Chapter No.-I

1.Introduction.

1.1 Introduction.
1.2 Classification of states and territories.
1.3 Meaning of the Tribes or definition of the Tribes.
1.4 Characteristics of Tribes.
1.5 The main Tribals found in Maharashtra.
1.6 Tribal development in Maharashtra.
1.7 Critical analysis of Tribal schemes
1.8 Significance of the study.
1.9 Research methodology and Selection of sample units.
1.10 Objectives of the study.
1.11 Hypothesis to be tested.
1.12 Scope and Limitations of the study.
1.13 Chapter scheme.
Chapter No.- I

Introduction

1.1. Introduction:

This chapter includes Introduction, Classification of states and territories, Meaning of the Tribes or definition of the Tribes, Characteristics of Tribes, The main Tribals found in Maharashtra, Tribal development in Maharashtra level, Development of Scheduled Tribes, Critical analysis of Tribal Schemes, Significance of the study, Research methodology and Selection of sample units, Objectives of the study, Hypothesis to be tested, Scope and Limitations of the study and Chapter scheme.

After independence Tribal studies are becoming main focal point of social scientists. This stressed out the study of major groups of Tribal people but the scholars neglect less-known Tribes. This study relates to a small group of scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra inhabited in Thane district. The Tribes have been the indigenous race of people living in India for centuries and they are the neglected people in the rural economy. They are backward, downtrodden people. The government has to realize this fact and attention has been focused for their upliftment under various schemes and projects.

India lives in villages and significant part of rural population in our Tribes who had played a pivotal role in the economy, political, social and cultural life of the country. Tribes are very peaceful people who never made hue and cry in the past for their survival. They are satisfied with material whatever they get. This state of situation resulted in slow change of social, cultural and economic life of Tribes.
India is a very vast country with the largest Tribal population in the world. **Shri. Govind Ballabh Pant** also gave more importance to the tribal peoples. In his own words, he says, “India is a vast country with a rich variety of culture and in this scene of delivery our tribal brothers occupy a very importance place.”

According to the census 2001, out of the rural population in Maharashtra, there are 85,77,276 belonging to the category of scheduled tribes and they constitute about 8.85% of the population of Maharashtra. The Tribes are the indigenous people of India because they have been settled in different part of the country before the Aryan settlements in India. The Tribal people play vital role in the Indian social set up because they belong to a weaker section of our society and are greatly most backward people of the country.

The Scheduled Tribes have been the indigenous race of people living in India for centuries and they are neglected people in the rural economy. They are backward, down trodden people. The Government has too realized this fact and attention has been focused for their upliftment.

According to western viewpoint of sociologists and Anthropologists, ‘tribes’ means a race of people applied especially to a primary group of society living in a primitive or barbarous condition under the thump rules of headman. Particularly, in the Indian content, ‘tribes’ are very ancient communities of India originally migrated from Kabul and Indus valley. They have stretched over large part of the country along plains and river valleys. Every tribe has its own language, ethnicity, regional areas, cultural civilization, social,
tradition and customs and superstition. Their living styles is ‘closed’ but with well kind units controlled by the chief and groups of elders most of these tribes living regions of forest, hills and large mountain slopes. The chronology of the designation of the form was ‘primitive tribe (1931), backward tribe (1835), Adivasis (1948) and then schedules tribe (1950).

The specification of tribes and tribal communities as “schedules tribes “ arose only after the constitution came into force in the list of scheduled tribes, prepared in 1950, the primitiveness and backwardness were the tests applied for specifying a scheduled tribes. The main characteristics, which are common to all the scheduled tribes, are –

I) Tribal origin,

ii) Primitive way of life,

iii) Habitation in remote and less easily Accessible areas, and

iv) General backwardness in all respects.
The list of schedules tribes is notified by the president of India in accordance with the provisions of article 342 of the constitution. The following presidential orders specifying the scheduled tribes in relation to the state union territories have been issued from time to time.

1) The constitution (scheduled tribes) order, 1950, for all state except Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Nagaland, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

2) The constitution (union territories) scheduled tribes order, 1951, for Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

3) The constitution (Andaman and Nocobar islands) scheduled tribes’ order 1959.

4) The constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) scheduled tribes’ order 1962.

5) The constitution (Uttar Pradesh) scheduled tribes’ order 1967.

6) The constitution (Goa and Div) scheduled tribes’ order 1968.

7) The constitution (Nagaland) scheduled tribe order 1970.

8) The constitution (Sikkim) scheduled tribes’ order 1978.


