



SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN  
MAHARASHTRA



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**ABSTRACT**

From the geographical point of view, development means a new spatial relationship among the members of scheduled tribe community and between them and their environment. The tribal communities in India have been put on exploitation by the non-tribals as well as by the forest contractors. Still this kind of exploitation has been going on which is visible from their mass poverty, literacy, low level of urbanization, modernization, poor communication and their extreme poverty conditions. There are so many tribal plans and schemes which have been designed for their development but it seems from our study, nothing has been done both at district and village level. Therefore, we have attempted to look into the tribal development for the year 1991 and 2001, which reflect of past schemes and development implemented for the tribal development. More explicitly the major part of Marathawada and central part and northern part of kokan region development has not been percolated to the tribals. Although in such areas, their proportion is comparatively low. Low level of development ranges from 3.29 to below 5. In this paper the attempt is made to get an insight into the levels of development of tribal population in the state of Maharashtra for the years 1991 & 2001.



**KEY WORDS:**tribal communities,non-tribals,forest contractors,urbanization, modernization, development.

**INTRODUCTION**

In this paper the attempt is made to get an insight into the levels of development of tribal population in the state of Maharashtra for the years 1991 & 2001. The magnitude of development is measured by considering 6 indicators such as tribal literacy rate, female literacy rate, percentage of tribal urban population, percentage of their workers in non-agricultural sectors, tribal work participation rate, sex ratio. For computing the composite index, the method of normalization has been employed by suggested by Kundu (1980). For constructing the composite index at district level, the values are different indicators if added directly may affect the overall development index, therefore, before aggregating such values the biasness or scale affect has been removed by applying the above said method of normalization. In this case the observations for each indicator have been divided by their corresponding mean values without affecting their relative position of the district. This transformation does not disturb the dispersion of the variable since the coefficient of variation (CV) of the original series is retained as the standard deviation or the CV of the transformed series. There after the obtained normalized values of indicators have been added together to give rise to component scores of development for each district. The composite index values of all the districts of the state then arranged in ascending or descending order so that the regions of different levels of development can easily be made and so it is done accordingly.

From the geographical point of view, development means a new spatial relationship among the members of scheduled tribe community and between them and their environment. The development of

such a community takes place through the transformation of the economic and socio spatial structure of their production activities. The term 'development' signifies very clearly the state of particular societies or communities and the process of change experienced by them (Ramotra, 2008).

The tribal communities in India have been put on exploitation by the non-tribals as well as by the forest contractors. Still this kind of exploitation has been going on which is visible from their mass poverty, literacy, low level of urbanization, modernization, poor communication and their extreme poverty conditions. There are so many tribal plans and schemes which have been designed for their development but it seems from our study, nothing has been done both at district and village level. Therefore, we have attempted to look into the tribal development for the year 1991 and 2001, which reflect of past schemes and development implemented for the tribal development. Through this, we can identify the areas which are very backward and relatively advance in terms of over all development.

On the basis of composite index values in ascending order the districts of Maharashtra state are divided into 4 categories of development that is very low level development, low, medium and high level of development.

**STUDY AREA:**

The state of Maharashtra is located in the western part of the country, lies between 72<sup>0</sup>36'E to 80<sup>0</sup>54'E longitude and 15<sup>0</sup>45' N to 22<sup>0</sup>6' N latitude. The state is expanded from west to east in conical shape with extending and increasing height from sea level. The tribals in general are found in geographically backward parts of the state, for instance, in the north-western part and north-eastern of the state that is comparatively less developed.

In Maharashtra the scheduled tribe population was 73.18 lakhs (1991), which constituted 9.27 per cent of the total population of the state. It has increased to 85.77 lakhs in 2001 but the proportion has reduced to 8.85 per cent, and 9.35 percent in 2011 (105.10 lakhs).

**OBJECTIVE:**

The main objective of the paper is, to look into the Socio-economic development of tribal population in Maharashtra in relation to the socio-physical environment.

**DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:**

Occupational structure is measured in terms of proportion of workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to the total main workers for 1991 for which data were available. For 2001, data for all sectors were not available; therefore, the proportion of workers in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors of economy has been computed.

At village level the occupational structure is divided into workers as cultivators, agricultural labourers, forest labourers, teachers peons, clerks, etc. and their proportion are calculated to the total workers as per our survey calculated in Jan 2008.

**Total Workers in Primary Sector**

1.  $\frac{\text{Workers in Primary Sector}}{\text{Total Main Workers}} \times 100$
2.  $\frac{\text{Workers in Secondary Sector}}{\text{Total Main Workers}} \times 100$
3.  $\frac{\text{Workers in Tertiary Sector}}{\text{Total Main Workers}} \times 100$

Poverty index is measured on the basis of per capita income. In our case the poverty has been defined as the family members of the household whose per capita income if it is 5000 or below 5000 is considered below poverty line, and whose income is above 5000 per annum is considered above poverty line for computation purposes. The government considers a family of 4 persons. The standard income is of Rs

above 20,000 for such a family of 4 persons. The family is considered above poverty line when the income is above 20,000 per annum and if it is below 20,000 then the household is below poverty line. In order to avoid the confusion and to bring clarity and perfectness in measurement of poverty, it is better to consider the per capita income that is below 5000 and above 5000 for below poverty and above poverty line. This is what we have adopted the method in measuring the present poverty line.

Proportion of households having bathroom, latrine, electricity, etc. of total households is calculated. Percentage of zopari, kucha, semipucca and Pucca houses have also calculated in each village. Calorie intakes for tribal population and for children have also been found out.

### **LEVELS OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT, 1991**

#### **VERY LOW LEVEL OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT**

On the basis of 6 indicators for the year 1991 we have identified as many as 8 districts viz. Ratnagiri, Bid, Jalana, Raigarh, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Latur and Satara which are having very low level of tribal development or very much backward districts in Maharashtra in terms of tribal development. These districts are confined to the central part, south western part of the state. More explicitly the major part of Marathwada and central part and northern part of kokan region. In such, areas as it evidences, the development has not been percolated to the tribals. Although in such areas, their proportion is comparatively low. Low level of development ranges from 3.29 to below 5.

#### **LOW LEVEL OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT**

In this category of low level of development of tribals there are as many as 16 districts constituting more than 53 per cent of the 30 districts in the state. These districts form a large region of low level development; one is in the northern and another one in the southern extending to the central part the development. Map shows that the regions of very low development are surrounded by the low level of tribal development. There are 24 districts, which are belonging to very low and low level of development. It means 80 per cent of the districts are down with backwardness especially in terms of tribal development.

#### **MEDIUM LEVEL OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT**

There are only three districts; these are Bhandara, Thane and Nasik. Bhandara is located in the north eastern part and Thane and Nasik in the north western part, which is identified with medium level of tribal development in 1991.

#### **HIGH LEVEL OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT**

In the high level development, there are 3 districts. These are Nagpur, Dhule and Greater Mumbai; most of these places are large urban places except Dhule. Greater Mumbai is the capital and Nagpur is the second capital city and the tribals have migrated to search areas as it shows, tribals have also been benefited. This is because of the fact that high literacy, both male and female are high, proportion of urbanization, work participation rate etc. are high. However, Dhule has also made some progress because of some industrialization.

It is concluded that the 80 per cent districts are in low level of development and medium and high level of are developments confined to small pockets.

