Chapter No. VIII.

Summary, Conclusion and Suggestions.

Introduction: -

This chapter highlights on definition / Meaning of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas, characteristics of Tribes, concept of development, social and cultural life of Scheduled Tribes, summary, location, size of Thane District, Tribal Schemes implemented by Government and NGO’s, findings in selected taluka places, and Conclusions of the overall study and Suggestions.
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 the total population near about 85% people depend upon agriculture, 45% people engaged in agriculture and 40% of the peoples are working as a agriculture labourers. Generally most of the tribes depend on collection of woods, honey bee, grass, gum, cocom, etc. and its sale in the local market near by the village and working as house man and so on. Work in 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.

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.’’

Hence, 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 districts. 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 realized this fact and attention has been focused for their upliftment Under various schemes and projects.

8.2. Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Area.

1. Constitution of India, Article 366(25) defined scheduled tribes as, “such tribes 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.”

2. Dr. D.N.Mujumdar in his book, ‘Race and culture of India describes the tribe as such,’ “Tribes is a collection of families or a group of occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, professions or occupations and have developed a well assessed system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligation.”

Scheduled Areas:- Autonomous districts Assam excluding roads and bridge works and ferries there on. The regulations framed by Governors of states of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas specified in part A of Table appended to paragraph 20 of sixth. Schedule to the
Constitution. National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in so far as they relate to STs. Issue of directions regarding the drawing of and execution of schemes essential for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

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

8.3. 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. There 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 the 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.
8.4. Concept of Development:

The term development has been used in a wider sense; it is a slow process of civilization. The purpose of development is to provide increasing opportunities to all the people for a better life. It is a essential to bring about more equitable distribution of income and wealth for promoting social justice and efficiency of production, to provide a greater variety of facilities like education, health services, nutrition, housing etc.

Concept of development:

According to Dadley, “Development means creating conditions for the realization of human potential.”

“Development is an elusive concept and involves mobilization of natural resources, augmentation of trained manpower, capital and technical know – how and their utilization for attainment of constantly multiplying national goals, higher living standards and the changes over from a traditional to a modern society. The essence of development is generally perceived as industrialization and modernization. Development is a multi – dimensional and multilinear process.”

The main aim of development is to increase national as well as per capita income and to raise the standard of living of the people. Hence development means change plus growth.

8. 5. Social and Cultural life of Scheduled Tribes:

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 of entertainment - like Tarafa dance, Dhol nach, Zingi nach, Gauri nach, Tur nach, Mukhavate nach, Kamadi nach, etc. Tribals are used musical instruments like Dhol, Drum, Bansuri, Kahali, Ahuj, Ghangali, Tur, Tarafa, and Topari etc. Katkari, Kokna, Mahadeo-koli, Malhar-koli, Kathodi, Warli, Thakur, Dubla, Dhor-koli, Tokara-koli these tribes are lived in Thane District. They are used generally silver ornaments. Their clothing requirements are very poor. They are celebrated Ganapati festivals, Dasara, Diwali, Holi and other local festivals.

8.6. Summary:

This study would identify the merits and demerits of the various Govt. schemes implemented by the central Govt. and State Govt. Limitations if any would be find out and necessary suggestions would be made in respect of the effective implementation of the Govt. schemes to the ultimate benefit of the tribes in India.

In the konkan region there are 08 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 out of this the tribal population is 11,99,290 with 15 different taluka places, it is not feasible to consider all of them for the study, so only Jawhar, Mokhada, Vikramghad and Wada are the leading tribal population areas, have been selected for the detailed analysis of the tribal schemes of schedule tribes.

The detailed summary of the presented chapters is given below: -

Introduction:
In this topic the researcher has explained the rational behind the selection of this topic for study purpose, it includes Tribal development of Maharashtra level, critical analysis of tribal schemes, scope and limitations of the study, Research methodology, objectives of the study and significance of the study.


It was observed that several scheduled tribes were unaware of some of the development schemes implemented for them.

**Review of literature:**

This chapter is very important for understanding any aspect to know the gaps in Tribal research area; it is very essential to have a brief review of the earlier studies in that specific area. History records the past and guides the future. The existence of the present always rests on the findings of the past. History always ascertains the firmness of our policy prescriptions to deal with the present situations. Hence a summary of the findings of the recognized authorities provides evidence that the research is familiar with what is already known and
what is yet to be known and tested. Review of related literature helps to eliminate duplications and provides useful directions and helpful suggestion for significant investigation.