According to the 1981 census there were 650 scheduled tribes for which data have been published for various states and union territories.
excluding Assam. This total of 650 does not mean that there are 650
different scheduled tribes in the counted. Many of them have been
country more than once as they occur in different state list, The Bhil as
a scheduled tribes figures in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka,
Madhya Pradesh and, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tripura. Bhil has
been counted seven times. Livewise Andh is scheduled tribe in Andhra
Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and Adiyan in Karnataka,
Kerala and Tamil Nadu, thus there have been counted 3 times each, in
fact there are about 450 communities in the list of scheduled tribes.
Some of them are sub-tribes of large tribes.

The population size of these tribes varies tremendously. There
were nine tribes, which did not have even a single member. On the
other hand there were 21 tribes whose strength was more than
5,00,000. This quire interesting order of their strength as revealed by
the 1981 census. It is quire-interesting note that in Nagaland “Naga
tribes (any)” are treated as one group, accounted for almost the total
scheduled tribes population of the state (96.94%). Similarly in
Karnataka, “Naikala, Nayak, Cholivala, Nayaka, Mota Nayaka,
NanaNayaka” together accounted 69.04%of the scheduled tribes
population of the state. Livewise in Meghalaya, “Khasi Jaintia, and
syntang pnar, War, Bholi, Lyngngami” accounted for 58.36% of the
1981 scheduled tribes population of the state. In West Bengal also
“santhal” accounted for 54.28% of the scheduled tribes population of
the state.

In India 74 tribes have been identified as “primitive tribal
groups” in 15 states/union territories. They are characterized by:

I) Pre - agricultural level of technology; &
II) Extremely low level of literacy.\textsuperscript{11(233)}

1.2. Classification of States and Territories:

The territorial distribution of many tribes overlaps the political boundaries of the state and territory. For a better understanding of the demographic situation of the tribals, the states and territories have been classified into seven regions as below:

1. Northeastern Region: - This region comprises the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Maniapur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura.
2. Eastern Region: - This region includes the states of Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim and West Bengal.
3. Northern Region: - This Region belongs to states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
4. Central Region: - This region consists of only one i.e. Madhya Pradesh.
5. Western Region: - This region is the part of the states of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu.
6. Southern Region: - This region comprises the stress of tribal Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
7. Island Region: - This region constitutes Andaman and Nicobar Island, and Lakshadweep. Tribal communities in Maharashtra come under western Indian region.\textsuperscript{6(23)}

The scheduled tribes population is largely rural based which has a higher female work participation rare than the urban population may be engaged predominantly in such activities as forestry, which are female / oriented. Thirdly, because of the extremely poor literacy level
of ST women, the going female population would be much less there by increasing the participation of younger girls in economic activity.

Broadly speaking, tribals in India are predominantly Hindu. The tribals have reported, in censuses altogether 59 religion in which they believe. A nine – tenth majority of the tribals are Hindu (89.39%) . One – twenties (5.53%) profess Christianity. Less than 1% professes Buddhism, Islam, Jainism, Sikhism and Zoroastrianism. 4.19% of the tribals claim to have a distinct tribal religion of their own, numbering 52 and a half of these tribal religions (26) are named after the respective tribe.

Tribal beliefs subsume animism and polytheism. The myths and legends provide them with sanctions. They worship all types of spirits whether benevolent. Their huts villages and fields and forest are all full of sacred centers the religious festivals are eagerly awaited by the tribals. The ancestral spirits claim worship of their descendents; they mediate between the tribesmen and the gods. It is also observed that the tribals have blended their beliefs and rituals with other faiths. They have adopted Hinduism from their close neighbours associates and a role model for centuries. The profiles of the major tribes in Maharashtra. Thakur, Warli, Korku, Koli, Bhils, Pardhi, Andh, Kolam, Kathodi, or Katkari, Kokna etc.