**Table 8.1**  
**MAHARASHTRA**  
**LEVELS OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT 1991**

Sr. No.	DISTRICT	Tribal Literacy Rate	Tribal Female Literacy Rate	%Of Tribal Population (Urban)	%Of Tribal Worker Non Agri. Sector	%Of Tribal Main Worker	Sex Ratio	Compos ite Index
1	Gr.Mumbai	68.24	56.89	100.00	06.31	01.05	848.50	11.77
2	Thane	25.84	14.53	10.85	13.86	13.06	976.69	7.38
3	Raigarh	25.74	17.30	09.06	10.33	03.19	978.66	4.25
4	Ratnagiri	32.21	20.06	05.92	07.07	00.17	1020.82	3.29
5	Sindhudurg	62.45	52.99	06.09	07.36	00.03	946.15	5.06
6	Nashik	29.84	18.25	07.95	39.60	13.50	298.84	7.85
7	Dhule	23.59	13.36	03.99	98.85	14.07	992.37	10.58
8	Jalgaon	34.70	20.25	10.75	34.11	04.34	950.17	5.95
9	Ahmednagar	30.05	15.89	04.03	37.42	03.33	982.27	5.10
10	Pune	44.27	29.62	17.87	11.20	02.73	941.05	5.56
11	Satara	52.38	39.56	12.82	09.63	00.21	964.23	4.97
12	Sangli	54.05	40.37	14.11	09.94	00.12	909.64	5.05
13	Solapur	47.69	30.91	36.10	08.17	00.33	928.29	6.05
14	Kolhapur	61.06	45.17	13.23	08.70	00.17	955.18	5.34
15	Aurangabad	32.86	17.18	12.10	18.98	01.13	947.79	4.31
16	Jalana	32.08	15.53	11.19	21.12	00.39	968.83	4.06
17	Parbhani	33.78	15.78	07.09	53.64	01.56	947.21	5.48
18	Bid	38.38	21.10	12.20	12.00	00.24	920.16	4.01
19	Nanded	36.09	19.13	09.42	38.66	03.63	948.93	5.82
20	Osmanabad	39.45	23.43	12.71	18.60	00.27	933.63	4.44
21	Latur	43.09	26.18	11.31	18.74	00.46	932.48	4.59
22	Buldhana	41.40	24.86	06.25	46.25	01.36	943.81	5.56
23	Akola	51.03	36.04	11.33	25.35	02.22	843.86	5.82
24	Amravati	44.57	32.47	09.79	14.87	04.38	946.62	5.78
25	Yavatmal	41.43	28.05	06.25	21.79	06.61	968.37	6.28
26	Wardha	55.43	44.71	14.25	18.34	02.35	951.18	6.29
27	Nagpur	62.21	50.64	48.52	08.07	05.28	940.31	9.41
28	Bhandara	51.93	35.49	06.89	46.25	04.43	1002.13	7.20
29	Chandrapur	47.30	33.82	13.21	13.01	04.85	976.89	6.22
30	Gadchiroli	30.00	17.79	03.31	64.83	0s4.21	992.43	6.50
	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>36.79</b>	<b>24.03</b>	<b>12.47</b>	<b>15.23</b>	<b>99.67</b>	<b>968.45</b>	
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>S D</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>1.89</b>
	<b>C V</b>	<b>28.74</b>	<b>43.92</b>	<b>123.42</b>	<b>84.86</b>	<b>118.54</b>	<b>13.43</b>	<b>31.48</b>