There are two types of research process. One is to see past research conclusion and compare it with present situation for changes of researchers research work and second is to follow the research work with the help of past research. Researcher have got the information from history records that which literature should be read, which tools should be used for the collection of data, and researcher knows that which areas have been covered by the other researcher for research work, which topics had selected for the research and which topics should be essential for future research, this valuable information/guidelines received through review of literature.

Therefore to complete this study following books, journals, magazines and newspapers have been reviewed-

Social Change of Indian Tribes, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in India - A Socio- Economic Profile, Constitutional Protection to Scheduled Tribes in India – Retrospect and Prospect. Birhor Tribe (Dimensions of Development), Institutional Finance for Development of Tribal Economy, Primitive Tribes of India, Problems of Ageing Among the Indian Tribes, Antiquity of Indian Tribes, Educating Tribals, Tribal life in India, Tribal Development Policy and Practice, Indian Tribal Life, Medical Geography of Indian Tribes, Tribal Life in India, Tribal Development in India, Tribal Welfare and Development – Emerging Role of Anthropological Explorations, Rural Development and Political Participation among Tribals, Primitive Tribal Women
Health Status, Marketing of Tribal Products, Development of Primitive Tribes In Maharashtra: Status, Continuity and Change, Eco-conservation for tribal development, Tribal housing Issues, Tribal Migration, Tribal Movements in India, Socio – Economic Conditions of Tribes, Tribes of North East India - An ethnographic profile.

Magazines/Journals: - Krushi Vikasasathi Vividh Yojana, Nagarikanchi Sanad, Hakara, Lokrajya, Vanavarta etc.

Constitutional Provisions and Scheduled Tribes:

The founding father of the constitution Bharatratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar were aware of the political, social and economic inequalities which existed in the country due to historical reasons. They were aware of the prevailing miserable and appallng conditions of the scheduled Tribes who had remained far behind and segregated from national life. It became imperative, therefore, to adopt a policy of protective discrimination as an equalizer to those who were too weak to compute with the advance section of the society in the race of life.

The constitutional provisions set forth a programme for the reconstruction and transformation of India society of a firm commitment to raise the sunken status of the pathetically neglected and disadvantages sections of the society.

The provisions visualized by founding fathers of our constitution reflected their anxiety and emotion to bring the poor tribals at par with the general social level and into the main stream of Indian political and socio – economic life.

Social and Economical development of Scheduled Tribes in Thane District.
This topic highlights and analyzes the social, economical, cultural, educational, political development of Scheduled Tribes in Thane District. The researcher also tried to analyze agriculture, employment conditions, educational problems, and knowledge of law of tribes in selected taluka places of Thane District in the State of Maharashtra.

Social and Economic development are interlinked. Social conditions and customs naturally affect the economic conditions and vice-versa. If there is an improvement in the social condition it is bound to have a good effect on the economic conditions. I have tried to explain how Tribal development is a serious impediment to an individual growth and to social economic development of the nation.

**The Role of Government and NGO’s in the development of Scheduled Tribes.**

The Role of Government and Non-Government Organizations in the development of Scheduled Tribes is very important. The Government of Maharashtra has taken special interest in Tribal development and implements the various tribal schemes for Tribal development with the help of following institutions.

Shabari Adivashi Finance and Development Corporation, Maharashtra State Tribal development Corporation, Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation, National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. etc.

Non-Government Organizations also working in Thane District or having centers of activity in such areas can be of good help in tribal
development programmes / schemes. The following NGO’s working for Tribal development in Thane District.


**Various Tribal Schemes and their analysis of Thane District:**

The majority of the Tribes in Thane District live below the divert line. There is no special occupation of Tribal in this area. Generally most of the Tribes depend on collecting woods, the forest products like-collection of gum, collection honey and sale it by neighbouring village. Economically Tribal community is very poor and they leading a very simple life. They are neglected people in the rural economy. They are backward and downtrodden people. The Government has to realize this fact and attention has been focused for their upliftment with the help of implementing the following schemes.