1.3. Meaning of the Tribes or definition of the Tribes:

The social thinkers considered the tribe as social group usually with a definite area dialect cultural humanity and unifying social organization. It can include several sub groups such as clans or sibs. A tribe ordinarily has an ancestor and a patron deity. The families and
groups composing the larger tribal units are linked through “blood ties,” as the term is commonly used and through,
1) “Religious social and socio-economic functions.”
2) According to encyclopedia Britannica the tribe is termed as a, “Small group defined by traditions of common descent and having temporary or permanent political integration above the family level and a similar language, culture and ideology.”
3) The various anthropologists have labeled them by different names. Risley defines the tribes as, “A collection of families or a group of families bearing a common descent from a mythical or historical ancestor. Members speak the same language and occupy a definite tract of country.”
4) “The eminent Indian anthropologist and sociologist Dr. Ghurye calls them, “backward Hindu’s.”
5) Dr. D.N. Mujumdar in his book, “Race and culture of India”, describes the tribe as such, “a collection of families or common groups bearing a common name, the numbers of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos, regarding marriage, professions or occupations and have developed a well assured system or reciprocity and mutuality of obligations.”
6) Another distinguished anthropologist Puddingstone says that, “a tribe is a common group of people speaking a common dialect, inhabiting a common territory and displaying a certain homogeneity in their culture.”
7) Hoebel opines that, “a tribe is a social group speaking a distinctive language or dialect and possessing a distinctive culture that marks it off from tribes. It is not necessarily organized politically.”
8) Constitution of India, Article 366(25) defined scheduled tribes as, “such tribal or tribal communities or parts of groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are demand under article 342 to be scheduled tribes for the purpose of this constitution.”

9) Dictionary of Anthropology (E.B. Taylor) defines, “a tribe as social group usually with a social area, dialect, cultural homogeneity and unifying social organization. It may include several sub – groups such as Sibs or villages. The tribe ordinarily has a leader and may have a common ancestor, as well as a patron deity. The families or small communities making up the tribe are linked through economic, social, religious, family or blood ties.”

10) The International Labour Organization (ILO) in its reports of 1953 stated that, “there can be no standard which can apply to all indigenous or aboriginal groups throughout the world.”

11) By the above different definition of term ‘tribes’, we find certain important characteristics’ among them, which are as under:

1.4. Characteristics of Tribes:

1) The scheduled tribes are the original inhabitants of India and amongst them some groups are very old.
2) Generally, they prefer to remain in isolation and inhabiting either in forest or in case of village or towns, outside the village, by establishing their own community locality as a separate one.

3) Their sense of history is very shallow and due to lack of education they are ignorant of their past history.

4) They have got their own language, institutions, beliefs and customs.

5) They practice primitive religion and have great faith on mythology, ghosts, and witches.

6) Formerly they were solely dependent on the forest produce and at present some of them are doing forming or working as labour.

7) Most of them are non-vegetarians and have got the nomadic habits especially of dance and drinks.

8) They belong to one of the three stocks. -Negroides, Astrologist, or Mongoloids.

9) These people have very low level of technical economic development.

10) They have got their own language.

11) These people have a unified social organization based primarily on blood relationship (consangineity),

12) They have cultural homogeneity.

13) These peoples have a common scheme of deities and common ancestors, and

14) They have a common dialect with a common folk-lore.

Thus these tribal people who, differ in physical features, talk in diverse languages and belong to different types of economic systems, starting from food gathering stage and ramifying into settled
agricultural and industrial groups. These groups of people are distributed all over India.

1.5. The main Tribals found in Maharashtra are:

1) Andh
2) Baiga
3) Barda
4) Bavacha, Bamcha
5) Bilaina
6) Bharia Bhumia, Bhunhar Bhumia, Pando
7) Bhattara
8) Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Garaskia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Ghangali, Bhilala, Pawara, Vasava, Vasave
9) Bhunjia
10) Binjhwar
11) Birhul, Birhor
12) Chodliara (excluding Akola, Amaravati, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Wardha, Yavatmal, Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Usmanabad & Parbhani districts)
13) Dhanka, Tadvi, Teraria, Valvi
14) Dhanwar
15) Dhodia
16) Dubla, Talvia, Halpati
17) Gamit, Garnta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi
18) Gond, Rajgond, Raakh, Arakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhata, Koilabhut Koiabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Baria, Chora Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhura, Dhurwa,
Dhoba Dhulia, Dorla, Galki-Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya Mogia, Monghya, Mundia, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nagwanshi, Ojha Raj, Sonihari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria

19) Halba, Halbi
20) Kamar.
21) Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari.
22) Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Charri.
23) Karwar.
24) Kharia.
26) Kol.
27) Kolam, Mannervarlu.
28) Koh, Dhor, Tokre Koh, Kolche, Kolgha.
30) Koli Malhar.
31) Kondha, Khond, Kandh.
32) Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya.
33) Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
34) Nagesia, Nagasia
35) Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia
36) Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
37) Oraon, Dhangad
38) Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
39) Pardhi, Advichinchar, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, BohellChita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia

17
40) Parja  
41) Petalia  
42) Pomla  
43) Rathawa  
44) Sawar, Sawara  
45) Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakar.  
46) Thoti (in Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani districts and Rajura Lahsild of Chandrapur district)  
47) Varli  
48) Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodi.¹(329,330)

Social and Cultural life of Scheduled Tribes:

Scheduled Tribe peoples in Thane district eat dal and rice, roti of nagli (nachani) or rice flour, vegetable, fish and other non – veg. Majority of the tribes men and women both are drinks tadi and liquor. The men also enjoy smoking beedies and tobacco.