Source: Census of India 1991

## Tribal Development with Socio-economic relation-1991

Sr.No	District	Total tribal Popu.	Total Tribal Literacy rate	Occupational Structure				
				Primary Sect	Secondary Sect	Tertiary Sect	Agri. Sector	Non –Agri. Sector
1	Greater Mumbai	1.05	68.24	10.68	33.86	55.47	1.15	98.85
2	Thane	18.12	25.84	84.71	8.8	6.5	81.4	18.6
3	Raigarh	12.82	25.74	85.1	6.13	8.77	74.65	25.35
4	Ratnagiri	0.96	32.21	70.92	6.79	22.29	35.17	64.83
5	Sindhudurg	0.47	62.45	54.38	18.35	27.27	46.36	53.64
6	Nashik	24.18	29.84	92.99	2.54	4.47	91.83	8.17
7	Dhule	40.88	23.59	94.7	1.7	3.6	93.69	6.31
8	Jalgaon	9.84	34.7	92	2.2	5.79	90.06	9.94
9	Ahmednagar	7.12	30.05	29.5	3.37	4.17	90.37	9.63
10	Pune	3.91	44.27	81.34	7.65	11.02	78.21	21.79
11	Satara	0.75	52.38	70.48	10.2	19.31	62.58	37.42
12	Sangli	0.49	54.05	68.56	7.54	32.9	65.89	34.11
13	Solapur	1.5	47.69	63.74	13.87	22.39	60.4	39.6
14	Kolhapur	0.49	61.06	64.05	17.57	18.38	61.34	38.66
15	Aurangabad	3.77	32.86	88.81	3.92	7.28	86.99	13.01
16	Jalana	2.07	32.08	89.85	4.01	6.14	88	12
17	Parbhani	5.27	33.78	93.9	2.01	4.1	92.64	7.36
18	Beed	1.13	38.38	84.81	4.38	10.8	78.88	21.12
19	Nanded	11.84	36.09	92.12	1.97	5.32	91.3	8.7
20	Osmanabad	1.76	39.45	88.24	2.36	9.2	86.14	13.86
21	Latur	2.24	43.09	87.4	3.11	9.49	86.39	13.61
22	Buldhana	5.06	41.4	94.21	1.55	4.24	91.93	8.07
23	Akola	7.03	51.03	90.92	2.84	6.24	89.67	10.33
24	Amravati	14.38	44.57	83.05	2.08	14.87	81.66	18.34
25	Yavatmal	21.46	41.43	92.67	2.29	5.05	88.8	11.2
26	Wardha	15.59	55.43	87.65	5.05	7.29	85.13	14.87
27	Nagpur	13.92	62.21	57.93	21.09	20.98	53.75	46.25
28	Bhandara	14.7	51.93	84.58	9.19	6.23	81.26	18.74
29	Chandrapur	19.7	47.3	85.53	6.1	8.37	81.02	18.98
30	Gadchiroli	38.7	30	94.28	1.89	3.83	92.93	7.07
	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>36.79</b>	<b>87.48</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.12</b>	<b>84.77</b>	<b>15.23</b>
<b>Correlation with Total Tribal Population To all</b>								
			<b>-0.415</b>	<b>0.391</b>	<b>-0.322</b>	<b>-0.449</b>	<b>0.423</b>	<b>-0.423</b>
<b>Correlation with Total Tribal Literacy to all</b>								
				<b>-0.527</b>	<b>0.725</b>	<b>0.678</b>	<b>-0.609</b>	<b>0.609</b>
<b>T Test with Total Population To all</b>								
			<b>4.469</b>	<b>9.795</b>	<b>2.945</b>	<b>4.977</b>	<b>4.720</b>	<b>9.968</b>
<b>T Test Total Tribal Literacy to all</b>								
				<b>3.651</b>	<b>5.444</b>	<b>2.129</b>	<b>8.981</b>	<b>3.610</b>

**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT 1991****LEVEL OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT 2001****VERY LOW**

There are as many as 10 districts, for instance, Parbhani, Ahmadnagar, Buldhana, Osmanabad, Nanded, Gadchiroli, Aurangabad, Akola and Jalgaon, which are identified very backward in terms of tribal development in 2001. These districts are mostly confined to the central part forming a continuous very low tribal development region and another one is in the north eastern part of the state. In such areas their literacy, proportion of urbanization, work participation rates are very low.

**LOW LEVEL**

In this low level of tribal development, there are as many as 15 districts of the state. They are confined to southern part, north eastern and north western. The region of very low development is surrounded by the low level of development. All together, the districts of low level and very low level development are 25, constituted more than 83 per cent. It means that there is mass under development of tribal population in the state of Maharashtra which is one of the leading states of the country.

**MEDIUM LEVEL**

There are 3 districts which are identified as medium level of development. These are Nasik and Thane in the north western part and Nagpur in the north eastern part. Nagpur is the second capital. Tribals in this district are also benefited from the development process. Nasik and Thane although they are with high proportion of tribal population but located near Mumbai and western part which is also developing very fast particularly in the urban areas.

