A SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN MAHARASHTRA 1971

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Certified that the Dissertation entitled A SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN MAHARASHTRA, 1971, submitted by Shri M.Sahadeva Reddy for fulfilment of six credits, out of the total requirements of thirty credits for the award of MASTER OF POPULATION STUDIES (M.P.S.) of the University is to the best of my knowledge, a bonafide work and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

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CHAIRMAN
30.1.1980

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PROF. ASHOK MITRA
SUPERVISOR

_C_O_N_T_E_N_T_S_

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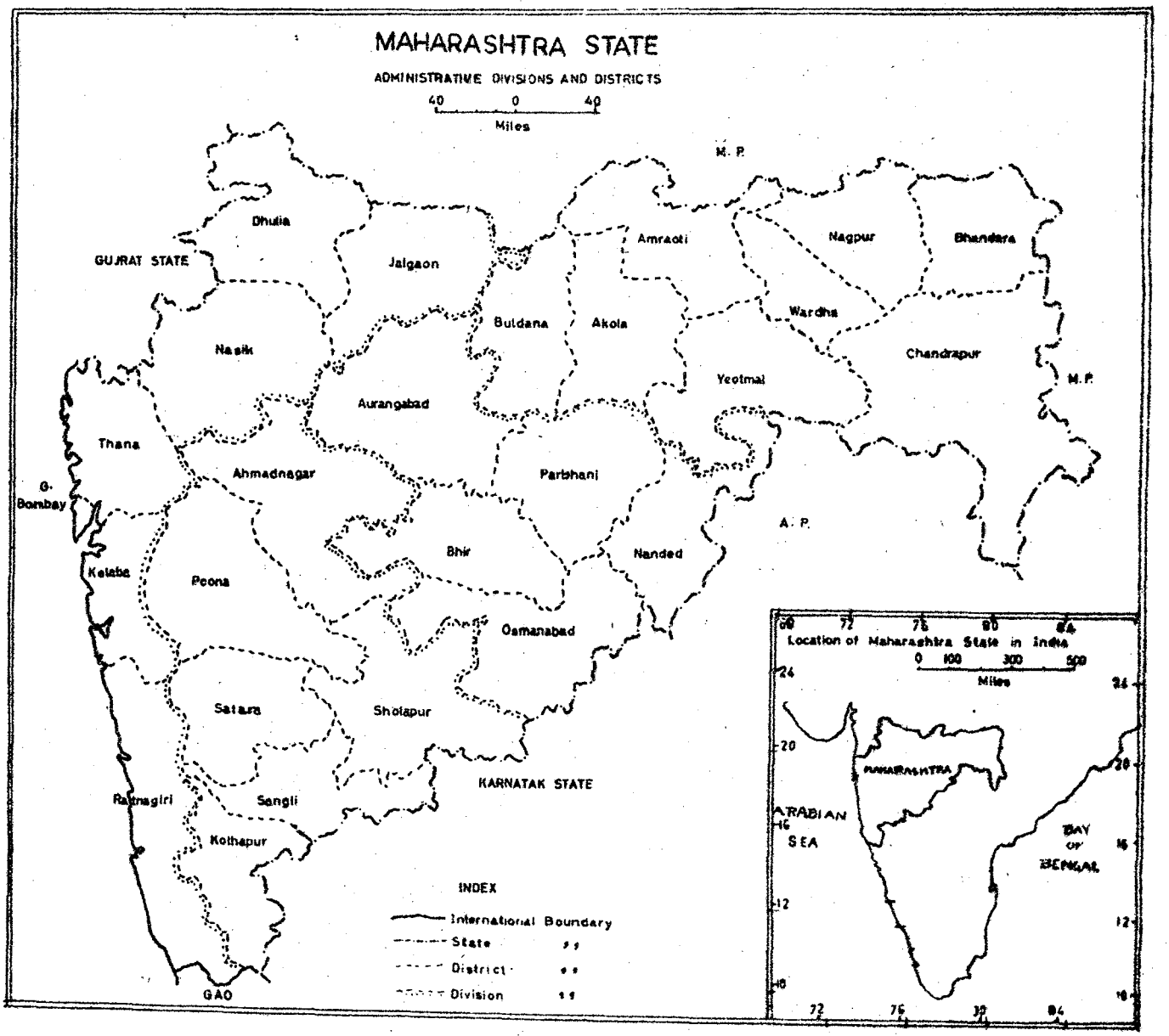
MAHARASHTRA STATE
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS
40 0 40
Miles
M. P.
Dhulia
GUJRAT STATE
Jalgaon
Amraoti
Nagpur
Bhandara
Wardha
Buldana
Akola
Nasik
Chandrapur
Yeotmal
M.P.
Aurangabad
Thana
Ahmadnagar
Parbhani
G.
Bombay
A. P.
Bhir
Nanded
Kolaba
Poona
Osmanabad
Satara
Sholapur
KARNATAK STATE
Ratnagiri
Sangli
Kolhapur
GOA
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International Boundary
State
District
Division
Location of Maharashtra State in India
0 100 300 500
Miles
MAHARASHTRA
ARABIAN
SEA
BAY
OF
BENGAL

C H A P T E R - I

Introduction

1.1 Who are the Tribals :

In general usage the Word tribe denotes a primary aggregate of people living in primitive conditions under a headman. Unnecessary moralistic over tones can be avoided by the use of the expression "tribal society" which is to be preferred to the term primitive society.[1] Many scholars have tried to distinguish between tribe and caste, but none has put forwarded a satisfactory enough account of evalution of differences. Bailey tried to explain tribe-caste distinction through segmentary-organic principle, Red field through folk-urban construct, Sinha through isolation as the take off point for defining tribe pole. It is Dumont who rightly points out "while tribe is a society, caste is only a part of society".[2]

Characteristics of Tribal Society: Tribal societies are small in scale, restricted in the spatial and temporal range of their social, legal and political relations. Tribal languages are largely unwritten and hence the extent communication both in time and space is very limited. Tribal societies also

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1. International encylopedia of the social Sciences, vol.16 pp. 146-150.
2. P.K.Misra; Tribe-Caste A non issue, Journal of Indian Anthropological Society, vol.12, No.2, July 1977

exhibit a remarkable economy of design and have compactness and self sufficiency. Social and economic equilibrium is attained in relation to environmental conditions. To say in real sense tribals are the people who were simple, honest and holding to their traditional values. Those are the people who were driven to inhospitable regions by the technically and materially advanced communities or we may say those are the people who are deprived of the better means production to improve their lot.

Who are tribals in India ? Anthropologists sociologists, political thinkers, administrators-all have tried to find answers, yet there is no common agreed scientific definition. A Tribe is of course a socio cultural entity at a definite historical stage of development.[3] It is a stable, endogamous community with a cultural and psychological make up going back into the historical past; Having been kept aside from the main stream of commerce and industry and economic life over a considerably long period, it is characterized by very low levels of economic development. The geography of hunger, illiteracy and social stagnation in the Country coincides with the geography of tribal home lands.

In India scheduled tribes means such tribes or tribal communities as are declared by the President of India by public notification under article 342(1) of the Constitution.[4]

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3. A.B.Bardhan; Tribal Problem in India; Communist party publication, pp. 10-15.
4. Census of India Series II-Maharashtra, part II-c (1) Social and Cultural tables 1971.

Thus a tribe, in India is what the President initially by notification specifies and includes in the list of scheduled tribes and thereafter what Parliament by law includes in and excludes from the said list. This naturally leads to a series of anomalies. While certain tribes are notified as scheduled tribes in one State, they are not so termed in another. With all these short comings and limitations, the population of scheduled tribes of India according 1971 census works out at more than 38 millions and accounts for 6.94 per cent in the total population of the country.

As already mentioned in India tribal communities are technologically backward communities and live in inhospitable areas in subsistence economies. The position of tribals in the past was different from what they enjoy at present. In the past they were undisturbed by the external forces and were self sufficient, whereas since the developments of industrialization, transportation etc their structure has been disturbed in varying degrees, by the external forces and they are faced with unequal economic and technological competition from the non-tribals which made their economic position precarious.[5]

1.2 Review of Literature :

Tribes are found in almost all states and Union Teritories in varying degrees. Nine states namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh

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5. Nirmal Kumar Bose; Tribal Economy; in Adiwashi, pp.113-120.

Rajasthan and West Bengal have more than one million tribal population each.

It was in the 1881 census report that the term tribe was found in the census. At that time it was applied to semi-civilised inhabitants of mountains and forests. The well known census Commissioners like J.A.Baines & H.H.Risley (1901) E.A.Gait (1911) Mr. Marten (1921) and Hautton (1931) tried to distinguish tribals from Hindu castes.[6] The later censuses tried to provide only some information about tribals. But it was the 1961 and 1971 censuses that provided special tables for scheduled tribes which gives information about workers and non-workers by sex and rural-urban residence, age and marital status, educational level and non-workers and main activity.

Russell in his book "Tribes and Castes of central provinces of India" and R.E.Einthoven the Superintendant of census, Bombay in his book "tribes and Castes of Bombay" briefly discussed enthrographical notes of tribes of India. These two author's studies are mainly based on the 'History of enthrographical survey' conducted during 1901-1910.

The book entitled 'The Adivasis' brought out by publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broad-Casting, Government of India 1955, present various aspects of tribals of India, such as tribal languages, health measures in NEFA tribal area, tribal economy and education etc. Most of the articles of this book are based on surveys.

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6. G.S.Ghurye; The Scheduled Tribe; 1963, pp. 1-10.

B.K.Roy Burman[7] in his book entitled 'Social Demography in India', discussed about tribal Demography in India in which he brought out briefly the distribution, sex ratio, economic and social aspects of tribals and non-tribals, G.S.Ggurye in his book 'The Scheduled Tribes' discussed how the various Census Commissioners have tried to distinguish scheduled tribes from Hindus. He also presented in his book, the British Government's attitude towards tribals, and also three views of S.C.Roy, Dr. Hutton and Dr. Mazumdar for the solution of problems of tribals.

Though we find many studies on tribals, mainly by Anthropologists, and sociologists, most the studies are concerned about genesis, and social aspects. On Mahatashtra Drl Srisalkar's article gives information about problems of tribals education, exonomic development. He briefly discussed literacy of tribals and non-tribals and their differences, Government schemes taken up to improve education of tribals and their failures, due to single teacher schools. He also presented in the same article the various problems on the way to improve economic position of tribals.[8] Most of these studies are taken up all tribal communities as a whole for their study. There are few studies dealing on working pattern of different tribal communities in India.

1.3 Aims and object of the study:

The present study mainly aims to examine the economic

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7. Dr. B.K.Roy Burman, Social Demography in India, pp.233-245.
8. Dr. Sri Dalkar, problems of tribals in Maharashtra State, in Tribal situation in India pp.206-212, Edited by k.Suresh Singh.

participation of different tribes in Maharashtra State. An attempt has been made here to test how the demographic variables like size of population of the tribe, urbanisation, literacy etc influence the economic participation rate and the pattern of economic participation in different industrial categories i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary. This study also gives the pattern of economic participation of tribals in space. The hypotheses of this study are :

1.4 Hypothesis :

1. The larger the absolute population of scheduled tribes in the district the higher is the primary workers among scheduled tribes in the district and vice-versa.
2. By the same token, the more the absolute population of particular tribe, the more the primary workers in that tribe than that of less numerous tribes.
3. Literacy and workers in non-agricultural sector are positively related.
4. Proportion of workers in primary sector is higher among tribals than that of non-tribals.
5. Participation rate of tribals and their size in the district is positively correlated, same way participation rate of particular tribe and their numerical strength.
6. Literacy rate among scheduled tribes inversely goes up with population size of a tribe.