The Scheduled Tribes men wear dhoti and shirt or half pant or langoti and shirt. Some men wear Gandhi Cap to cover the head. Some tribal men’s wear Mangeli Roomal instead of dhoti, and Cabana instead of shirt. Boys are wear mostly half or full pant and shirt.

The Scheduled Tribes women were wear saree and blouse with different styles with their own culture. Girls wear paticote and blouse or the regular dresses like non-tribal girls up to 10 years and after that these girls wear blouse and saree.

Scheduled Tribes women try to wear maximum ornaments like, in nose a silver ring which is known as nath, earnings are made by silver or white metal, they wear a silver or white metal chain, black and coloureds bead necklace. They also wear jodwa (rings) on the feet.
figures, paijan in feet. These women’s are wear green or silver bangles in hand.

Tribals have their own culture and social life. With culture they also have their own folklore, folk songs, dances, etc. Dancing is very popular among the tribals. It is a part of their daily life and medium is entertainment, - like Tarafa dance, Dol nach, Zingi nach, Gaouri nach, Tur nach, Mukhavate nach, Kamadi nach, etc. Tribals are used musical instruments like Dhol, Drum, Bansuri, Kahali, Ahuj, Ghangali, Tur, Tarafa, Topari etc. Katkari, Kokna, Mahadeo-koli, Malhar-koli, Kathodi, Warli, Thakur, Dubla, Dhor-koli, Tokara-koli these tribes are lived in Thane District.

Scheduled Tribe peoples are celebrated Ganapati and Gauri festivals, Dasara, Diwali, Holi, and other local festivals like Vaghadeo, Narayandeo, (Suryadeo) puja, Kansaridevi puja, pitra pujan etc. They are celebrated these festivals with their own culture.

1.6. Tribal development in Maharashtra:

According to the census 2001 the population of India at 0.00 hours of March 2001 stood at 102 crores 70 lakh 15 thousand 247 persons out of this the total population of Maharashtra stood at 9,68,78,627 which is 9.4% of the total population of India. The following table shows the population of India.
Table No. 1.1
Statewise total and Tribal Population of India.
(2001 Census). (Figures in Lakh).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>State/Union Territory</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% of tribal population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I)</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>10,286.10</td>
<td>843.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>762.10</td>
<td>50.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>266.55</td>
<td>33.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>829.98</td>
<td>7.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarth</td>
<td>208.34</td>
<td>66.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>138.51</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>13.48</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>506.71</td>
<td>74.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>211.44</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>60.78</td>
<td>2.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Jammu Kashmir</td>
<td>101.43</td>
<td>11.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Jharkand</td>
<td>269.46</td>
<td>70.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>528.51</td>
<td>34.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>318.41</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>603.48</td>
<td>122.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>968.89</td>
<td>85.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>21.67</td>
<td>7.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>23.19</td>
<td>19.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>8.89</td>
<td>8.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>19.90</td>
<td>17.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Orisa</td>
<td>368.05</td>
<td>81.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maharashtra has in total 35 districts and 43,722 villages. During the last thirty years the five districts such as Mumbai, Pune, Thane, Nashik, and Ahmednager remain the largest districts. While comparing population growth rate for last eighty years with other states it can be said that Maharashtra is above the national average of population growth.

The total geographical area of Maharashtra State is 3,07,713 sq.kms. and the Tribal Sub-Plan area in Mahaashtra is 50,757 sq.kms. This works out to about 16.5% of the geographical area of the State. According to the census 2001 the total population in Maharashtra is ...
9,68,78,627 and the Tribal population is 85,77,276. The percentage of total population to tribal population is 8.85%.

There are 35 districts in the state and the tribal population is largely concentrated in the western hilly districts of-
1) **Sahyadri Region**- Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nashik, Ahamadnager, Pune, Satara.
2) **Gondwana Region**- Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Gondia, Nagapur, Chimur and Yavatmal.
3) **Satpuda Region**- Dhule, Nandurbr, Jalgaon, Amrawati, Aurangabad.