Agricultural and Allied services, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes, Irrigation & Flood control, Power Development, Industries & Minerals, Transport & Communication, General Economics Services, Social and Community Services, Sanjay Gandhi Swavlamban Yojana, Nav Sanjeevan Yojana, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. Rojgar Hami Yojana, Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana, Nucleus Budget Scheme, Sampurna Gram Samrudhi Yojana etc.
Problems of Scheduled Tribes and remedies provided by the Government in Thane District:


In the report of these committees, following problems are pinpointed and at the time of research I found the following problems among the Scheduled Tribes. Problems due to lack of basic facilities, problems due to education, language problems, personal and social problems, health problems, Shelter problems, proper utilization, land problems, exploitation by the outside communities, lack of knowledge about the law and rights.

These problems are pinpointed and remedies provided by the Government, like provide educational facilities to the Scheduled Tribes with the help of Ashram school and following schemes implemented for their upliftment, Agricultural development, Gharcul yojana, Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana, Gram Samrudhi Yojana etc.

8.7. Location, Size of Thane District.

Thane the northern most district of kokan is a coastal district adjoining the Arabian Sea on the west coast. It lies between 18 42’ and 20 20’ north latitude and 72 45’ and 73  45’ East longitude. The
district is surrounded in the north by the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and State of Gujarat. Nashik and Ahamednager Districts lie to its East, Pune district to its south-east, Raigarth and greater Bombay districts lie to its south and the Arabian Sea to its west.

The district is spread over an area of 9,558 sq. km and has a population of **81,31,849** as per the 2001 census. The headquarters of the district is located at Thane, a city having a tribal population of 11,99,290. The districts accounts for 3.11% of the area of the State and 6.65% of the population. It ranks 19th in terms of area and 3rd in terms of population among the 30 districts of the state. Thus it can be seen that Thane one of the most populated districts of the State. No other district of Maharashtra percent such a vividly and rapidly changes physical and cultural lands cape as Thane. While the northern interior Thane resembles both the physical landscape and the socio-cultural economy, the rest of konkan, the coastal and southern parts lying in the vicinity of metropolitan Bombay and the transport corridors reveal all the characteristics of the urban transformation that the area is rapidly undergoing.

**Climate:**

Thane, being a coastal district, has high humanity throughout the year. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from December to February is followed by the summer season from March too June. The south – west monsoon season is from June to September; and October and November constitute the post – monsoon season. The district receives regular, well-distributed and heavy rainfall during the south – west monsoon season, which constitutes about 94 per cent of the total annual rainfall. The average annual
rainfall in the district is 2,293.4 mm. The rainfall increases from the coast towards the interior and in the coastal region decreases from south towards the north.

The proposed study is aimed to concentrate on Tribal development in four selected Taluka places in the Thane District. According to the census 2001 Tribal population of Thane District is 11,99,290. It is 14.75% of the total population. Scheduled Tribes people in Thane District have been living in geographical isolation as a result of which some of them that are designated as primitive tribes-like Katkari, Kathodi, etc. Tribals are usually referred as backward, meaning their lack of capacity to utilize the opportunities of development offered to them. The crucial issues in their development are therefore not related only to providing infrastructure and schemes of development but to develop their capacity to utilize them on par with other citizens of the District or state.

The scheduled tribes of Jawhar, Mokhada, Vikramgad, and Wada talukas were cut off from mainstream for a very long time and were still having a very primitive way of living. Even today their economic life depends upon natural forces. The scheduled tribe is surrounded by forests and hillocks. The tribals are basically, hill and forest dwellers. They are isolates. Forest and forest produce have been their major source of livelihood in the past. Agriculture to them is recent. The land along with its topography determined the life condition of the tribals. The long term objectives of the tribal development schemes are - to narrow the gaps between the levels of development of tribal and other areas, to improve the quality of life of the tribal communities. In fact, elimination of exploitation in all forms, speeding
up of the processes of socio-economic development, building the inner strength of the people and improving the organization capabilities.

Government has too realized that any development programmes without keeping tribals in mind will be meaningless. So the Government of India has been sanctioning grants to the state government for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

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 upliftment of the tribals through government organizations and NGO’s.