1.5 Source :

This study is mainly based on census data.

(a) Special tables for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of Maharashtra 1971.

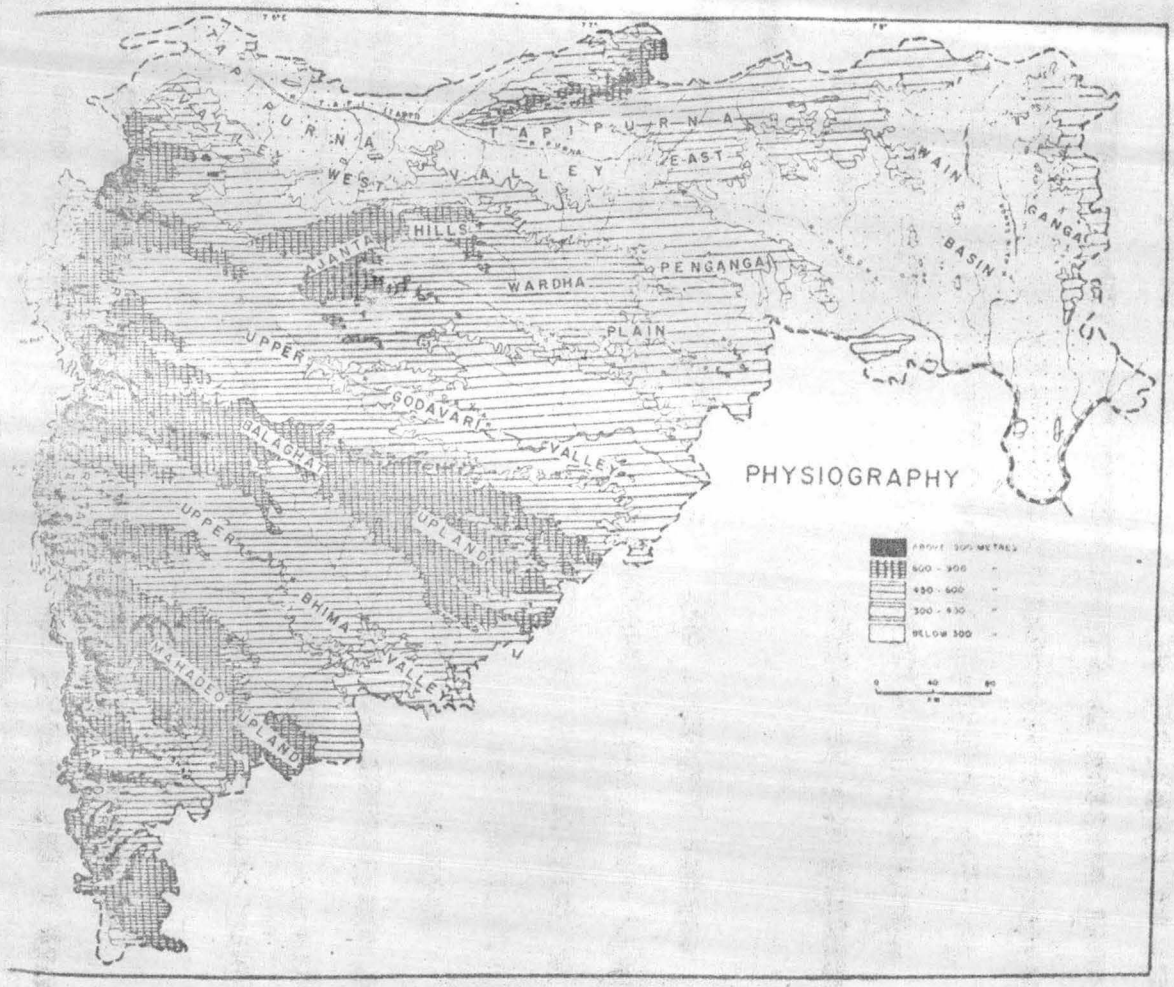
(b) Socio-cultural table of Maharashtra part II-c (I) 1971.

(c) General population of tables of Maharashtra 1971.

(d) Computerised tables for tribal area sub-plan; Registrar General Office, Social Studies Division.

1.6 Methodology :

Cartographic techniques like chloropleth, Piediagram etc are used for representing important characteristics like distribution of tribal population, sex ratio, literacy, participation rate. Ranke correlation coefficient labourers are also employed to assess relationship between literacy and working pattern, betwen size of population and economic activity in major industrial groups. Also analysis of variance and standard deviation also used to know the variation in economic activity of Tribal communities as between districts and between tribes in the districts.


PURNA
WEST
TAPI PURNA
EAST
VALLEY
MAIN
GANGA
BASIN
AJANTA
HILLS
WARDHA
PENGANGA
PLAIN
UPPER
GODAVARI
VALLEY
GALCHAT
UPPER
BHIMA
VALLEY
UPLAND
MAHADEO
UPLAND
PHYSIOGRAPHY
ABOVE 900 METRES
600 - 900 "
450 - 600 "
300 - 450 "
BELOW 300 "

1.7 Physiography of the State:[9]

Maharashtra is bounded by Gujarat in the North-West, Madhya Pradesh in the North. Karnataka and Goa in the South and Andhra Pradesh in the South, Map 1 gives briefly the physiography of the State. The State is divided into high and low level tracts by the Western Ghats run parallel to the west Coast at an average height of 3,000 to 4,000 ft above Sea level. The Ghats receive high rainfall and are densely forested and constitute the main water shed of the Decaan, feeding Coast flowing rivers. The Western face of the Ghats is cut by deep rivers. Between the foot hills and Arabian Sea lies a narrow strip of low rugged land broken by numerous rivers, creeks and isolated hill ranges. The rainfall varies between 75-100" a year.

The Tapi flows through the valley of the Satpura hills situated along the northern fringe of the state and the Ajanta hills which forms the northern adge of the plateau. It is distinguished from the main plateau by its alluvial soils and climatically it suffers from being a rain shadow. Precipitation is low (25") in the western portions but increases to 35" to the east.

The plateau which accounts for the major portion of the state slopes gradually away from the Eastern Wall

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9. R.L.Singh; India A Regional Geography.

of the Ghats. It is made up of an impervious basaltic rock over laid with Deccan lavas. Immediately to the coast of the Ghats is the rain shadow region, extending over the major portion of Poona region and causes frequent droughts. Further east, rainfall increases gradually and touches a high of 40-45" in Nanded district.

The main body of thep plateau is divided into three distinct regions by the Ajanta, the Balaghat and the Mahadev hills, all of which branch off from the main Sahyadris. The upper Godavari is between the Ajanta and Balaghat, South of the Balaghat is the Bhima basin. The upper Krishna valley is south of the Mahadeva hills.

The North Eastern portion of the State, comprising the basins of Wardha, Wainganga rivers, are known as Nagpur plains. The Wardha basin has the characteristic black soil of the Deccan. Minerals, especially coal, are found in this region. The rainfall is heavy 50" or more. The valley floors with the adjoining hills are thickly forested with Sal and Bamboo, the soils are quite different from that of the plateau which is rich in minerals.

The state has several distinct geographical regions and sub-regions[10] which are as follows:

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10. A.Mitra; Levels of Regional Development in India, Census of India 1961, volume I, part I(1), p. 5.

1. The Konkan coastal low land, sub-region: It might called the west coast plain region. The district of Thana, Greater Bombay, Kolaba and Ratnagiri fall within this sub-region.

II. Maharashtra Deccan sub-region within the Deccan region : This sub-region in turn be divided into six divisions:

1. Western Ghats: It consist of Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Kolhapur and Ahmad Nagar.
2. Khandesh: It consists of Dhulia and Jalgaon.
3. Nasik Basin: Consisting of Nasik.
4. Marathwada: It consists Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded and Osmanabad.
5. Maharashtra: Consists of Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara and Chandrapur.
6. Vidarbha: It consists of Buldhana, Akola, Amravathi and Yeotmal.

Administratively the state has been divided into 26 districts and four dividion namely Bombay, Poona, aurangabad and Nagpur.

In Maharashtra scheduled tribes are found in 21 out of 26 districts. No scheduled tribes are notified in Budhana, Akola, Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara districts of Nagpur division. There are scheduled tribes only in seven taluks of Amravathi, Yeotmal and Chandrapur districts out of these 21 districts. Eleven districts namely Dhulia, Thana,

Nasik, Chandrapur, Yeotmal, Ahmad-Nagar, Poona, Kolaba, Amravathi, Jalgaon and Nanded account for 95.4 per cent of the tribal population of the state. The remaining ten districts account only for 4.6 per cent. Therefore, it is meaningful to know briefly, the physical features and natural resources of these tribal districts to understand the occupation pattern of tribals in the state atleast for these districts which have large tribal populations.

1.8 Physical Features and natural Resources of Tribal areas of Maharashtra State:

The tribal areas of the state are spread over in three distinct belts viz. the western (Sahyadris, Malua and Konkan) the northern (the Satpuda, Tapi river basin and Satpuda mount and Melghats and Melghat piedmont) Eastern (Gondward belt, the eastern hills).[11] Majority of the Tribals live in Sahyadi belt covering parts of Thana, Poona, Ahamad Nagar, Nasik and Dhulia districts. The Satpuda belt covers the northern parts of Dhulia, Jalgaon and Amaravathi. The Gondwana belt comprises areas from Chandrapur, Yeotmal and Nanded districts.

Thana District: Besides the Sahyadi range, and western spurs there are outlying ranges and spurs over the whole area. One of the offshoots of Sahyadi which runs East to West from the Western end of the Anjaniri and

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11. Tribal areas sub plan; (Draft) 1976-79, Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department, Maharashtra, 1976.

Trimbak ranges, forms a Watershed between the Daman ganga and Vaiterna valleys, which are in the sub-plane area.

The Vaitarna is a principal river. The other important river is Ulhas which drains the northern and southern parts of the district. Rainfall is not uniform. The southern and mountaineous region receives more rainfall than the coast and the north. Along the coast in parts of Dahanu, Palghar and Vassein in the tribal area, soils are blackish and contain high percentages of sand, suitable for garden crops. Towards the east soils are red or brown and are suitable for rice cultivation. On the hill slopes the soil is shallow and is suited for growing coarse grain crops. Minerals like, Bauxite deposits in the Tungar hills, limerite deposits along the west coast, clay deposite (used for Mangalore tiles) are found.

Nasik: The main Sahyadri ranges runs from N to S on the western portion of the district. From this main range three prominent spurs stretch eastwards among which one serves as the boundary betweeen Dhulia and Nasik, the second as watershed between Girna and Godavari, and the third mostly rocky and precipitous in nature. The Godavari and Trambak are important rivers. Though there is a huge dam at Ganganagar, the tribal area is not directly benefited by it. The western part of the district receives 1900 mm, its eastern part 889 to 635 mm.