Tribal community are found educationally backward /illiterate. From the last 50 years non-tribal community have got lot of information about tribal life style. In this period tribal peoples had good communication with non-tribal peoples in Maharashtra. The majority of the tribes in this area live below the poverty line. Tribal community are found educationally backward /illiterate. 47% people are literate in the state. The rate of tribal literacy is 36.77%. Tribal women literacy found 24.03%. Tribals are economically backward; there is no special occupation of Tribes in this area. Generally their main occupation is agriculture. Out of total population near about 85% people depend upon agriculture. 45% people engaged in agriculture and 40% people are working as a agriculture labour. Generally most of the tribes depend on collection of woods, Honey, grass, gum, cocom, etc. and its sale in the local market near by the village and working as house man and so on. Work on agriculture provides seasonal employment and industrial sector has been miserably poor to provide
them required employment. Due to this to provide daily needs tribal people take loan from landholders, moneylenders, and banks.

Scheduled Tribes are busy in their traditional grass cutting activities.

Scheduled Tribes collect gums and sale it to the whole-seller.
Development of scheduled tribes:

After the achievement of independence, Prime Minister of India Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru touched the tribal psyche for their advancement along with preservation of their identity. In this context Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once remarked about tribals saying, “They posses a variety of culture and are in many ways certainly not backward. There is no point in trying to make them second rate copy of ourselves.”

Schemes for welfare, education, communication, and medical relief were no doubt essential but one must always remember, however, that, we do not mean to interfere with their way of life but want to help them to live in. The tribal people should be helped to grow according to their genius and tradition. It would be worthwhile to refer to Nehru’s Panch Sheel for tribes and their development and integration. This includes the following five principles:

The Nehru’s Panch Sheel:

1. Non-imposition—People should develop along the lines of their own genius and we should avoid imposing anything on them. We should try to encourage in every way their own traditional arts and culture.

2. Respect of Tribal customs—This respect applies particularly to their customs about land ownership, allocation for use of forest resources within their jurisdiction.

3. Development of Tribal Youth—We should try to train and build up a team of their own people to do the work of administration and development. Some technical personnel from outside will, no
doubt, be needed, especially in the beginning. But we should avoid introducing too many outsiders into tribal territory.

4. Simplicity of Administration- Proliferation of bureaucracy should be avoided. The voluntary agencies or suitable local organs should be involved to carry out the developmental tasks.

5. Emphasis on human growth- We should judge results, not only by Statistics or the amount of money spent, but by the quality of human character that is evolved. 7(10)

Tribal development has been based on a two pronged approach, namely, -
A) Promotion of development activities to raise the level of living of the scheduled tribes and
B) Protection of their interests through legal and administrative support.

The Tribal Sub-Plans evolved for the tribal development projects during the fifth plan today covers 19 states/union territories covering 372-lakh tribal populations. It is implemented through 184 integrated tribal development projects, 277 pockets of tribal concentration and 32 clusters having a total population of 5000 or 50 per cent or more tribal concentration. The programmes for development of 73 primitive tribes have been taken up through projected approach. The state governments have been requested to prepare fresh action plans/project reports for the ITDP, tribal pockets and the primitive tribal groups.

During 1987-88, a flow of about of Rs. 1,500 crore from state/up plans is envisaged for tribal sub-plans. Besides provision has been made for special central assistance of Rs.168.5 crore. Assistance under poverty alleviation programmes will be provided to 8.05 lakh
scheduled tribe families during the year. The state government has been requested to formulate special schemes for the tribals outside tribal sub-plan areas for implementation of the funds available from SCA. The emphasis is on providing a package of services to individual beneficiary families in such a manner so as to meet their specific needs, raise their level of living and give them income-generating schemes to enable them to improve the quality of life.

The tribal sub-plan is being implemented through financial resources drawn from: -

A) State plan.
B) Special central assistance by the Ministry of Welfare;
C) Flow from Central Ministries Programmes; and
D) Institutional finance.

As against an investment of about Rs. 1100 crore during the fifth plan period, the estimated investment for the sixth plan was of the order of Rs. 5,535.50 crore and the likely investment for Seventh plan will be of the order of Rs. 10,500 crore. The Special Central Assistance outlay for these projects during the Seventh Plan has been fixed at Rs. 756 crore as against Rs. 485.50 crore during the Sixth Plan.