8.8. Tribal Schemes implemented by the Government and Non-Government Organisations:

A) Government Organizations:
   1. Tribal Development Corporation.
   2. Tribal Development Project office.

B) Semi-Government organizations.

C) Non-Government Organizations. (NGO’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 development programme.
   2. Drought prone area programme.
   5. Land reformes.
   6. Community development.
   7. Rural sanitiation programme.

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

d) Power Development:
   1. Rural eletrification.

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 if backward class.
12. Social welfare development.
13. Women and child development.

8.9. **Findings in selected Taluka Places:**

Use of both primary and secondary data was made to understand the benefits of the schemes implemented by the Government of Maharashtra and Non-government organizations. Data from beneficiaries was collected through questionnaire, visit to villages and interviews with benefited scheduled tribe people. Following are the some important findings of the research.

**JAWHAR.**
JAWHAR taluka has an geographical area of 61,700 sq. k. m. and a total population of 1,11,039 as per the 2001 census. Out of this Scheduled Tribes population is 99,932, it ranks in term of tribal population (90.00%) among the 15-taluka places of the Thane district.

Out of the total geographical area agricultural land is 36,800 sq. k. m., forest area is 2,200 sq. k. m. and irrigated area is 10 sq. k. m. there are 109 villages in Jawhar taluka. Researcher has selected only 10 villages with 10 hamlets in each village (10 x 10 = 100) for research work. The analysis of research work is as follows.

Though on paper we read the schemes of the government, which have the right vision, yet the observation is that only following schemes reach the tribals. Tribals are not fully aware of the schemes launched by the government.

**Beneficiaries of various tribal schemes:**

Out of the 100 respondents interviewed, it was observed that only 70 respondents were benefited from the various schemes. And yet 30 tribal families are not yet benefited by any scheme implemented by the government or Non-Government Organizations. At the time of 100 tribal families surveyed development status of tribal families in Jawhar taluka. Some of the major facts observed are –

1. Total literacy percentage of tribals in Jawhar taluka is 61% which 39% tribals are totally illiterate.
2. 28% of the tribal families in Jawhar taluka have their own houses. They have benefited from Indira Awas Yojana, Gharkul Yojana etc.
3. 73% of the tribals in the Jawhar taluka are below the poverty line.
4. 72% of the tribal families in Jawhar taluka live in huts with thatched and Mangalore tiles.
5. Only few villages have sufficient pure water to drink and few tribal villages are electrified.
6. Major crops grown by the tribals are rice, nachani (nagli), vari etc.
7. Out of the 10 tribal villages all villages are having about 90% tribal populations.
8. 30% tribal families / hamlets are not get benefit of any scheme.
9. Total area of agricultural land is 36,800 sq. k.m. but only 4% tribal families are getting benefits from the schemes of agricultural and allied services.
10. Most of the tribal families work as a agricultural labour some time they collect forest produces like honey, gum, moha flowers, tendu leaves, woods and sale it near village.

MOKHADA

Mokhada taluka has a geographical area of 48,900 sq. k.m. and a total population of 67,319 as per the 2001 census. Out of this tribal population is 60,964. It is 90.567% to total population. Out of the total geographical area agricultural land is 27,600 hectares, forest area is 13,600 hectares and irrigated area is 27,600 hectares

There are 59 villages in Mokhada taluka out of that only 10 villages are selected with 10 families / hamlets in each villages (10 x
 Beneficiaries of various tribal schemes:

Out of the 100 respondents interviewed, it was observed that only 75 respondents were benefited from the various schemes. And yet 25 tribal families are not yet benefited by any scheme implemented by the government or Non-Government Organization. At the time of the 100 tribal families surveyed development status of tribal families in Mokhada taluka. Some of the major facts observed are as follows:

1. Total literacy percentage of tribals in Mokhada taluka is 62% which 38% tribals are totally illiterate.
2. 47% of the tribal families in Mokhada taluka have their own houses. They have benefited from Indira Awas Yojana, Gharkul Yojana etc.
3. 83% of the tribals in the Mokhada taluka are below the poverty line.
4. 53% of the tribal families in Mokhada taluka live in huts with thatched and Mangalore tiles.
5. Only few villages have sufficient pure water to drink and few tribal villages are electrified.
6. Major crops grown by the tribals are rice, nachani (nagli), vari etc.
7. Out of the 10 tribal villages all villages are having about 90% tribal population.
8. 25% tribal families / hamlets are not get benefit of any scheme.
9. Total area of agricultural land is 27,600 hectares but only 18% tribal families are get benefits from the schemes of agricultural and allied services.
10. Most of the tribal families work as agricultural labour some time they collect forest produces like honey, gum, moha flowers, tendu leaves, woods and sale it near village.