Four types of soils are found, except in the uplands. Black soil is found in the plains, red on the hill slopes or on plateaus, red and black in hilly tracts, building-stone material, sand and brick earth are some of the mineral wealth.

Dhulia: It has the Satpura in the north and the Sahyadri in the south. The Satpura runs from east to west and covers the northern tehsils of the district. The tapi is the major river in the district. The streams joining Tapi from the South drain an extensive tract. The river Narmada, which forms the northern boundary of the district drain Akarni and a portion of Akkalkawa Taluks. Rainfall varies from 1150 mms in Nawapur to 525 mm. in Sarkri. The rainfall is un-uniform. Soils vary from light, medium to deep black. 48% of cultivated area has light type of soil (Dhulia, Nawapur) 18% medium and 34% deep black (Tapi river, Shada and Taloda). In Akkalkuwa Taluk lime-stones of very low grades are found. Building materials are found in the rest.

Jalgaon : Satpura covers the northern portion (3 Taluks) and is a broad belt of mountainous regions along the northern bank of Tapi river. The main river is the Tapi. The average rainfall is 740 mm, but there is no uniformity in all parts. Soils are of the forest type and there are no minerals of economic value.

Ahmad Nagar : The main range of Sahyadri covers the whole tribal area (Akola Tehsil). Three spurs emanate from this range. The south highest (5427 ft.) peak of this range serves as watershed between Darwa and Pravara rivers. The Pravara, tributary of the Godavari, is an important river and a dam was built across it at Bhandardara tribal area. Mula is the other river in tribal area but it benefits non-tribal areas.

The western part (tribal area) gets the highest rainfall. The rainfall declines towards east. The average is 626 mm a year. Black, red, lateritic and grey soils of inferior quality are found. In the plains the soil along the banks of the Pravara is quite rich but tends to become poorer towards the hills. No minerals of much importance are found.

Pune : The main range of the Sahyadri runs from N to S in the western portion of the district and covers the Tribal area. The other system of hills includes the narrow ridges with flat tops that stretch eastwards and gradually sink into the plains. Bhima is the important river. The smaller rivers are Meena, Kukadi etc. Rainfall varies from 4500 mm in the west to 750 mm in Purna area. The eastern part receives less rainfall say 500 mm. Soils are broadly classified into black and brown. In Pune, no minerals of economic value are found.

Nanded : The Bhag or Thanvaric range traverses from North West to South West. The Godavari passes through the central parts. The Sarswathi and Sita in the north are important rivers. Rainfall varies, 1170 mm to 796 in the district. Generally, black and fertile soils are found. The ridges and spurs from upland (which are all of trap formation) reduce the cultivable area considerably. Limestone deposits are located near pardhi village.

Amravati : The Gavilgad hills, a part of the Satpura hill passes through the Melghat taluka (S ubplan area). The Chikhaldara area (38664) on the Bairat plateau is a héliday resort. The Purna, which rises in the southern slope of Gavilgad is important river. The Tapi flows along the North-west of Melghat tehsil for about 30 miles. It receives more or less uniform rainfall. Akarni and Melghat get 1136 cms while Achalpur gets only 796 mm.

Soils vary from deep black cotton to shallow red soils. The soil of Melghat is generally of the poorest quality with dense forest. No major minerals of any economic value are found. Building stones of Deccan trap are found here and there.

Yeotmal : The east west range of the Ajanta hills traverses this district. The central portion of this district is a plateau with steep ghats. The offshoots of the places are broken by broad valleys of the tributaries of the Penganga. The chief rivers of the district are Wardha and Penganga which flow along the northern and southern boundaries

respectively and maintain flow for a greater part of the year. Limestone deposits and cement grade limestones are found. Soils vary from black to brown but contain excessive admixture of sand and sometimes of limestones which give poor yields.

Chandrapur : The Chinnur hills in the northern part of Wardha Tehsil and Tapigarh, Sirkonda, etc., lie south of the above. Bhamrajad, bordering on Baster district of Madhya Pradesh is a beauty spot of the district. Sironcha, Gadchiroli, and Brahampuri get generally heavy rainfall. On the left bank of Godavari there is a broad strip of black soil, further inland adjoining the same region the soils are poorer which are of limited fertility. East of the Wainganga valley the soil becomes still poorer. Important minerals like iron ore, copper reserves, coal are found in this district. Except Chandrapur all tribal areas have minerals of economic value. Therefore, it is a fact that tribals areas in Chandrapur expected to be more industrialized and urbanized much faster than other Tribals areas.

1.10 Levels of Regional Development :

It is also desirable to know before analysing economic structure of tribals what are the economically developed districts and economically backward districts in Maharashtra.[12] Prof. Ashok Mitra has done a detailed

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12. Ashok;Mitra; op. cit.

exercise taking 63 indicators to find out levels of Regional development in India with help of census and other published data. He grouped all these 63 indicators into six blocks, I General ecology (28), II Agricultural infrastructure (7), III Potential Human Resources (9), IV Participation rate with special reference to traditional economy (5), V Distributive trade, manufacture and infrastructure (9) and VI Organised industry in modern sector.

The indices taken up by Prof. Ashok Mitra to know what extent an area is developed, seeks to bring to focus not only dominant natural features but also essential demographic picture in its relation both local social frame and level of economic development. He proceeded this excercise on the premise that given a certain degree of agricultural and general infrastructure along with potential human resources, there is bound to be certain economic development and organised industrial activity in modern sector.

According to this study in Maharashtra the following categories are found in descending order of development.

(i) Highest or top: Greater Bombay, Thana, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Poona, Sholapur, Akola, Amravathi and Nagpur.

(ii) Second from the highest; Satara, Sangli, Aurangabad, Nanded, Buldana, Yeotmal and Wardha.

(iii) Third from the highest : Kolaba, Kolhapur, Parbhani, Bhir, Osmanabad and Chandrapur.

(iv) Lowest: Ratnagiri.

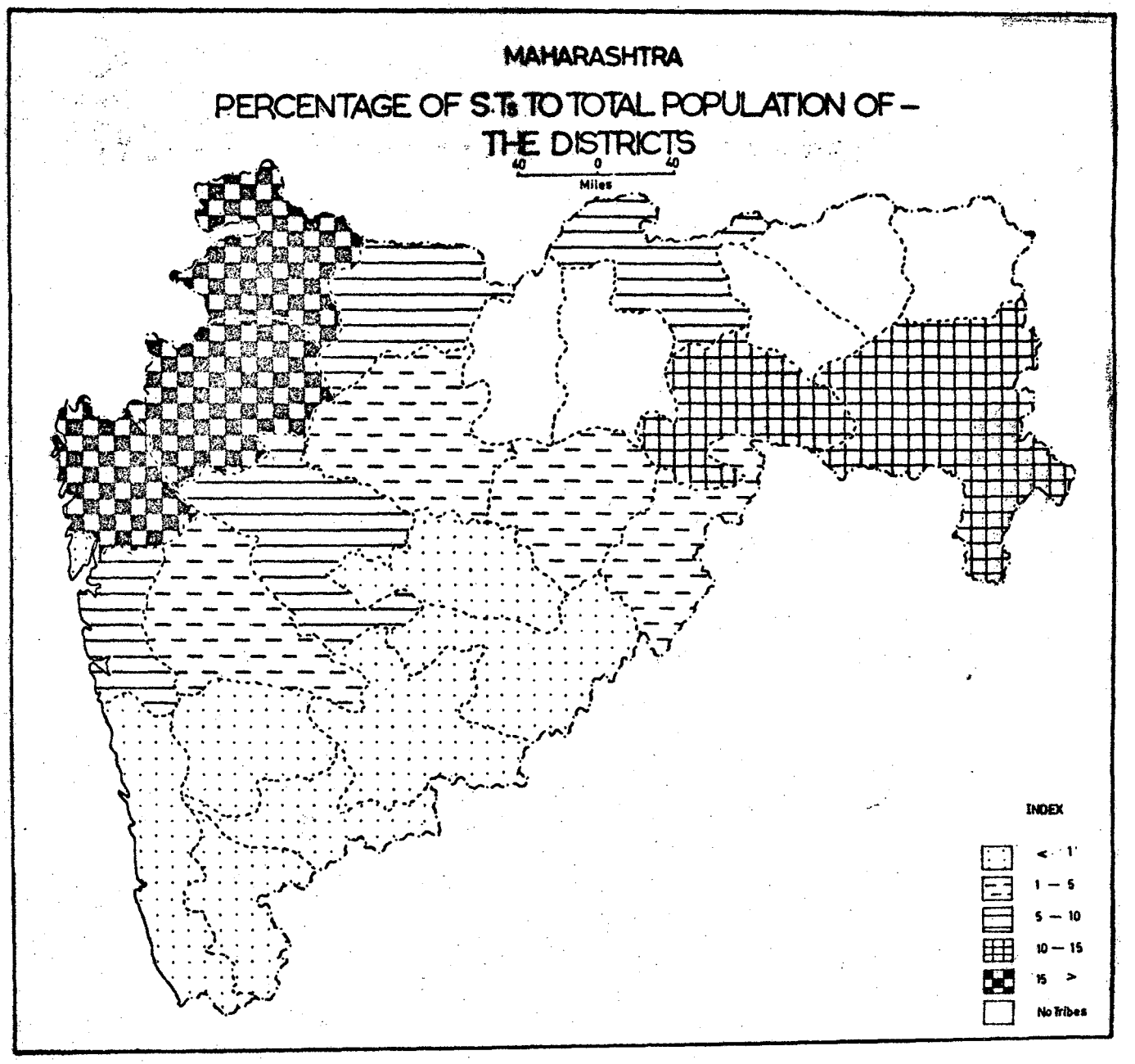
C H A P T E R - II

SOME GENERAL FEATURES OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES OF MAHARASHTRA

2.1 Distribution of Scheduled Tribe

According to 1971 census the scheduled tribe population of Maharashtra was 29,54,249 and accounted for 5.94 per cent of the total population of the state. Scheduled tribes in Maharashtra are found in 21 district out of 26. No scheduled tribes are notified in Buldana, Akola, Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara districts of Nagpur division. In the remaining three districts, namely Amravathi, Yeotmal, and Chandrapur, there are scheduled tribes only in 7 taluks-Melghat in Amravathi, Wari, Kolapur and Yeotmal in Yeotmal and Rajura, Gadhchirole and Sironcha in Chandrapur.