During the Seventh Plan, specific objectives set forth under Tribal Sub-Plan strategy are:

i) Taking up family oriented beneficiary programmes through raising productivity levels of the beneficiary families in the field of agriculture horticulture, animal husbandry, small industries, etc;
ii) Elimination of exploitation of tribals in the sphere of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage forest, liquor vending, etc.;
iii) Human resources development through education and training programmes;

iv) Development of vulnerable tribal areas and groups like forest villages, shifting cultivators, displaced and migrant tribals including tribal women; and

v) Up-gradation of environment of tribal areas.

The 20-Point Programme continues to focus greater attention on development of Scheduled Tribes. During the sixth Plan period (1980-85) as against a target of assisting 2760 lakh Scheduled Tribe families, 39.67 lakh families were economically assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line. For the Seventh Plan period (1985-90), 40 lakh Scheduled Tribe families below the poverty line are targeted to be provided economic assistance. In the first two years of the Seventh Plan period, i.e. 1985-87, as against the target of assisting 15,94,784 Scheduled Tribe families, 15,37,882 families were assisted.

**Total No-1.2**

**Population of Maharashtra and India (as per 2001 census)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Maharashtra</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (in crore)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9.67</td>
<td>102.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>5.03</td>
<td>53.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>49.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of urban population</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>27.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (females per thousand male)</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of population</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy percentage</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>65.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes to total population</td>
<td>20.57</td>
<td>24.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of main workers to total population</td>
<td>39.29</td>
<td>34.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Agriculture workers to total workers.</td>
<td>54.51</td>
<td>58.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1.7. Critical analysis of Tribal schemes:

The Tribes have been the indigenous race of people living in India for centuries and they are the neglected people in the rural economy. They are backward down-strodden peoples. The Government has too realized this fact and attention has been focused for their upliftment under various schemes and projects.

Under certain constitutional and policy provisions the Government of India as a nation is committed to strive for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the Indian society, which includes the tribals as well. Development of the tribals has been given priority since independence. Since the commencement of planning developmental programmes Special attention has been paid to uplift the tribal communities.

In 1974-75 the tribal sub-plan was formulated in the state of Maharashtra, however the actual implementation started in 1975-76. A number of developmental schemes were planned and implemented for the development of the tribals through Government Organizations and N.G.O’s.

A) Government Organizations:
1. Tribal Development Corporation.
2. Tribal Development Project office.
3. Shabari Adivasi Finance and Development Corporaton.
B) Semi-Government organizations.
C) Non Government Organizations. (N.G.O’s).
   These schemes are as follows:

A) Agriculture and Allied services:
   1. Crop Husbandry.
   2. Horticulture.
   3. Soil and water conservation.
   5. Dairy development.
   6. Fishries.
   7. Forest.
   8. Marketting, storage and wearhousing.

B) Rural Development:
   1. Integreated rural devlopment programme.
   2. Drought prone area programme.
   5. Land reformes.
   6. Community development.
   7. Rural sanitation programme.

C) Irrigation and Flood Control:
   1. Minor irrigation project.
   2. Ayacut development.
3. Flood control.

D) Power Development:
   1. Rural electrification.

E) Industry and Minerals:
   1. Major and medium industries.
   2. Village and small industries.

F) Transport:
   1. Roads and bridges.

G) General Economic Services:
   1. Tourism.
   2. Local development.

H) Social and Community services:
   1. General education.
   2. Technical education.
   4. Arts and culture.
   5. Medical education.
   7. Rural water supply and sanitation.
   8. Housing.
   10. Information and publicity.
   11. Welfare of backward class.
   12. Social welfare development.
   13. Women and child development.
Achievements under different schemes integrated tribal development programmes (1998-99).

Table No-1.3.

**Sectoral Break-up of achievements of integrated Tribal development programmes.**

(Rs.lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Schemes</th>
<th>Non Tribal Area</th>
<th>Tribal Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Agriculture related services</td>
<td>619.22</td>
<td>150.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rural Development</td>
<td>790.00</td>
<td>450.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Irrigation and flood control</td>
<td>337.74</td>
<td>46.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Electricity Development.</td>
<td>409.41</td>
<td>208.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Industry and Communication</td>
<td>1,553.26</td>
<td>405.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Transport and Communication</td>
<td>325.00</td>
<td>685.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Social and Community Service</td>
<td>3,023.53</td>
<td>1,039.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>7,053.16</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,015.24</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source:- Annual Tribal Sub-Plan 2000-2001)

Since independence Government organizations, N.G.O’s and social workers implement so many schemes for the tribal development, and spent crores of rupees for this purpose, but still tribals are did not improve economically. The development of any community is a process of social change. The tribals are living in inaccessible forest and hilly areas and have less in contact with civilized population. Hence change will take place very slowly. Even though we are hopeful about tribals development/betterment but still we have a long way to go to reach an ultimate Goal of development of Tribals.
1.8. Significance of the study:

This study would identify the merits and demerits of the various government schemes implemented by the central government and state government limitation if any would be find out and necessary suggestions would be made in respect of the effective implementation of the Government Scheme as well as NGOs Schemes to the ultimate benefit of the tribes in India.