WADA

Wada taluka has a geographical area of 42,100 sq. k. m. and a total population is 1,42,753 as per the 2001 census. Out of this tribal population is 75,185. It is 52.67% to total population. Out of the total geographical area agricultural land is 32,600 hectares, forest area is 24,900 hectares and irrigated area is 600 hectares.

There are 167 villages in Wada taluka out of that only 10 villages are selected with 10 families / hamlets in each villages (10 x 10 =100) for research work. The analysis of the research work is as follows.

Beneficiaries of various tribal schemes:

Out of the 100 respondents interviewed, it was observed that only 79 respondents were benefited from the various schemes. And yet 21 tribal families are not benefited by any scheme implemented by the government or Non-Government Organizations. At the time of 100 tribal families surveyed development status of tribal families in Wada taluka. Some of the major facts observed are as follows:

1. Total literacy percentage of tribals in wada taluka is 56% which 44% tribals are totally illiterate.
2. 31% of the tribal families in Wada taluka have their own houses. They have benefited from Indira Awas Yojana, Gharkul Yojana etc.
3. 64% of the tribals in the Wada taluka are below the poverty line.
4. 69% of the tribal families in Wada taluka live in huts with thatched and manglore tiles.

5. Only few villages have sufficient pure water to drink and few tribal villages are electrified.

6. Major crops grown by the tribals are rice, nachani (nagli), vari etc.

7. Out of the 10 tribal villages all villages are having about 90% tribal population.

8. 21% tribal families / hamlets are not get benefit of any scheme.

9. Total area of agricultural land is 32,600 hectares but only 17% tribal families are get benefits from the schemes of agricultural and allied services.

10. Most of the tribal families work as a agricultural labour some time they collect forest produces like honey, gum, moha flowers, tendu leaves, woods and sale it near village.

VIKRAMGAD

Vikramgad taluka has a geographical area of 49,700 sq. k. m. and a total population is 1,14,254 as per the 2001 census. Out of this tribal population is 1,03,223. It is 90.35% to total population. Out of the total geographical area forest area is 21,600 hectares.

There are 100 villages in Vikramgad taluka out of that only 10 villages are selected with 10 families / hamlets in each villages (10 x 10 =100) for research work. The analysis of the research work is as follows.

Beneficiaries of various tribal schemes:

Out of the 100 respondents interviewed, it is observed that only 89 respondents were benefited from the various schemes. And yet 11
tribal families are not get benefit of any scheme implemented by the government or Non-Government Organization. At the time of the 100 tribal families surveyed development status of tribal families in Vikramgad taluka. Some of the major facts observed are as follows:

1. Total literacy percentage of tribals in Vikramgad taluka is 62% which 38% tribals are totally illiterate.
2. 31% of the tribal families in Vikramgad taluka have their own houses. They have benefited from Indira Awas Yojana, Gharkul Yojana etc.
3. 52% of the tribals in the Vikramgad taluka are below the poverty line.
4. 48% of the tribal families in Vikramgad taluka live in huts with thatched and manglore tiles.
5. Only few villages have sufficient pure water to drink and few tribal villages are electrified.
6. Major crops grown by the tribals are rice, nachani (nagli), vari etc.
7. Out of the 10 tribal villages all villages are having about 90% tribal population.
8. 11% tribal families / hamlets are not get benefit of any scheme.
10. Majority of the tribes engaged in agriculture but only 13% tribal families are benefited from the schemes of agricultural and allied services.
10. Most of the tribal families work as a agricultural labour some time they collect forest produces like honey, gum, moha flowers, tendu leaves, woods and sale it near village.
Table No.8.1
Talukawise Literacy Rate in Thane District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Illiterate</th>
<th>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; to 4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; std.</th>
<th>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; to 7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; std.</th>
<th>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; to 9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; std</th>
<th>11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; &amp; above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jawhar</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mokhada</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vikramgad</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wada</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>161</strong></td>
<td><strong>77</strong></td>
<td><strong>57</strong></td>
<td><strong>74</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Field Survey 2006-07).