If we analyse the distribution of Scheduled Tribes to total population at district level with the help of table -1, it gives the following pattern. Only Dhulia district show more than 1/3 (37.1) of its population as tribals. In Nasik (23.7 per cent) Thana (25.4 per cent), Yeotmal (13.9 per cent) and Chandrapur (14.1 per cent) the tribal population accounts for 10 per cent and above. The districts of Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon, Kolaba, Poona, Amravathi, Nanded, Parbhani, Aurangabad and Greater Bombay show


MAHARASHTRA
PERCENTAGE OF S.Ts TO TOTAL POPULATION OF –
THE DISTRICTS
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10 — 15
15 >
No Tribes

Table No. I

Distribution of tribal population

State/ Division/ District	S.T. population	% of S.T.pop. to total pop.	% share among Distt.	Tehsils	% of S.T. pop.in tehsil	Name of tribe	Streng th of tribe	Share among the tribes
State	2954249	5.86	100.0	Surgana	95.77	All S.T.	2954429	100.0
Bombay Division	2035151	11.52	78.89	Peint	94.43	Bhil etc	641302	21.7
1. Gr. Bombay	30016	0-50	1.02	Akarni	94.33	Kolimahadev	339855	11.5
2. Thana	579538	25.40	19.62	Mokhada	92.62	Gond etc	312060	10.6
3. Kolaba	113052	8.99	3.84	Jawar	88.98	Varli	293931	9.9
4. Ratnagiri	10066	0.51	0.34	Talasari	88.33	Kokna	264009	8.9
5. Nasik	561202	23.69	19.00	Nawapur	86.80	Thakur	173805	6.5
6. Dhulia	615801	37.05	20.84	Akkalkuwa	84.55	Kathodi	146735	5.0
7. Jalgaon	125640	5.89	4.23	Melghat	73.06	Gamit	128831	4.4
Poona Division	272640	2.09	9.22	Dhanu	64.93	Kolimalhar	99613	3.4
8. Ahmadnagar	145783	6.42	4.93	Taloda	64,48	Andh	76147	2.6
9. Poona	108405	3.41	3.67	Sironcha	52.90	Korku	67742	3.2
10. Satara	3610	0.21	0.12	Vada	48.85	Dhanka	53649	1.8
11. Sangli	2425	0.16	0.08	Kalvan	47.98	Kolam(Only)	52431	1.8
12. Sholapur	8608	0.38	0.29	Dindori	47.76	Pardhan etc	46925	1.6
13. Kolhapur	3809	0.19	0.13	Akola	44.77	Kolidhor	42528	1.5
14 Aurangabad Divn	137708	1.17	4.67	Sakari	43,80	Bhil only	37448	1.2
14. Aurangabad	32300	1.64	1.09	Shahada	43.48	Pardhi(A)	23035	0.8
15. Parbhani	42101	2.79	1.43	Igatpuri	37.62	Gond(N&RG)	17432	0.59
16. Bhir	4394	0.34	0.15	Na ndurbar	36.53	Dubla	12574	0.4
17 Nanded	56309	4.03	1.91	Palghar	35.12	Dhodia	9936	0.34
18. Osmanabad	2604	0.14	0.09	Kalapur	32.56	Naikda	9315	0.32
Nagpur Divn.	508750	4.36	17.22	Gadchiroli	32.28	Halba	7205	0.24
19 Amaravathi	79371	6.15	2.69	S hahapur	32.01	Pardhan (only)	3985	0.13
20. Yeotmal	197977	13.91	6.70	Baglan	29.26	Kharia	3827	0.129
21. Chandrapur	231402	14.11	7.83	Rajura	26.87	Kolan etc	3630	0.12
						Nihal	3604	0.119
						Kawar	2877	0.10
						Gond (RG)	2306	0.07
						Pardhi (B)	1921	0.065
						Vitolia	1031	0.03

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1.9 per cent tribal population in their total population (see table-1). In the remaining 7 districts tribals account for less than 0.5 per cent.

The distribution of tribals in each district to the total tribal population of the state shows that Dhulia (20.84 per cent), Thana (19.62 per cent) and Nasik account more than 59.6 per cent of tribal population of the state. All these three districts have 5 lakhs and more tribal population. Chandrapur and Yeotmal also account for more than 2 lakhs tribal population. Ahmednagar (4.93 per cent), Kolaba (3.84 per cent), Jalgaon (4.23 per cent), Poona (3.67 per cent), Amravathi (2.69 per cent) and Nanded (1.91 per cent) are the districts where tribal population accounts 50,000 + In other words, 90.7 per cent of the state tribal population is found in the districts of Thana, Dhulia, Kolaba, Jalgaon, Nasik (Bombay Divisions) Chandrapur, Yeotmal (in Nagpur Division) Poona and Ahmednagar (Poona Division). This clearly indicates the intensity of concentration of tribals in some pockets mainly in forest areas.

Taluk data on tribal population of Maharashtra indicate that 61.63 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population is concentrated in 26 tehsils out of 232 tehsils. Among these 26 tehsils 20 are in Bombay Division, 1 in Poona Division. The rest of the five are in Nagpur Division. In all, these 26 tehsils tribals account for more than 26 per cent, spread in 7 districts, namely, Nasik, Dhulia, Thana, Amaravathi, Chandrapur, Ahmadnagar and Yeotmal. Out of these 26 tehsils, 12 tehsils which are spread over Thana, Dhulia, Nasik

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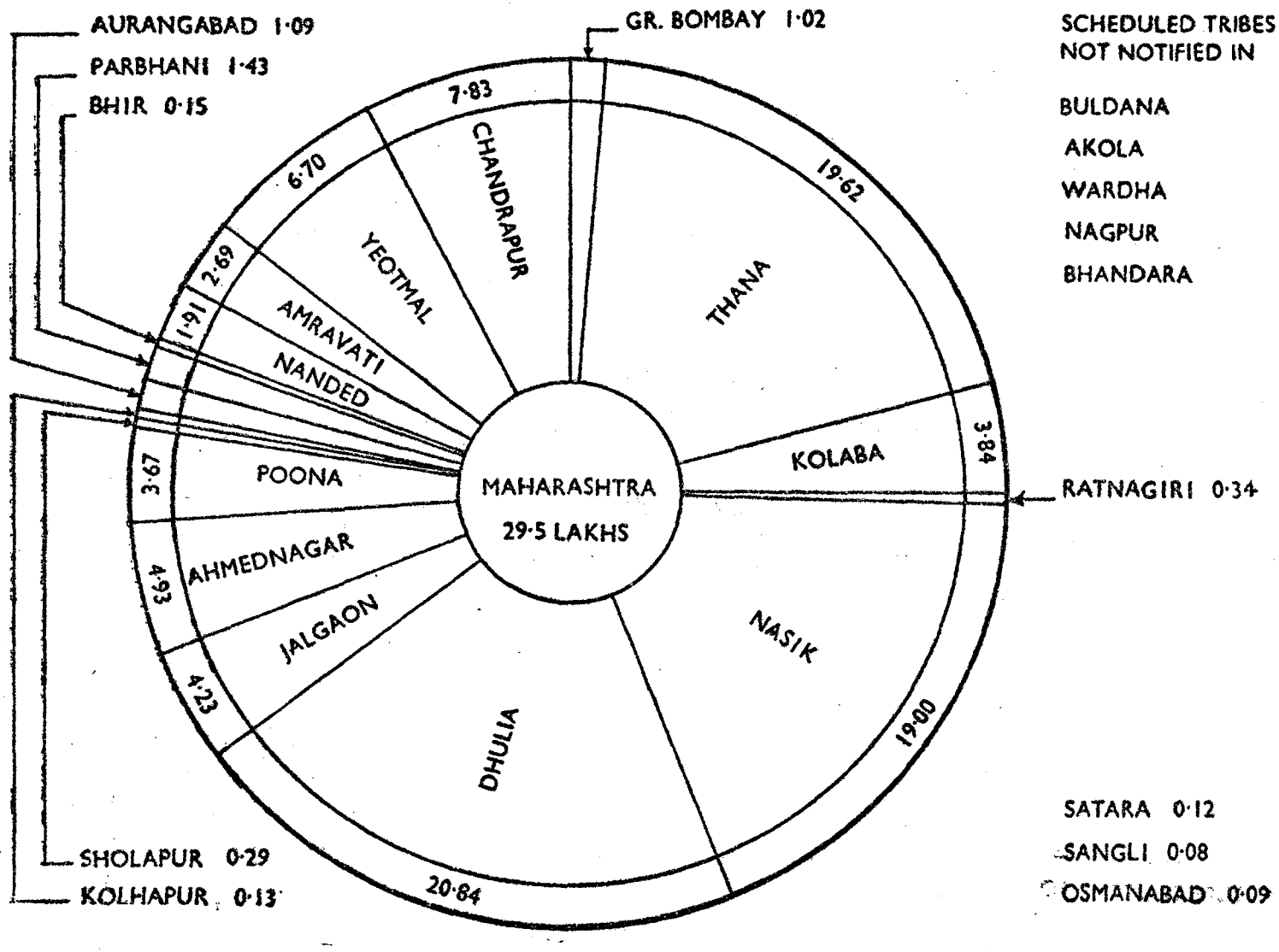
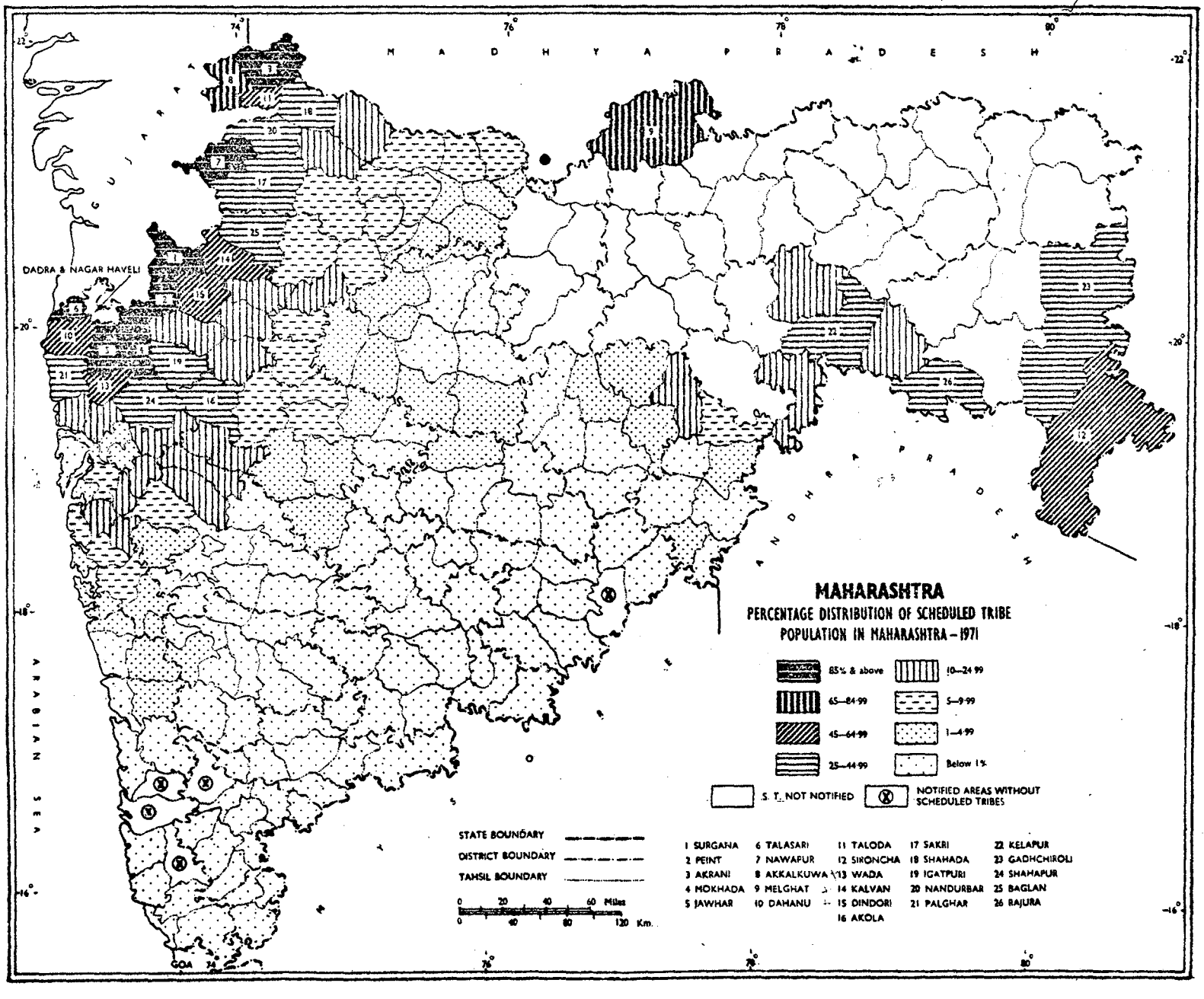
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN MAHARASHTRA—1971




MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
ARABIAN SEA
GOA
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
MAHARASHTRA
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN MAHARASHTRA – 1971
85% & above
65—84·99
45—64·99
25—44·99
10—24·99
5—9·99
1—4·99
Below 1%
S. T. NOT NOTIFIED
NOTIFIED AREAS WITHOUT SCHEDULED TRIBES
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
0 20 40 60 Miles
0 40 80 120 Km.
1 SURGANA
2 PEINT
3 AKRANI
4 MOKHADA
5 JAWHAR
6 TALASARI
7 NAWAPUR
8 AKKALKUWA
9 MELGHAT
10 DAHANU
11 TALODA
12 SIRONCHA
13 WADA
14 KALVAN
15 DINDORI
16 AKOLA
17 SAKRI
18 SHAHADA
19 IGATPURI
20 NANDURBAR
21 PALGHAR
22 KELAPUR
23 GADHCHIROLI
24 SHAHAPUR
25 BAGLAN
26 RAJURA

Amaravathi and Chandrapur show 50 per cent of its population as tribals. Among those 12 tehsils, 4 tehsils namely Surgana, Peint (Nasik), Akarni (Dhulia), Mokhoda (Thana) have more than 92 per cent tribal population. There are 21 tehsils with 10-24.99 per cent of tribals, 20 tehsils have 1-4.99 per cent, 93 tehsils with less than 1 per cent and 37 tehsils without tribals in them.

2.2 Numerical strength of tribal communities and their distribution

The 1971 census records 50 Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra. T-hese tribal communities varies from lakhs to mere in 1 in numerical strength. Table-1 gives the numerical strength of selected tribal communities and their share in the total tribal population of the state. Eight tribes namely, Bhil, Kolimahadev, Gond, Varli, Kokna Thakur, Kathodi and Gamit have 1 lakh and above population, account for more than 3/4 (78.1) tribal population of the state. Five tribes, namely, Kolimalhav, Andh, Korku, Dhanka and Kolam (only) which are more than 50,000 accounts 11.8 per cent. There are 9 tribals with 10,000 or more and five with 1000 - 9999. All the tribes which have 1000 or more population together accounts 97.5 per cent of the states tribal population. The remaining 20 tribes which have less than 1000 together account for 2,418 persons (0.1 per cent). Unspecified tribes account for 2.5 per cent.

2.3 Distribution of major tribal communities

Table-2 (Appendix-I) gives the distribution of major

tribal communities in space. Among 30 tribal communities which have about 1000 population, Bhil with its subsects numbering 678,750 accounts for 22.98 per cent of the State's tribal population. Bhils are seen mainly in the district of Dhulia, Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon and Poona. Kolimahadev with a population of 33,855 accounts for 11.5 per cent of states tribal population and is spread mainly in Thana Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Kolaba, Poona. Gond which ranks third is found in Yeotmal and Amaravathi district of Nagpur Division. Varte with population of 293,931 is chiefly found in Thana, Nasik and Greater Bombay. Kokna the fifth largest tribe of the state is chiefly seen in the districts of Thana, Nasik and Dhulia. Thakur has spread over five districts, namely, Thana, Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Kolaba and Poona. Kathodi is found in all districts where Thakur is seen except in Ahamadnagar. Gamit is found only in Nasik. The above analysis - names major tribes that are mainly found in Greater Bombay and Nagpur Divisions.

The tribes which have numerical strength between 50,000 and 99,999 are mainly found in one or two districts only; Kolimalhar in Thana, Andh in Chandrapur, Nanded and Parbhani, Korku in Amaravathi, Dhanka in Jalgaon and Dhulia, Kolam in Chandrapur and Yeotmal.

Tribal communities which are between 5,000-49,999 are seen mainly in Dhulia, Nasik, Thana, Chandrapur, Yeotmal, Ahamadnagar, Jalgaon, Poona, Nanded, Aurangabad, Greater Bombay, Sholapur. Among these tribes, Kolidhar and Pardhi are spread over 7 and 6 districts respectively. The rest

Table 9

Percentage of major tribes of 9 Districts to their respective state total populations.

	Strength of major Tribes in 9 Distts.	Strength of major tribes in State.	% of major tribes in 9 Distts to their respective total of the State.
1. Bhil etc.	63982	641302	99.78
2. Kolimahadev	302771	339855	81.1
3. Gond etc.	312060	312060	100.0
4. Varli	288720	293931	98.2
5. Kokna	262942	264005	99.6
6. Thakur	148761	178805	83.2
7. Kathodi	63431	146785	43.2
8. Gomch	128589	128589	100.0
9. Kolimahadev	99613	99613	100.0
10. Audh	5675	76647	7.4
11 Korku	67713	67743	99.5
12. Dhanka	53488	53649	99.7
13. Kolam(O)	52431	52431	100.0
14. Kolidhar	23 487	43524	54.0
15. Bhil(O)	266	37448	0.7
16. Pardhi	9115	23035	39.6
17. Naikda	621	9315	6.7
18. Pardhan	46922	46925	99.98
19. Harba	5494	7205	76.3
20. Khairia	3419	3800	89.97
21. Nihal	3604	3604	100.0
22. Kawar	2872	2877	99.8

Table 4

Distribution of 5 major tribes of 9 districts of Maharastra.

	1	2	3	4	5
Dhulia	Bhil	Gamit	Kokna	Dhanka	Kolidhav
Thana	Varli	Kokna	Bhil	Thakur	Varli
Nasik	Kolimahadev	Kolidhav	Thakur	Kathodi	Kokna
Chandrapur	Gond	Prdhan	Halba	Kawer	Kolam
Yeotml	Gond	Kolam	Pardhan	Audh	Khairia
Ahamadnagar	Kolimahadev	Bhil	Thakur	Kolidhar	Pardhi
Jalgoan	Bhil(0)	Dhanka	Pardhi	Kolidhar	Naikda
Poona	Kolimahadev	Thakur	Kathodi	Kolishor	Bhil
Amaravath	Korku	Gond	Nihal	Bhil	Halba

(b) Numerical strength of aforesaid tribes in 9 Districts.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total of 5 tribes	Total STs in the Distt.	% of major tribe total tribes pop in the Distts.
Dhulia	358088	128589	65470	35519	7448	595114	615801	96.6
Thana	261753	99613	75563	56330	33003	526262	579538	90.1
Nasik	181083	164469	135736	28255	26967	536510	561202	95.6
Chandrapur	203905	14584	5351	2872	2656	229368	231402	99.12
Teotmal	102472	49775	32338	5671	3419	193675	197977	97.83
Ahamadnagar	57779	57416	21226	5900	1780	144101	145783	98.8
Jalgoan	87015	17969	7335	6274	621	119194	125026	95.34
Poona	63909	23317	7101	3885	1637	99849	108405	92.11
Amaravathi	62713	5683	3604	266	143	72409	29371	99.53
						2521482	2644505	95-3

The afore said tribes accounts 85.3% total tribal populations of the State.

seen in one or two districts only. Tribes which are between 5,000 - 1000 in strength are found in more than two districts. The above desception briefly gives the distribution of major tribals of Mahaarashtra.

2.4 Distribution of five major tribes in nine districts of Maharashtra:

The names and the numerical strength of five major tribes in nine districts have been given in the tables 3 and 4. The tables show there are 22 tribals communities in nine districts in which we consider five major tribes in each districts. Among these 22 tribes except Kharia, Nasikda, Gamit, Nihal, Korku, Kolimalhar and Kawar the remaining tribes are spread in tow or more districts. All the major tribes of the state (50,000 +) are found here.

The tables clearly indicate that there arewide variations in numerical figure of tribes within the category and between categories. The numerical figure varies from 3,58,088 of the first major tribe in Dhulia district to 148 of the 5th major tribe in Amravathi. In all nine districts the percentage of five major tribes to their total tribals account for above 90.0 per cent and above if we calculate the percentage of five major tribes of nine districts it comes around 95.3 per cent and for the state's total tribal to 85.3 per cent.

Most of the major tribes in nine districts accounts for more than 85.0 per cent or more to their State's

total population. Only Andh, Kathodi, Naikda indicates less than 50 per cent. There are 11 tribes in these nine districts which indicate above 99.5 per cent to their State's population.

2.5 Distribution of tribes in each district:

Table 5 gives the distribution of tribes in each district.[1] The table indicates that in Dhulia, Bhil (68.2 per cent) Gamit (20.9 per cent) and Korku account for more than 90 per cent. In Thana, Varli, Thakur (13.0 per cent) Kathodi (17.0 per cent) In Nasik, Koli-mahadev (32.3 per cent) Kokha (29.3 per cent) and Bhil (24.2 per cent) are principal tribes. Korku (97.0 per cent) in Amravathi, Gond etc (51.8 per cent) Kolam (25.1 per cent) and Pardhan (only) in Yeotmal, Gond (88.11 per cent) in Chandrapur are principal tribes.

In Poona, Kolimahadev (59.0 and Thakur (21 per cent); in Kolaba, Kathodi (59.3 per cent) Thakur (26.5 per cent) and Kolimahadev (6.5); Kolidhor, Varli, Dubla, Dhodia (58.9 per cent). Kolimahadev, Bhil and Thakur in Ahmadnagar (93.6 per cent) in Sholapur. Andh (97.2) in Aurangabad; Bhil and Gond in Bhir; Andh in Gond in Nanded are major tribes distributed over respective districts.