This study of Thane district will give the true picture of the life of tribals, which will help the administrators planners policy makers politicians and voluntary workers to come across the real problems of the tribal people and they can take effective step for the upliffment of their so called poverty stricken down-strodden position.

Thus this study would be of much utility to the government department central government department and NGOs involved in the planning for the economic development of backward communities in general and scheduled tribes in particulars.

1.9. Research methodology and Selection of sample units:

Thane, the northern District of Konkan, lies Adjoining the Arabian sea in the North-West of Maharashtra state, it extents between 18’ 42’and 20’ 20’ North latitude and 72’ 45’ and 73’ 45’ East longitude. Its Northern limits adjoin the union territories of Dadra, Nager Haveli and the state of Gujarat while the districts of Nashik and Ahmadnagar are to its East, Pune to the South-east, Kolaba to the South and greater Bombay to the South West.

The District covers an area of 9,558.0 square Kilometers; it had according to the 1971 census figures a population of 22,81,664.
Though it covers only 3% of the surface area of Maharashtra, in population accounts for 4.52% of the state population. This population of the district among twenty-four towns and 1,588 inhabited villages.\(^{13(1)}\)

As per 2001 census total population of Thane District is 81,31,849, and out of this 11,99,290 is the tribal population.

Following table shows the total talukawise population and Tribal population of Thane District.

**TABLE NO-1.4**

**Talukawise population in Thane District.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Tribal population</th>
<th>% of total popul. to the tribal popul.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thane</td>
<td>24,86,941</td>
<td>48,739</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vasai</td>
<td>7,95,863</td>
<td>81,272</td>
<td>10.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Palghar</td>
<td>4,54,635</td>
<td>1,40,732</td>
<td>30.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dahanu</td>
<td>3,31,829</td>
<td>2,15,162</td>
<td>64.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Talasari</td>
<td>1,21,217</td>
<td>1,07,379</td>
<td>88.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jawhar</td>
<td>1,11,039</td>
<td>99,932</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mokhada</td>
<td>67,319</td>
<td>60,964</td>
<td>90.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Wada</td>
<td>1,42,753</td>
<td>75,185</td>
<td>52.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bhivandi</td>
<td>9,45,582</td>
<td>73,419</td>
<td>7.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Shahapur</td>
<td>2,73,304</td>
<td>89,997</td>
<td>32.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Murbad</td>
<td>1,70,267</td>
<td>38,518</td>
<td>22.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ulhasnagar</td>
<td>4,73,731</td>
<td>3,533</td>
<td>2.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kalyan</td>
<td>12,76,614</td>
<td>34,894</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ambernath</td>
<td>3,66,501</td>
<td>26,341</td>
<td>7.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Vikramgad</td>
<td>1,14,254</td>
<td>1,03,223</td>
<td>90.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total - Thane</td>
<td>81,31,849</td>
<td>11,99,290</td>
<td>14.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sources – Annual Tribal sub plan 2006-07 Govt. Maharashtra.)

**Climate of Thane district:** District has two main climate bets. Along the seacoast it is humid and as we travel towards east it becomes comparatively dry and less hot. Generally the month of January and February are colder whereas throughout the remaining months it is humid and warm. Temperature lowers down to 17 degree Celsius and rises to 35 degree Celsius.

**Rainfall in Thane District:** Area along the coast receive more rain and recedes towards east. Average rainfall is 2293.4 mm. It increases upto 2800 mm. And decreases upto 1800 mm.

**Forest:**

About 3463 square kms. Area is under forest and it is about 37.10% of the total area of the district. Main forest products are Teak, Ain and Hirda, which are plenty and have commercial potentiality.