**Table 8.2**  
**MAHARASHTRA**  
**LEVELS OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT, 2001**

Sr. No.	District	Tribal Literacy Rate	Tribal Female Literacy Rate	%Of Tribal Population (Urban)	%Of Tribal Worker Non Agri. Sector	%Of Tribal Main Worker	Sex Ratio	Composite Index
1	Gr.Mumbai	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.25	00.96	877.91	12.92
2	Thane	66.45	56.85	12.64	30.49	12.87	996.12	7.48
3	Raigarh	61.00	51.17	09.24	44.98	02.53	980.60	5.12
4	Ratnagiri	70.01	78.00	06.28	73.40	01.95	931.02	6.19
5	Sindhudurg	85.04	80.74	07.19	80.68	00.04	968.98	6.30
6	Nashik	64.19	52.90	09.06	17.76	15.91	976.38	7.48
7	Dhule	58.15	48.07	04.18	08.62	15.01	996.88	6.56
8	Jalgaon	68.73	57.47	10.15	13.12	05.24	946.06	4.99
9	Ahmednagar	63.71	52.45	04.82	14.59	03.94	974.44	4.31
10	Pune	79.12	70.14	22.12	28.43	03.16	955.55	6.02
11	Satara	66.98	58.52	14.72	58.65	00.23	951.86	5.51
12	Sangli	80.61	72.18	22.41	39.76	01.99	945.83	6.16
13	Solapur	69.48	56.02	37.62	45.04	00.75	931.86	6.52
14	Kolhapur	75.45	65.37	23.39	48.23	00.24	949.41	5.91
15	Aurangabad	77.91	68.40	14.14	21.14	01.19	957.73	4.83
16	Jalana	76.46	66.22	17.19	22.86	00.36	959.89	4.81
17	Parbhani	75.43	63.42	10.72	11.05	01.60	948.98	4.29
18	Bid	78.71	68.05	21.13	31.25	25.00	927.26	11.10
19	Nanded	65.70	53.45	12.13	14.49	02.89	958.04	4.51
20	Osmanabad	68.91	57.34	15.86	21.80	00.31	925.42	4.42
21	Latur	75.76	64.24	15.01	43.08	00.52	929.72	5.29
22	Buldhana	80.82	70.08	08.01	13.12	01.61	946.25	4.37

23	Akola	91.82	84.31	10.37	12.86	02.16	943.12	4.98
24	Amravati	79.37	72.01	09.43	13.61	04.09	956.63	5.07
25	Yavatmal	76.75	67.00	06.75	12.50	06.14	960.12	5.25
26	Wardha	80.83	72.58	14.02	22.47	01.80	937.94	5.08
27	Nagpur	83.78	76.13	51.01	54.16	04.52	948.58	8.98
28	Bhandara	83.73	74.25	06.48	26.43	02.83	1010.64	5.15
29	Chandrapur	79.52	70.31	15.00	25.43	04.11	969.24	5.76
30	Gadchiroli	82.79	73.98	01.92	09.66	04.21	987.49	4.64
	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>12.72</b>	<b>19.62</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>972.80</b>	
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>S D</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.97</b>
	<b>C V</b>	<b>12.23</b>	<b>16.94</b>	<b>108.69</b>	<b>71.56</b>	<b>132.64</b>	<b>50.46</b>	<b>32.08</b>

Source: Census of India 2001

### HIGH LEVEL

The remaining 2 districts viz. that are Bid and Greater Mumbai which are highly developed on the basis of 6 indicators. Mumbai is the capital, most modern, industrialized, largest city in terms of population in India. It is highly facilitated with educational, health and advanced technological facilities. The Bid district, which is located in the backward Marathawada region, has also been progressing in tribal development because of its high literacy, urbanization, etc.