2.6 Rural-Urban distribution of tribal population:

Of the 29,54,249 scheduled tribe populations of

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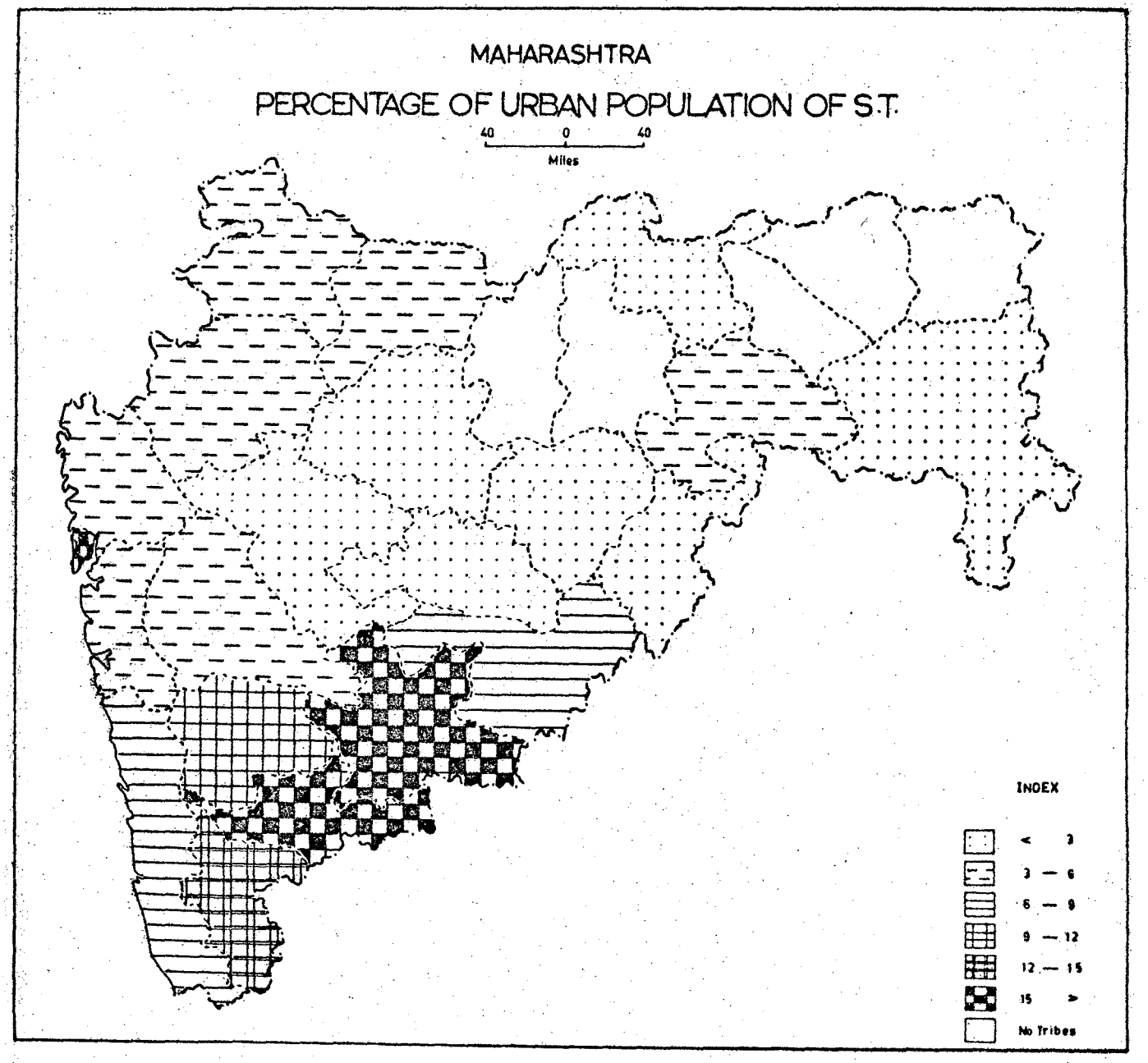
1. Refer Appendix I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PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION OF S.T.
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12 — 15
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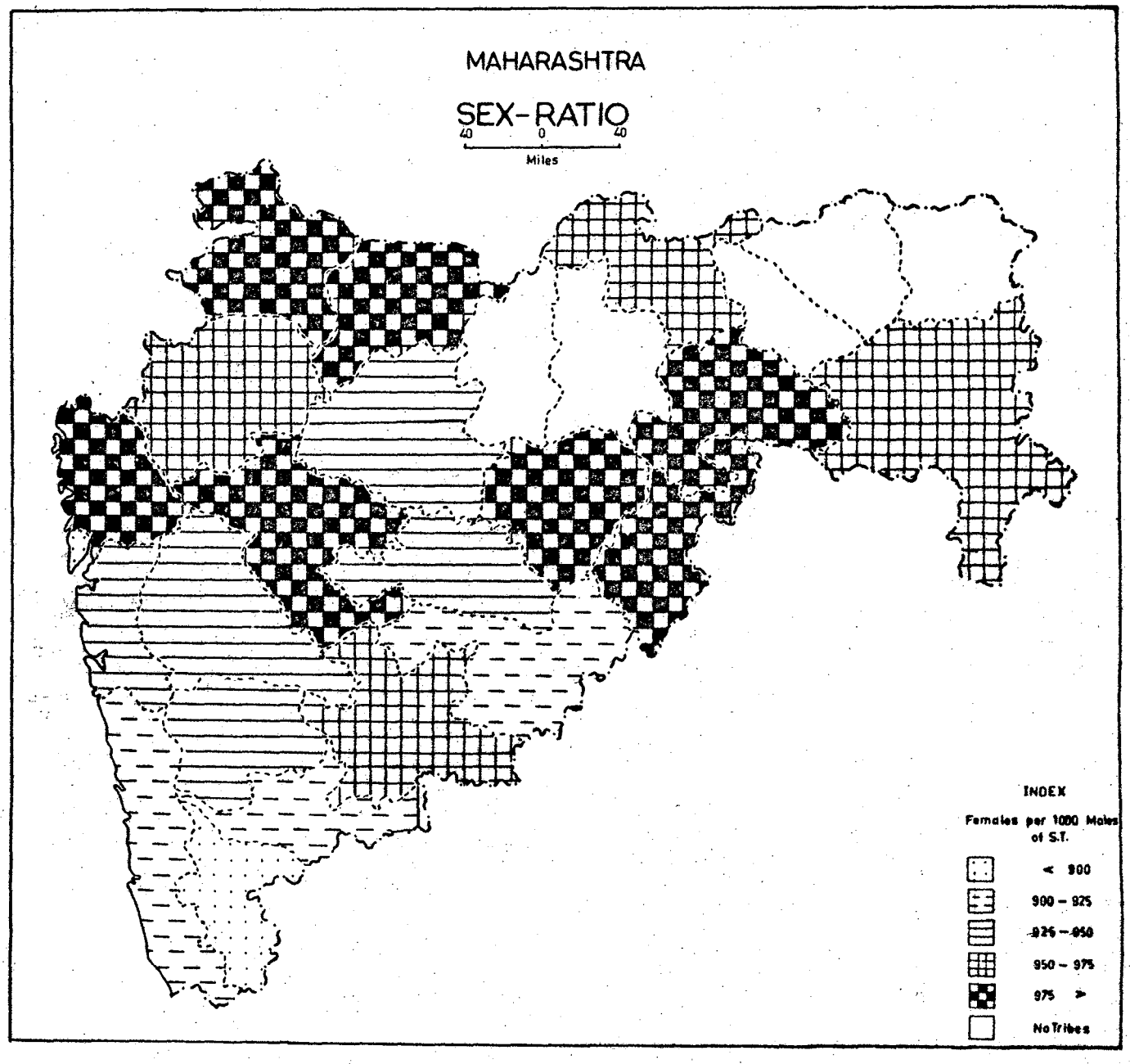
No Tribes

TABLE - 6

State/Districts	Percentage of S.T.pop. in urban	Sex RAtio (S.T.)			Literacy				
		T	R	U	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
State	3.5	973	977	895	11.7	19.1	4.2	11.1	25.6
1. Dhulia	3.1	980	981	930	10.6	17.4	3.7	10.3	20.7
2. Thana	3.1	976	977	925	9.22	15.8	2.5	8.96	17.7
3. Nasik	5.2	971	973	943	12.1	19.5	4.4	11.5	22.5
4. Chandrapur	0.6	974	974	1029	9.6	16.8	3.2	9.5	22.6
5. Yeotmal	3.2	994	997	887	17.0	26.6	7.3	16.3	37.3
6. Ahmadnagar	1.1	984	985	901	15.6	24.9	6.2	15.5	34.2
7 Jalgaon	5.9	985	985	994	16.4	26.3	6.3	15.8	26.7
8. Kolaba	3.6	942	945	859	5.6	8.7	2.3	6.3	11.5
9. Poona	5.6	946	957	771	17,4	27.9	6.3	16.2	37.7
10. Amravathi	0.4	967	968	802	9.7	16.2	3.0	9.5	54.9
11. Nanded	0.6	1002	1008	731	10.7	19.7	12.2	10.8	39.4
12. Parbhani	0.5	989	991	698	14.1	23.1	6.1	14.0	33.4
13. Aurangabad	2.1	950	947	1090	8-2	14.2	2.0	8.2	10.1
14. Gr. Bombay	100.0	813	-	813	32.7	42.0	21.3	-	32.7
15. Ratnagiri	6.4	906	899	1016	1.4	2.3	0.4	1.2	4.4
16. Sholapur	18.2	958	957	964	15.9	23.0	8.4	13.0	29.4
17. Bhir	0.1	945	943	500	6.6	9.2	1.7	9.1	34.1
18. Kolahpur	11.7	900	915	794	23.8	38.6	8.6	5.5	33.3
19. Satara	12.7	949	961	869	12.3	17.0	7.3	22.5	34.2
20. Osmanabad	8.9	917	923	864	5.5	9.6	1.1	5.3	8.2
21. Sangli	15.6	922	923	814	25.5	15.4	34.9	24.0	33.2

	Sex Ratio			Literacy		
	T	R	U	T	R	U
S.T.population	973	977	895	11.74	11.1	25.6
General population	930	985	820	39.2	30.6	58.1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Females per 1000 Males of S.T.
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900 – 925
926 – 950
950 – 975
975 >
No Tribes