**Fisheries:**

The district has 112 kms. Coast line which is the main source for fishing besides few of the natural and irrigation reservoirs which covers 8600 m. tones sea fish products amounting to Rs. 20,872 lakhs and 3100m. Tones sweet water fish products amounting to Rs. 775 lakhs is recorded for 1999 year.
In the konkan region there are 8 districts, while considering the different problems of schedule tribes. Thane district is selected for the analysis and study purpose. Total population of Thane district is 81,31,849 with 15 different taluka places, it is not feasible to consider...
all of them for the study so only Wada, Vikramghad, Jawhar, and Mokhada are the leading tribal population areas, will be selected for the detailed analysis of the tribal schemes of schedule tribes.12 (363)
Collection of data:

To complete this study, both primary as well as secondary data, relevant to the study, will be collected. Primary data will be collected through detailed and comprehensive questionnaires whereas secondary data through, Govt. bulletins, gazettes, District statistical survey report, journals, Magazines, published books and web sites for correct analysis, the data of last ten years (1992-2002) will be collected.

Statistical Tools to be used:

The collected data will be classified, scrutinized and tabulated by using different statistical tools and techniques. Similarly for analysis, interpretation and relationship amongst data values percentages, averages, standard deviations and correlation techniques is used.

Taking into consideration the type and area of study, which covers from talukas mainly Jawhar, Mokhada, Wada and Vikramgad in Thane district. It was decided that only 10 villages from each taluka places are selected for the study purpose. Hence researcher collects 400 questionnaires from 400 hamlets or families from the selected villages.

With the expansion of the Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra and various Non-Government organisations, in the year 1992, different schemes were introduced for the welfare / upliftment of the tribes. One of the major objectives of this study is to study the various tribal schemes and benefits occurred to scheduled tribes in the study area.

1.10. Objectives of the study:

The proposed study would be taken up with the following specific objectives:
I) To make the detailed analysis of the constitutional provisions with regards to the development of Schedule Tribal.

II) To study the social and economic conditions and developments of the schedule tribes in Thane District.

III) To investigate the role of Govt., Social workers and NGO’s in the economic upliftments of the schedule tribes.

IV) To analyze the various efforts made by the central and state Govt. for the tribal developments.

V) To make the detailed analysis of various tribal schemes and benefits occurred to the scheduled tribes in the study area.

VI) To study the severity of the problems that are being faced by the tribes in study area.

VII) To identify limitations of the various Govt. schemes initiated for the economic upliftment of the tribes in India.

VIII) To make necessary suggestions to the Govt. and non Govt. organizations (NGO) for the social and economic developments of the tribes in India / Maharashtra.

1.11. HYPOTHESIS TO BE TESTED:-

Considering the overall efforts made by the central and states Govt. for the upliftment of Schedule Tribes in the region, there is a need to analyze and get correct information about the facts. Therefore following hypotheses to be tested i.e.-

I) How much efforts had been made by the Central and State Govt. to perform their constitutional responsibilities as regards to the social and economic developments of the backward communities in general and tribes in particular.
II) To what extent tribals are benefited by this schemes.

III) There is a need of further propaganda of the schemes by the Govt. agencies to educate the tribes about their legislative rights.

1.12. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

Considering the limitations of time and money at the disposal of researcher it has been decided to make the study of various tribal schemes and their implementation in the Thane District, for this purpose, it is proposed to make the micro application’s for the various problems, conduct field investigation through sample technique / survey method.

This study has the following limitations:

The major reliance on primary data is the base of my study, and there are inherent limitations that the respondents may not supply the necessary information, since illiteracy prevails among the tribes enlarge. Some times some of the information may be not disclosed for the want of secrecy and sometimes failure to understand meaning of questions.

1.13. CHAPTER SCHEME:

1. Introduction.

2. Review of literature.


4. Social and economic development of Schedule Tribes in Thane District.
5. Role of Govt. and NGO’s in the development of Scheduled Tribes.
6. Various Tribal Schemes and their analysis in Thane District.
7. Problems of Schedule Tribes and remedies provided by the Govt. in Thane District.
8. Summery, Conclusion and Suggestions.

In this way, I have put in my best to give a information about the following points. Introduction of this chapter, Classification of states and territories, Meaning of the Tribes or definition of the Tribes, Characteristics of Tribes, The main Tribals found in Maharashtra, Tribal development in Maharashtra level, Development of Scheduled Tribes, Critical analysis of Tribal Schemes, Selection of simple units, Objective of the study, Significance of the study, Research methodology, Scope and Limitations of the study and Chapter scheme. In the next topic I have reviewed some books, magazines and newspapers to better know the opinions of the authors who have studied and written books or articles on Scheduled Tribes.

References:
5. Ibid-P.3.


8. Ibid P.4