### TRIBAL WELL-BEING AT VILLAGE LEVEL

In this section, it is intended to appraise the levels of well-being of tribal population only in the 14 case study villages from Thane, Nasik, and Nandurbar districts for which primary data has been generated by conducting intensive fieldwork to bring out the ground reality. As mentioned earlier, we have undertaken about 20 indices pertaining to literacy, educational attainment, enrollment, housing condition, electrification of house, possession of telephone, fuel used for cooking purpose, TV as entertainment source, households with sufficient food supply, tribal population above poverty line (APL), health condition on the basis of BMI (Body Mass Index), landed property, etc (Table 8.2).

The major problem of the tribal community in this part of the state is tribal hunger, malnutrition, under nutrition, poverty and their exploitation. To answer all these in itself, is a major task, which we have tried our level best for the acquisition of necessarily required information.

Once the problem of hunger is satisfied or comprehensive health care provided further flows of food or medicine are unlikely to improve our physical status very much (Smith, 1984). Here the territorial level of tribal well-being has been made possible but not between the tribals and the non-tribals, because almost all villages selected for the fieldwork were entirely tribal villages to understand their condition in an isolated physical and socio-cultural environment. Income, wealth and employment are important means of access not only to material goods but also to health and education. Employment status for example occupation and whether employed or unemployed is important as it affects income and also an individual's status and self-esteem (Smith, 1984) But in case of income of tribals in monetary terms is the major problem as, they are unable to have accessibility to food, health and education.

Housing is also important as a security of shelter, comfort security, social status as home which performs basic protective and systematic functions.

Health is obviously basic to human well-being of any society, diet, sufficient food intake are equally related to health of an individual whereas education is the basic requirement to have access to better employment and earning and finally it gives empowered status, which may be of any field.

### Very low

The tribal well-being index measurement on 20 different indicators at village level is presented in Table 8.3. On the basis of these parameters, we have computed the level of well-being of tribals and accordingly the 14 villages have been divided into 4 categories: very low, low, medium and high well-being.



The villages like Borvan in Dindoritahsil of Nashik district, and Itwai in Akkalkuwatahsil of Nandurbar district have been identified with very low well-being among the 14 case study villages of the state. Why are these villages are so backwards or lagging much behind than others? What are their problems which have not been solved so far even after more than the 60 years of independence?

The main reason of their very low well-being is the low literacy rate that ranges between 30 and 51 per cent. The female literacy is slightly higher than the overall literacy because of Ashramshalas in Bhanwad and Sorapada near Akkalkuwa, where they reside and hardly feel to visit frequently their homes since they don't get sufficient food to eat in their homes, because of absolute poverty. The enrollment is also very poor, they don't have Pucca or RCC house, no telephone or TV and almost they are landless. Barring Bhanwad, majority of tribals in these villages do not get sufficient food. Excluding again Bhanwad the tribals in these villages are stricken with poverty and it has weakened their accessibility to all essential commodities for maintenance of good health, therefore it is evidenced with facts that these two villages are really most backward in terms of their well-being as well as their socio-economic status.

### Low

It is further found that about seven villages' viz. Itwai and Kankala in Akkalkuwatahsil of Nandurbar district, Sulyachapada and Nyahale in Jawhartahsil of Thane district, Ghatkarpada and Koch in Mokhadatahsil of Thane district, and Popsi in Dindoritahsil of Nashik district are identified with low level of well-being. The village Borvan lies at the bottom of low level of tribal well-being being on lowest position on multi-dimensional index (6.10), and followed by Itwai (7.18). It has placed it at lowest position in the entire study area. Another village is Kankala with more or less same situation. What poverty is, any one can come to know the ground reality on visiting these villages on seeing their position, any one will realize that where all big plans and programmes have gone. It does not show any evidence of change in them due to such programmes. However, the Bardi village has slightly slipped into the low level of well-being only because of existence of Ashramshalas in the same village up to 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standard in the adjoining village of Surgas, which made possible to have slightly higher level of educational attainment and enrollment to some extent. Otherwise, the other parameters of Bardi village are very poor. In all, more than 50 per cent villages fall in low and very low well-being status. These are the villages where the state and central government have to look into the policy and sub-plans made for the tribal development, how for their plans have been effective to raise their social and economic status. It explicates very explicitly that their plans and policies for tribal development could not work as it is proved here with evidences of ground reality.