TABLE - 7

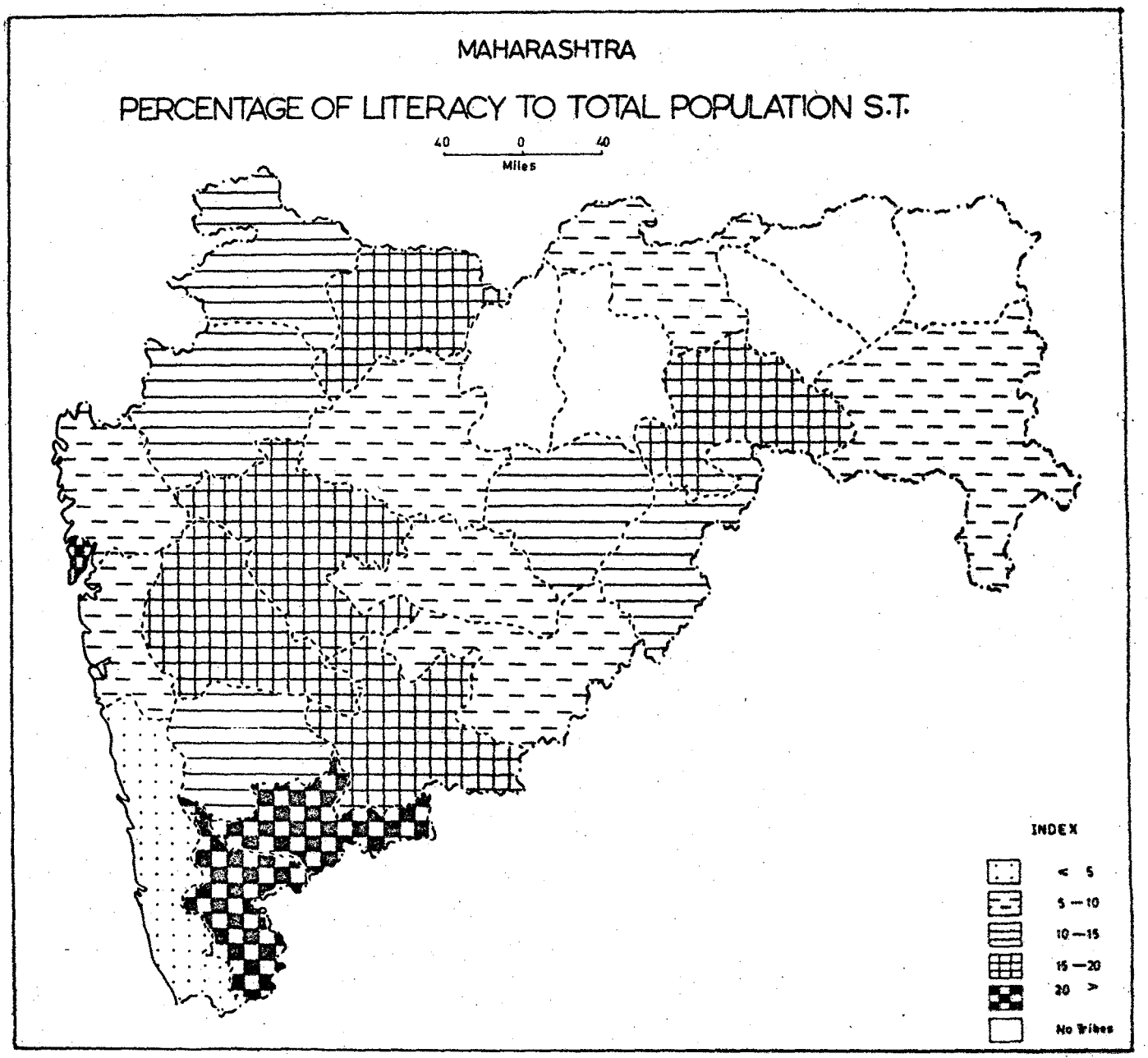
	Literacy			% of urban pop.	Sex ratio Total
	Total	Male	Female		
All STS	11.7	19.1	4.2	3.5	973
1. Bhil etc	9.6	16.0	3.1	4.0	978
2. Kolimahadev	17.4	28.0	6.2	5.2	964
3. Gond etc	11.7	19.0	4.3	1.8	984
4 Varli	7.8	13.8	1.6	4.5	961
5. Kokna	14.3	22.8	5.5	1.6	965
6. Thakur	8.5	13.8	3.1	1.0	976
7. Kathodi	2.5	4.8	0.7	3.8	936
8. Gamit	10.6	17.7	3.9	2.7	1056
9. Kolimahadev	10.1	17.8	2.8	3.9	1032
10. Andh	13.3	22.6	3.9	0.2	979
11. Korku	10.0	16.7	3.0	0.4	967
12. Dhanka	18.8	28.5	8.1	1.1	891
13. Kolam (C)	8.3	14.1	2.8	0.2	1043
14. Pardhan etc	22.0	32.9	10.5	3.2	942
15. Kolidhor	25.2	36.8	12.5	6.8	918
16. Bhil (o)	8.0	13.8	1.9	1.8	952
17. Pardhi (A)	19.5	28.3	10.3	17.3	955
18. Gond(Naikpad)	9.8	16.3	1.9	7,7	984
19. Dubla	15.7	24.9	6.8	46.4	928
20. Dhodia	21.9	33.0	10.6	47.6	978
21. Naikda	14.1	23.1	4.8	8.1	955
22. Halba	29.8	43.3	18.8	3.7	844
23. Pardhan (O)	11.4	20.5	2.0	3.8	954
24. Khania	29.4	39.8	19.5	7.1	1054
25. Kolan etc	12.3	28.0	4.6	4.3	1013
26. Nihal	13.2	28.9	2.1	-	960
27. Kawar	3.5	5.9	0.8	-	1414
28. Gond (RG)	30.2	42.0	16.7	74.4	874
29. Pardhi (P)	2.3	3.4	1.2	0.7	944
30. Vitolia	2.7	6.1	0.7	0.8	1887

Maharashtra 95.68 per cent were found in Rural areas. Except in Nasik (94.8 per cent) Jalgaon, Ratnagiri (93.6 per cent) and Greater Bombay (0 per cent) in all districts the percentage of tribal population living in rural areas was above 95. If we analyse people living in rural areas for general population it gives 68.8 per cent. The most urbanized districts are Bombay (100.0 per cent) Nagpur (above 50 per cent) Thana and Poona (30-49.99 per cent).

Among the major tribal communities, Dubla (45.5) Dhodia (45.4 per cent) Kolidhor (26.8 per cent) Pardhi (17.3) Naikda (8.1 per cent) Kharia (7.1 per cent) and Kolimahadev (5.1 per cent) shows more than 5 per cent of their population in urban areas. Even this population is mostly found in small towns. All the remaining tribal communities are essentially rural. The data of above analysis are presented in Table 6 and 7.

2.7 Sex Ratio .

Maharashtra's scheduled tribe population comprises 14,97,481 males and 14,56,768 Females. This gives sex ratio (number of Females per 1000 males) 973 for scheduled tribes compared to 930 for general population and the scheduled caste population. The district with more urban and with less tribal population shows low sex ratio (below 950). All the district with one lakh above tribal population shows above 970 females per 1000 males. Nanded is the only district where tribal population shows 1002 sex ration (female per 1000 males).


MAHARASHTRA
PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY TO TOTAL POPULATION S.T.
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INDEX
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5 — 10
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20 >
No Tribes

If we analyse sex ratio tribewise we find preponderance of females in Kolimalhar (1,032), Gamit (1,056) and in Kolam (1,039). The sex ratio of Dhanka (891) and halba is the lowest. Dubla, Kolidhor, Pardhi, Kathodi have less than 950 females per 1000 males. The remaining tribes have more than 950 sex ratio. Sex ratio by Rural-Urban residence is given in the Table 6 and 7.

2.8 Literacy :

Out of 29,54,249 tribal population only 3,46,289 (11.7 per cent) are literates in scheduled tribes of Maharashtra. For general and scheduled castes literacy rate is 31.8 per cent and 25.27 per cent respectively. If we analyse literacy by sex for tribals, 19.1 per cent of males and 4.2 per cent females are literates. Among these 30 major tribes only 10 tribes namely Gond or Rajgond (30.2 per cent) Halba (29.8 per cent) Kharia (29.4 per cent) Kolidhor(25.2) Pardhan (22.0 per cent) Dhodia (21.9 per cent) Pardhi (17.4 per cent) Dubla (15.7 per cent) shows 15 per cent and above literacy rate.

Above 95 per cent tribal population was rural. The literacy rate of tribals in rural areas shows more or less same as that of total tribal population. The very small population which are in urban areas shows 25.6 per cent literacy rate (males 36.1 per cent, Females 13.9 per cent). For detailed analysis of literacy see Tables 6 and 7.

C H A P T E R - III

PARTICIPATION AND INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF TRIBAL AS A WHOLE, FURTHER DISAGGREGATED BY SEX AND RURAL-URBAN RESIDENCE FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS

3.1 Participation Rate and Industrial Structure of Total Tribal Population: (Districtwise Analysis)

Participation Ratio :

Table 8 presents the participation rate and industrial structure of total tribal population of Maharashtra Districtwise. We can observe from the table that most of the districts with high tribal population, such as Yeotmal, Thana etc and economically backward districts show high participation rate-whereas most of the developed districts show low participation rates for tribes. But some of the highly concentrated tribal districts such as Dhulia, Amravathi etc and economically backward district such Osmanabad show low participation.

Industrial structure of tribal populations

Primary Sector:

Tribal population of Maharashtra shows 94.7 per cent in the primary sector which varies from 98.7 per cent in Osmanabad to 14.4 per cent in Greater Bombay. Here again we can observe from the table that those districts which showed high participation indicates high proportion of their