Out of the 400 respondents interviewed, it was observed that only 239 respondents (59.75%) were literate, and yet 161 (40.25%) tribal families are illiterate.

Table No.8.2
Families or hamlets classified by income range in Thane District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>500-5000</th>
<th>6000-10,000</th>
<th>11,000 &amp; above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jawhar</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mokhada</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vikramgad</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wada</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>116</strong></td>
<td><strong>156</strong></td>
<td><strong>128</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Field Survey 2006-07).
Tribal households in selected taluka places are classified by income range:

Out of the 400 Tribal families surveyed 272 of the families were below the poverty line earning less than Rs. 11000/- per annum. Other 116 families earn less than Rs.5, 000/- per annum. This indicates the high prevalence of poverty in selected taluka places.

**Table No.8.3**

**Total Beneficiaries from various Tribal Schemes in Thane District.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Total benefited families.</th>
<th>Benifited</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jawhar</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>22.36</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mokhada</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>23.96</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wada</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>25.24</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vikramgad</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>28.44</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>313</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>400</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Field Survey 2006-07).

8.10. Overall Conclusions:

Due to implementation of various Tribal Schemes by the Government of Maharashtra and Non-Government Organisations, the detailed analysis is made as follows.

Use of both primary and secondary data was made to understand the benefits of the schemes implemented by the government of Maharashtra and Non-government organizations. Data from beneficiaries were collected through designed questionnaire, visit to villages and interview with benefited scheduled tribe peoples.
Following are the some of the major conclusions were found by the researcher in this study area is follows:

1. Total literacy percentage of tribal in selected taluka places is 60%. This percentage is risen (satisfactory) compared to last decade. Government of Maharashtra and Non-Government Organizations are engaged in Tribal education. They implements various schemes like Asram Schools, scholarship to tribal student, free uniforms, free note books and text books, hostel facilities to them. Due to this facilities percentage of literacy in scheduled tribes community is now risen (growing) up.

2. The hostels are run in poor, ill-equipped, rented houses, managed by the social welfare department. The students live in these hostels in deplorable condition.

3. Parents are least interested in giving education to their children. Hence due to above such problems the literacy rate is very low amongst the scheduled tribes.

4. Most of the houses are one-room houses or huts. They need repair in every season and they don’t get protection against the seasonal variations in temperature.

5. Scheduled Tribes inhabit with their cattle / farm animals and so this proves to be dangerous / risky in maintaining cleanliness and healthy environment.

6. 48% tribal families in selected taluka places have their own houses. They have benefited from Indira Awas Yojana, Gharkul Yojana. Government of Maharashtra provides the material for built up their houses and also paid the amount to give the wages.
Some time Government had provided Mangalore tiles or GI sheets for roofing.

7. 45% tribal families in selected taluka places are above the poverty line. 35% of the beneficiaries were found to earn Rs. 10,000 per annum. It means they meet their basic needs – food, cloths and shelter.

8. Tribal villages have sufficient pure drinking water.

9. Due to education some tribals are working as an industrial workers, labours, clerks, technicians, teachers etc. they have come in contact with the urban and modern people. As a result of this contact, numbers of changes are taking place in their social and economical life.

10. Selected tribes are cultivating wet crops like rice, nagli and commercial crops like vegetables, due to taking the benefit of agricultural and allied services. So the tribal people have minimum earnings through the multiple cultivation.

11. Parasbag / kitchen garden scheme apart from getting additional income. Beneficiaries of this scheme are getting additional income of Rs. 75 to 100 per week from the produce like tomato, brinjal, chillies, leady figures, green leaves (methi, palak etc.) and other vegetables.

12. Some agricultural departments supplies plants like mango plants, chikoo plants, and kaju plants. Due to this scheduled tribes have get fruit and sale it in the local market. From this scheme they are getting sufficient income.

