compared to other tribal groups in the State, their level of literacy is quite low. Education among the girls is almost nil among them. They are not attracted by the benefits given by the government for the education of their children, though the net work of educational institutions is quite good in their area. Since this tribal group has not been able to avail benefits of the existing facilities for the education of their children because of backwardness, poverty and seasonal migration, it is considered absolutely necessary to make special arrangements and provide them more incentives for the spread of education among them. The following measures are proposed to be taken.

- (1) For forming the habit of schooling among the Warli children, Balwadis for pre-school children

should be started in villages where Warlis are in good numbers. Balwadis should also be provided with mid-day meal as a part of nutritional programme. All the Balwadis' children should be given a set of clothes, and learning materials. The Institution should be provided with all the necessary equipments. It would be better to use local materials and local device for bringing up the children and for playing too. It is also suggested that local lady teachers should be employed for running such Balwadis for their children.

It is proposed to start 50 Balwadis in the Warlis' villages. Each Balwadi would enrol 30 children. The financial outlays ~~is~~ for Balwadis are *as* under:

Recurring Expenditure

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------|
| 1. | Salary of the teacher
Rs. 500/- per month
Rs. 500 x 50 x 12 | Rs. 3.00 lakhs |
| 2. | Expenditure on breakfast
@ Re. one per child per
day for 30 children for
50 Balwadis
270 school days x 1500
children | Rs. 4.05 lakhs |
| 3. | Monthly rent for the room
@ Rs. 30/- per month
Rs. 30 x 12 x 50 | Rs. 0.18 lakhs |

Non-Recurring Expenditure

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------------|
| 1. | purchase of toys and
games @ Rs. 2,000/- for
each Balwadi
Rs. 2,000 x 50 | Rs. 1.00 lakh |
| | | <hr/> Rs. 8.23 lakhs |

Rs. 8.23 lakhs x 5 = Rs. 46.15 lakhs.

(ii) Free Books and Uniforms to primary school children:

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

1. Free uniform per child
@ Rs. 50/- (Half pant and shirt for Boys and frocks for girls)
One pair should be given every year
 $500 \times 40 \times 2 = \text{Rs. } 40,000/-$
5 years: 0.40×5 Rs. 2.00 lakhs

2. Free set of books per child
@ Rs. 30/- each
 $\text{Rs. } 30 \times 500$ Rs. 0.15 lakhs

Year	Beneficiaries	Uniform Exp. (in lakhs)	Books (in lakhs)
1	500	0.40	0.15
2	500	0.40	0.15
3	500	0.40	0.15
4	500	0.40	0.15
5	500	0.40	0.15
		<u>2.00</u>	<u>0.75</u>
Total		Rs. 2.75 lakhs	

(iii) Scheme for supplying foodgrains:

A scheme for supplying foodgrains worth Rs. 25/- per month to the tribal parents who send their children to schools for more than 80% of the school working days has generated enough enthusiasm among different primitive tribal groups in the state. Such scheme should also be started for the Warlis. Among Warlis the girls were found to go to school in very small number. In order to spread girls' education

more incentive should be given to their parents who send their daughters to schools. It is proposed that for girls instead of foodgrains worth Rs.25/- per month, foodgrains worth Rs.40/- per month should be given. The financial outlay for this scheme is as under:

1.	300 Boys: 300 x 25 x 10	Rs. 0.75 lakhs per annum
2.	200 Girls: 200 x 4 x 10	Rs. 0.80 lakhs
	Total	Rs. 1.55 lakhs

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Outlay</u>
1	500	1.55
2	1,000	3.10
3	1,500	4.65
4	2,000	7.75
5	2,500	9.30
	Total	26.35

(iv) Adult Education:

Adult education classes should be started in each Warli village. Initially 10 classes should be started in those villages where the Warli households number more than 200. Minimum 400 adults should be enrolled in each class. Rs.30/- should be given as stipend to each adult. The financial outlay is as under:

1.	Salary for one teacher for 12 months Rs.200 x 12 = 240 x 10	Rs. 24,000/-
2.	Stipend to one adult per month 30 x 40 x 10 x 12	Rs. 1,44,000/-
	Total	Rs. 1,68,000/-

Year	Unit	Cost Rs. in lakhs
1	10	1.58
1	20	3.36
1	30	5.04
1	40	6.72
1	50	8.40
Total		25.20

XIII. Cultural Activities:

Tribals are quite famous for dancing and songs. It is proposed to organise their dance Mandal in each village to promote this activity in a systematic manner. Each mandal may be assisted in the initial stage for the purchase of the required musical instruments and dresses. It is proposed to organise ten mandals. Each year assistance should be given to them to run the organisation

$$10 \times 5,000 = \text{Rs. } 50,000/-$$

$$0.50 \times 5 = \text{Rs. } 2.50 \text{ lakhs}$$

Conclusion

As indicated above, Warlis of Dharampur and Vansda talukas are economically very backward. They have not been able to avail benefits given under various development programmes. It is, therefore, felt that a special development project designed exclusively for their socio-economic upliftment will go a long way in improving their present socio-economic conditions substantially. The action plan programmes recommended in this report aim at amelioration of the socio-economic conditions of Warlis living in Dharampur and Vansda talukas.

The object of the project is to evolve sound programmes of income earning activities for Warlis' households with a view to enable them to raise them above the poverty line. The programmes are thus family oriented, phased over a period of five years.

A statement showing the details of the above programmes in terms of physical targets, number of beneficiaries and estimated expenditure is enclosed herewith. The socio-economic development programmes for the period of five years involves a total outlay of Rs.559.15 lacs. The details are given in Annexure-I.

This project has been prepared after ascertaining the felt needs of this community and the programmes have been discussed in details in the presence of community members in their villages. They have shown much enthusiasm about these programmes. They have shown their willingness to accept such programmes which would bring steady income to them at their doors.

It is envisaged that implementation of this project will greatly benefit this community in ameliorating their socio-economic conditions by increasing their productivity - and by providing better employment opportunities.

One thing should be kept in mind while implementing the above mentioned programmes, that the implementers of the programme will have to be more friendly with the people and be actively associated with the poor people. In their turn, they would take

up the programme as their own and for their betterment.

The plan has also been discussed with different government officials at the district, taluka and village level and they seemed quite satisfied about it. Thus, the plan seem to be agreeable both for the takers and givers.

A mechanism should be evolved to involve potential beneficiaries in the development as well as regulating programmes. In the type of programmes we envisage that the association of the people of the taluka with the developmental tasks is basically very necessary. The Panchayat is a universal institution. It needs to be strengthened both at the village and taluka level by educating its members and functionaries.

1	2	3	4
VI.	Minor Irrigation:		
	(a) Check damage	-	25.00
	(b) Sinking of Tubewells	5	10.00
			<u>35.00</u>
VII.	Animal Husbandary	500	25.00
	Poultry units	2,500	12.50
			<u>37.50</u>
VIII.	Supply of Tools for labour work	2,500	5.00
IX.	Forest Development	-	75.00
X.	Cottage Industries	20	10.00
XI.	Other Trades		
	(a) Tailoring	500	12.50
	(b) Petty Trade Shop	50	2.50
	(c) Cycle Shop	50	4.00
			<u>19.00</u>
XII.	(a) Balwadis	50	41.15
	(b) Free books & uniforms	2,500	4.75
	(c) Supply of foodgrains	7,500	26.35
	(d) Adult Education Classes		25.20
			<u>97.45</u>
XIII.	Cultural Activities		2.50

Grand Total: Rs. 559.15/lacs