### Medium

The tribal villages, which are relatively moderately developed in terms of well-being, mostly confined to Nashik and Thane district. For instance, Chandikapurnashik district and Karamba Thane district. The value of composite index (CI) ranges from 20 to 30. From this analysis, one can comprehend here that it is the Nashik district barring one village Kakarpada in Akkalkuwatahsil of Nandurbar district in which all the tahsils fall in the medium category. It means that, the Dindoritahsil is to some extent capable to provide the basic facilities of requirement to the tribals; hence, they are at moderate level of well-being and having potentiality and can also improve further for the sake of tribal development.

### High

Considering their satisfactory high level of tribal well-being in case study villages of state especially in the tribal belt, it is rare to have that kind of well-being, however, two villages namely, Bhanwad and Bhatode in Dindoritahsil of Nashik. Here we found that some sort of beginning of development towards some achievement has been initiated. The highest index value (45.50) has been scored by Bhatode followed by Bhanwad (31.37%). The village Bhatode has been identified with highest well-being on the basis of composite index value (45.50%). Bhatode has less than moderate level of literacy rate. But educational attainment at graduation level enrollment, electrification, housing condition, and possession of televisions for entertainment- all these parameters of Bhatode village have put it on the top. Bhanwad village having near about moderate literacy rate and better educational attainment, having above average sufficient food supply, land holding comparatively good, all these parameters vindicating the better well-being status of



tribals here also. More or less same the condition is of Kakarpada although it is high in category, but the index value is 20.14, which is comparatively much less as compared to Bhanwad and Bhatode. This sort of development in these above said villages is also attributed to commercialization in agricultural (grape cultivation), better road network, etc. The income of tribals in these villages depends upon these factors and that has led them to occupy some sort of good position in terms of well-being.

**TABLE 8.3**  
**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AT SAMPLE VILLAGE LEVEL, 2006-10.**

Sr. No	Name of village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Com Index
1	Chandikapur	22.14	19.23	10.78	9.80	0.00	66.66	53.84	20.00	9.09	0.00	54.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	45.45	31.81	38.73	4.55	0.00	22.03
2	Bhanwad	25.00	12.12	4.45	1.02	0.68	50.00	13.33	6.66	5.76	0.00	30.76	7.69	9.61	0.00	21.15	63.46	40.38	26.58	1.92	0.00	31.37
3	Bhatode	28.40	24.00	10.34	0.86	2.58	80.00	50.00	20.00	9.09	0.81	40.90	13.63	0.00	0.00	22.72	13.63	31.81	22.90	0.09	9.09	45.50
4	Borvan	30.00	46.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.24	7.40	25.15	3.70	0.00	0.00	06.10
5	Phopsi	35.44	24.67	5.58	0.83	0.27	36.36	19.04	12.52	5.26	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.85	39.47	37.57	23.17	0.00	1.32	16.12
6	Koch	58.24	53.80	0.64	0.00	0.00	66.66	28.57	11.88	5.88	0.02	23.52	8.82	0.08	5.88	5.88	52.94	26.47	18.51	5.88	0.00	17.52
7	Ghatkarpada	58.58	41.37	3.44	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	10.00	7.40	0.00	70.37	7.40	0.00	0.00	18.51	44.44	25.92	18.52	0.00	0.00	15.51
8	Nyahale	59.00	58.82	9.36	0.46	0.46	60.00	30.76	16.66	6.00	0.00	32.00	10.00	0.00	2.00	10.00	42.00	32.00	26.55	4.00	0.00	18.70
9	Karamba	59.06	52.42	3.00	0.00	1.00	46.66	11.66	12.50	16.50	0.06	16.66	8.33	4.16	8.33	16.67	41.67	8.33	24.29	4.17	0.00	28.62
10	Sulyachpada	61.20	49.15	2.45	1.63	0.00	80.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.70	44.44	25.92	11.86	3.70	0.00	11.10
11	Kankala	40.61	33.66	11.25	15.00	01.25	13.04	13.04	04.04	02.63	00.00	97.97	13.16	00.00	00.00	11.90	43.51	26.76	17.86	0.00	0.00	11.01
12	Itwai	50.98	42.31	01.92	11.54	01.92	11.11	11.07	11.41	04.17	00.00	58.00	41.67	00.00	00.00	04.17	33.89	27.12	06.66	0.00	0.00	07.15
13	Pohara	47.16	32.91	24.05	07.59	03.79	25.00	02.78	02.78	00.00	00.42	42.03	03.61	03.14	06.12	12.67	54.31	31.75	18.00	0.00	0.00	17.21
14	Kakarpada	37.17	30.28	24.67	07.79	03.89	23.40	4.20	00.00	00.00	00.42	95.52	09.68	04.46	11.16	13.46	58.19	34.57	20.39	21.82	0.00	20.14
	Average	43.82	37.33	7.80	3.98	1.11	48.40	29.16	9.33	4.90	0.11	42.70	8.51	1.51	2.37	16.60	41.95	29.10	21.68	03.55	0.72	19.15