13. Many of the Non-Government Organizations are concentrated on health of tribal community. So health consciousness has
improved and hence for pre and postnatal care, (including for
deliveries) they are utilizing the services available at government
hospitals, primary health centers, nursing home or health services
provided by Non-Government Organizations.
14. Due to organizing co-operative societies the exploitation of tribal
people is become less. Because tribal are collect forest produces
and sale it through co-operative societies.
15. The Government has provided the milch animals (animals the give
milk) like goat, cow and buffalo etc. and sheep, poultry birds
under IRDP scheme or Shabari Finance Corporation to the tribal
people, so the income level of the tribal people risen up.
16. The employment opportunities throughout the year may be
promoted through the development of forest based small-scale
industries.
17. Ration card should be issued to all tribal families / households and
essential commodities or useful things like rice, oil, kerosene;
sugar should be supplied to them with subsidized or low rates.
18. Under the scheme Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana, Indira Gandhi
Niradhar Yojana, Shrawn Bal Yojana old tribal peoples have got
pension in every month without any deductions.
19. Tribal students have got free training for pre recruitment in Police,
Military and Navy departments. Due to this they have a job
opportunities.
20. Various health programmes implemented by the Government of
Maharashtra get improved health and nutritional status of the tribal
peoples.
21. Total literacy percentage of tribals in selected taluka places is 59.75% which 40.25% tribals are totally illiterate.

22. 40.75% of the tribal families in selected taluka have their own houses. They have benefited from Indira Awas Yojana, Gharkul Yojana etc.

23. 68% of the tribals in the selected taluka places are below the poverty line.

24. 59.25% of the tribal families in selected taluka places live in huts with thatched and manglore tiles.

25. Scheduled tribes don’t have the regular drinking water supply. They are inhabited of using the water, which is collected in small ditches. This proves hazardous their health.

26. Only few villages have sufficient pure water to drink and few tribal villages are electrified.

27. Because of mal-nutrition they become victims of T. B., malaria, typhoid and skin diseases and they are not taking health from governmental health services, they consult Bhagatas.

28. Major crops grown by the tribals are rice, nachani (nagli), vari etc.

29. Out of the 40 tribal villages in selected taluka places all villages are having about 90% tribal population.

30. 21.75% tribal families / hamlets are not get benefit of any scheme.

31. Majority of the tribes engaged in agriculture but only 13% tribal families are get benefited from the schemes of agricultural and allied services.
32. Scheduled Tribes peoples they own a very small size of landholding. Most of the households have less than four acres of land. When the land is divided among brothers it is not recorded legally. Thus the statistics of land holdings are quite misleading.

33. The agriculture is carried on the most primitive way. The agricultural implements are also very traditional. They do not use improved variety of seeds.

34. Most of the tribal families work as a agricultural labour some time they collect forest produces like honey, gum, moha flowers, tendu leaves, woods and sale it near village.

35. School dropouts are higher among the Scheduled Tribes. This situation needs for further promotion of formal and informal education facilities in the interior tribal area.

36. Tribals are not fully aware of the schemes launched by the government; the government machinery is also not very keen to publicize it widely.

37. Due to illiteracy, the impact of customs and traditions and the role of the leader / Nayak prejudiced manner.

38. Government machinery has failed to understand the tribals and see things from their point of view.

39. Majority of the tribals are working as labour like brick labour, Agriculture labour, but investigations is that, this occupation does not giving adequate returns inspite of one working from morning to night.

Though on paper, we read the schemes of the government, which have the right vision, yet the observation is that very few schemes reach the tribals. Therefore in practice, the efforts done by gram
panchayats, zilla parishads, tribal development blocks, tribal development corporations, do not yield proper results. Hence schemes of the government should be implemented with proper effect, considering the economic position of the tribal community, the schemes should be made flexible and also the infrastructure i. e. roads, bridges, irrigation, drinking water schemes must be activated.

8.11. Important Suggestions:

The economic upliftment of scheduled tribes index is indicated literacy, number of public health centers, agricultural development, intensity of irrigation, forest and agricultural labour productivity, number of villages electrified, length of road in kilometer, number of co-operative societies.