1) Literacy Rate 2) Female Literacy Rate 3) % of 10th Passed 4)% of 12th Passed 5) % of Gradation 6) % of Enrolment in Secondary 7) % of Enrolment in Higher-Secondary 8) % of Enrolment in Gradation 9) % of Pucca Houses 10)% of RCC 11) % of Electrified Houses 12)% of with telephones 13) % of with HH Gobar Gas 14) % of HH with LPG 15) % of with TV 16) % of HH with Sufficient Food 17) % of HH Above Poverty Line 18) % of Normal Weight HH 19) % of Medium Land Holding HH 20) % of Large Land Holding HH

**CONCLUSION**

It is concluded that a large proportion of tribal population and tribal areas are comparatively very backward in terms of development. Mumbai, Nasik, Thane, Nagpur are the concerned districts which were relatively advanced both in 1991 and 2001. Otherwise, more than 80 per cent tribal districts are in the category of low and very low tribal development. It seems that tribals in Maharashtra, which is the one of the advanced state, tribals have not been benefited from its development. It needs a well thoughtful tribal development plan to be farmed, should be implemented carefully and the impact of such plans should be assessed to see that whether tribals have been benefited or not. There should be a policy of action and reaction of the government if not done properly.

It is also found that the regional disparities in term of tribal development have not been reduced. More or less regional imbalances remained the same as the CV for 1991 was 31.48 and 32.08 for 2001. Infact the regional imbalances have increased through insignificantly.

The foregoing discussion reflects that, the tribals mostly living in unpleasant situation and marginalized condition and a very insignificant part emerging with some satisfactory level of well-being. Poverty, illiteracy, non-availability of drinking water, lacking necessary infrastructure facilities like road and communication, schooling facilities, etc. are the common features of tribal villages. We find here almost all tribal villages, barring a very few, were stricken with poverty and therefore unable to have accessibility to health, education, better employment, food, etc.

Considering the parameters like literacy, female literacy, level of urbanization, work participation, percentage of workers in non-agricultural sector and sex ratio the composite indexes for tribal and non-tribal segments of population have been computed for comparative analysis at village level in north-western part of Maharashtra. The multi-dimensional tribal well-being index based on twenty indices their overall development of well-being is computed. It is found that the well-being and health problems in tribal areas are mainly the result of poverty, low purchasing power, inadequate and poor quality of food and unsafe drinking water, lack of poor sanitation, etc.

The villages like Borvan, Itwai, and Kankala are the most lagging and Sulyachapada is slightly less bad, otherwise all these villages are most backward. Bhatode village is the top ranking (45.50) and followed by Bhanwad (31.37), Karamba (28.62), and Kakarpada (20.14) are some of the villages evidenced with better status in terms of tribal well-being. The tribal villages located at marginalized remote areas are the most lagging ones.

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