To facilitate formulation of more realistic upliftment of scheduled tribes, the following suggestions may be made for the special attention of the Government, Non-Government Organizations and the planners, at the local level include policy for shelter, working and living conditions, hygienic water supply, drainage, waste disposal and its possible utilization. All the settlements have the provision of the felt needs before layout for new settlements to lead to a large-scale improvement in near future following are the important suggestions.

1. Development of new techniques with cheap building material with water and fire proof.
2. Subsidy and loans at a lower rate of interest and long-term period for returns.
3. Gobar Gas plant, forests fuel is vanishing day by day.
4. Separate cattle shed and kitchen with three room houses are the minimum requirement for a tribal house.

5. Provisions for acquiring the wood from the forests to build the houses, making furniture’s and other wooden instruments should be made appropriately. For this proper licensing system is necessary.

6. For the regular drinking water supply, the boring wells should be dug and water should be supplied with the help of pumps.

7. There is a need to supply potable water through pipe to as many villages as possible to avoid the spread of diseases like Cholera, Typhoid, Jaundice, Skin diseases etc.

8. Develop transport facilities in Tribal Areas.

9. Scheduled Tribes people should be educated in science of animal husbandry. They should be taught to breed or to train the more, milk-giving cattle. The dairy industry should be also introduced. This will encourage in co-operative movement as well as raise their income.

10. Forest co-operative societies can play important role in spreading education and uplifting economic status of tribals. Hence efforts should be made to revive the extinct societies.

11. The scheme for providing food to young children is not carried out successfully in this area. The corrective steps should be taken immediately.

12. In Tribal Area the diseases are connected with malnutrition, insufficient diet and unhygienic drinking water. They are unaware of cleanliness. Hence increase health centers and
various health oriented programmes for them and also impediment them from going to **Bhagats**.

13. The health centers should carry on the research for use of local herbal medicines.

14. A proper environment has to be created for tribal peoples get attracted for getting their children educated. The number of Ashram schools, schools, colleges, employment oriented training centers should be started in tribal areas with adequate facilities.

15. Problems were found to be more among women when compare to men in the Scheduled Tribes people. Women should be made to divert their attention to some constructive activity and they should also be provided with better recreational facilities and social activities to keep them active so that they can overcome their problems.

16. As the people engaged in agriculture, Tribals must be made to learn modern methods of cultivation and applications of modern sciences and technology.

17. Below Poverty Line survey should be done properly, taking in to consideration the proper estimated income and income from all sources of the families.

18. Government should create employment opportunities for the Scheduled Tribes taking into account their skills and capacities.

19. Tribal beneficiaries find it difficult to secure guidance from the project officer’s office. Hence the project officer is required to be manned with technical staff that can extend guidance and help when the tribals required.
20. There is an urgent need to implement need-based schemes.

21. The art of the tribals (painting) is related to their economic organization, these paintings are commercial demand. Hence the encouragement by the Government or N. G.O.’s is necessary.

22. There should be formation of Taluka level Committee to watch the progress of implementation of the schemes, so that the beneficiaries will be more alert.

Tribal development in India as well as in Thane district today has become the focus of development activities. Government and Non Government Organizations are working to uplift the social and economical conditions of the Scheduled Tribes. So as to bring them in to the main stream the Government has placed subtaintially large fund for developmental works of Scheduled Tribes. But observation is huge amounts appeare to have been spent hurriedly without proposed planning and also faulty execution of various schemes. There are also instances of nonuse and misuse of funds.

It cannot be irrelevant to say that, the level of social, economical, educational and cultural has not yet improved in comparison to efforts done for the purpose and Governmental efforts are not bearning the fruits. Hence it is important to note that preparation and implementation of various schemes with the approach which is based suitable for Scheduled Tribes. Because the success or failure of every programme depends upon how holistically and systematically it is planned and implemented.
It is to be noted that, all the conclusions and suggestions given in this research work have been done only through the sample units and researchers observation. There may be differences between the conclusions and suggestions while other researchers research on the same topic.

I hope that there should be all round development of Scheduled Tribes due to holistically and systematically planned and implementation of development schemes by the Government and Non-Government Organisations. And a better opportunity to the other researchers to research on this topic, for that I give my best regards to them.

Appendix

- List of the Non-Government Organizations.
- Questionnaire for Government and N.G.O.’s.
- Questionnaire for beneficiaries of the Tribal Development schemes.