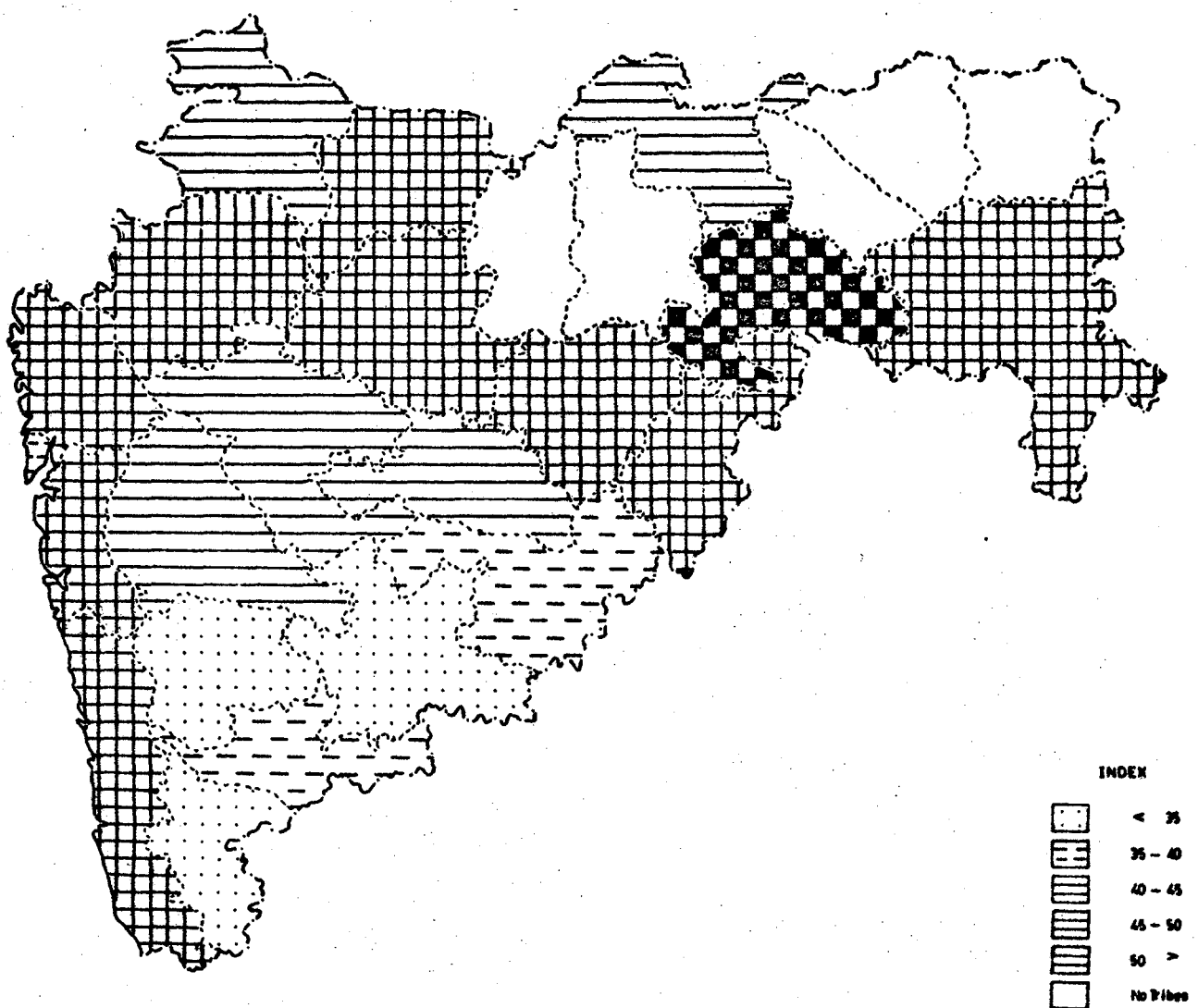
TABLE - 8

Overall participation and industrial classification of scheduled tribes

Districts	% of workers to total pop.	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
State	46.2	94.9	2.1	3.0
1. Dhulia	43.1	96.6	1.3	2.1
2. Thana	46.6	95.6	2.1	2.3
3. Nasik	49.3	95.5	1.6	2.9
4. Chandrapur	46.3	96.5	1.1	2.4
5. Yeotmal	53.8	95.6	1.6	2.8
6. Ahmadnagar	40.9	93.7	2.5	3.8
7. Jalgaon	47.0	95.1	1.4	3.5
8. Kolaba	46.8	94,3	2.3	3.4
9. Poona	44.1	93.4	2.8	3.9
10. Amravathi	40.7	97.6	0.6	1.8
11. Nanded	46.8	98.0	0.9	1.2
12. Parbhani	47.0	97.5	0.8	1.7
13. Aurahgabad	47.3	93.9	1.8	4.4
14. Gr. Bombay	36.9	14.4	45.3	40.3
15. Ratnagiri	48.0	96.0	1-3	2.8
16. Sholapur	30.4	80.6	12.8	7.2
17. Bhir	43.4	94.0	1.7	4.3
18. Kolhapur	30.1	86.1	7.9	6.0
19. Satara	32.9	81.8	6.5	11.7
20. Osmanabad	35.5	98.7	0.9	0.4
21. Sangli	35.7	85.4	6.4	8.2

MAHARASHTRA

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION S.T.



scheduled tribe workers in primary sectors. Though the districts such as Dhulia, Ahmadnagar, Amravathi,,Osmanabad show low participation rate, the proportion of workers in primary sector is high. This clearly indicates that the districts with high tribal population, and backward districts show higher proportion in that primary sector than that in districts with less tribal population.

Secondary and Tertiary :

The scheduled tribes of Maharashtra show 2.0 per cent and 3.1 per cent in secondary and tertiary sector respectively. From the Table 8 we can observe that for both sectors Greater Bombay shows high participation. For both sectors the district which are comparatively more developed and which have less tribals population show high participation than that of tribal and backward districts. Only in five districts do tribals show about 5 per cent in these two sectors. The above facts clearly indicates that the districts with more tribals and less developed districts show high participation rate and high proportion of tribals in agriculture.

The aforesaid statements can be further substantiated with the help of coefficients of correlation.

Coefficients correlation between; (1) Size of tribal population and literacy, economic structure. (2) Literacy and economic structure of tribal population :

Coefficient of correlation

Between size and economic structure		Between literacy and economic structure	
Literacy	-0.04740	Primary	-0.426
Primary	+0.3532	Secondary	0.5266
Secondary	-0.2987	Tertiary	0.5117
Tertiary	-0.4156		
Workers	+0.5494	Workers	-0.274

The size of population shows positive correlation with participation rate and primary and negative correlation with literacy and secondary, tertiary sectors. Literacy shows positive correlation with non-agriculture and negative correlation with primary and participation rate.

3.2 Economic activity of tribal and non-tribals in Maharashtra State by rural, urban residence:-

Districtwise analysis:

Rural Areas :

Overall participation rate:

Table 9 gives overall participation rate and participation in major industrial categories for scheduled and non-scheduled tribes in rural areas. Scheduled tribes in rural areas of Maharashtra indicates 46.4 per cent as workers, as against 37.9 per cent for non-tribals. Except Kolhapur, Sholapur, Amravathi and Ahmadnagar in all other districts tribals show higher percentage in work participation than

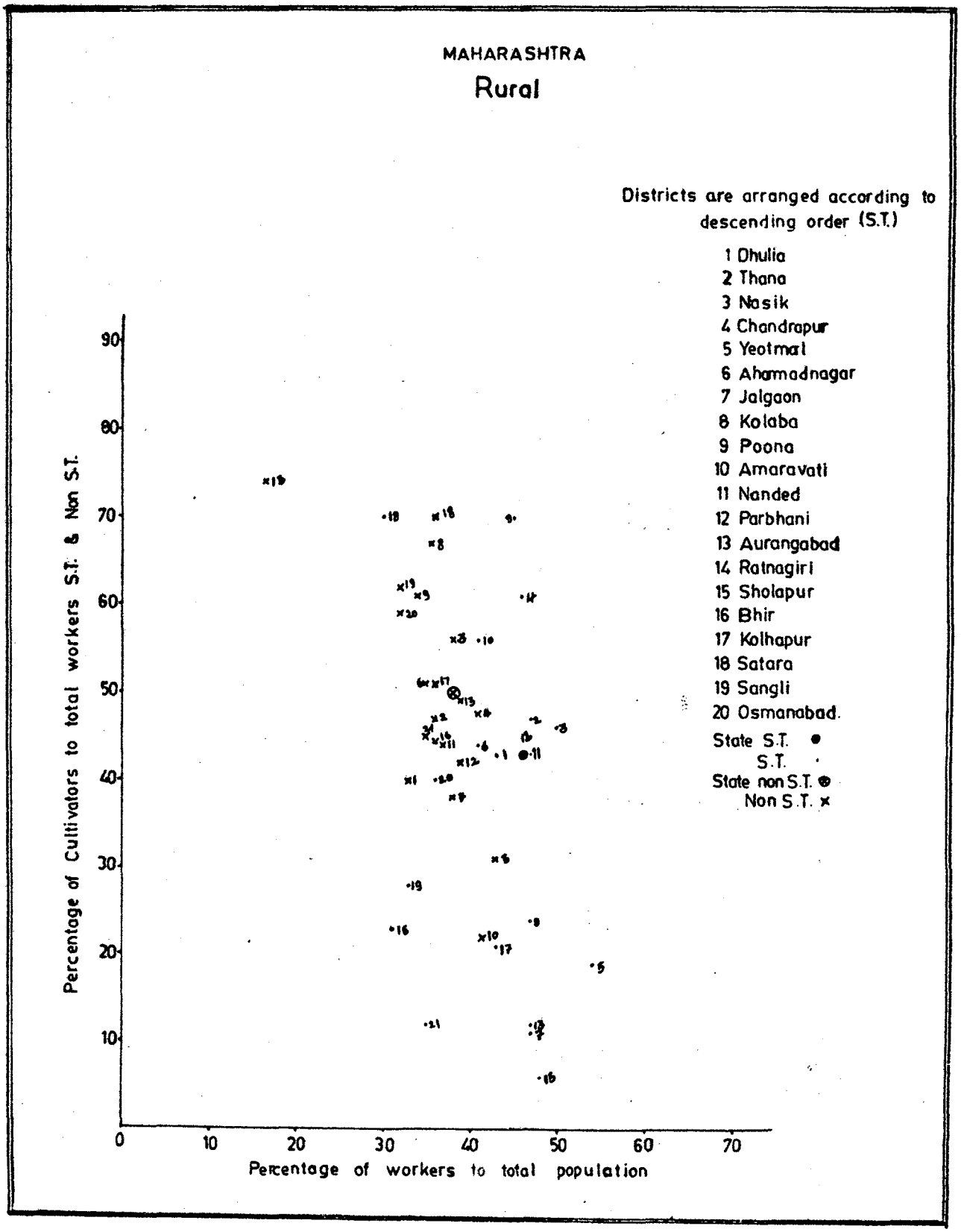
TABLE - 9

Overall participation and industrial classification of scheduled and non-scheduled tribes (Rural)

Districts	Scheduled tribes						Non.scheduled tribes					
	% of workers to total pop.	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII VII &. IX	% of workers to total pop.	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII, VIII & IX
State	46.4	42.6	52.5	1.7	1.3	1.9	37.9	49.8	34.4	2.0	6.4	7.6
1. Dhulia	43.2	42.8	54.1	0.7	1.0	1.5	33.3	40.1	42.2	1.3	6.7	10.0
2. Thana	46.8	47.4	47.8	1.4	1.7	1.6	35.9	46.6	15.4	1.1	18.4	15.6
3. Nasik	49.8	45.9	49.9	1.3	1.0	1.9	38.2	56.2	26.6	1.1	6.7	9.4
4. Chandrapur	46.4	60.9	34.3	1.6	1.0	2.2	40.9	45.4	39.1	3.5	5.9	7.0
5. Yeotmal	54.4	18.6	77.0	1.1	1.3	2.0	43.0	31.4	58.0	1.5	3.9	5.4
6. Ahmadnagar	41.0	44.0	38.6	1.6	2.3	3,5	35.8	51.3	31.7	0.5	7.8	7.7
7. Jalgaon	47.4	10.6	84.0	2.1	0.8	2.5	38.1	38.3	48.9	0.9	4.6	7.3
8. Kolaba	47.1	24.1	64.4	6.9	1.9	2.7	36.5	66.7	13.9	3.6	5.9	8.8
9. Poona	45.0	69.6	24.4	2.6	1.5	2.0	34.4	60.6	21.0	1.8	8,4	9.2
10. Amravathi	40.7	55.6	40.0	2.0	0.6	1.8	41.5	22.1	67.8	1.6	3.2	5.8
11. Nanded	46.9	42.8	54.9	0.4	0.9	1.1	36.6	43.7	43.4	1.6	5.2	6.1
12. Parbhani	47.1	45.3	51.8	0.6	0.7	1.6	39.0	42.1	47.5	1.6	4.0	3.4
13. Aurangabad	47.3	11.6	81.4	1.6	1.7	3.7	39.0	49.2	37.8	1.0	4.7	5.8
14. Ratnagiri	47.5	6.0	33.1	57.0	1.3	2.6	16.5	73,8	11.3	2.5	4.2	8.1
15. Sholapur	31.0	22.6	67.9	2.4	5.2	1.9	35.8	44.5	40.9	2.5	5,8	6.3
16. Bhir	43,3	20.5	65.9	7.8	1.7	4.1	36.3	50.8	38.5	1.4	3.8	5.4
17. Kolhaour	29.9	70.2	21.6	0.7	3.9	3.6	35.7	66.9	18.0	1.3	5.8	6.5
18. Satara	32,5	27.8	44.5	16.0	4.0	7.7	32.0	61.8	19.8	4.1	6.7	9.6
19. Sangli	3556	40.1	46.6	2.7	5.0	5.5	31.8	59.1	23.1	2.1	7.3	8.4
20. Osmanabad	34.9	12.4	82.5	4.1	0.6	0.4	34.8	45.0	43.6	1.6	4.3	5.5

I = Cultivator , II = Agriculture labour, II & IV = Forestry, Plantation etc & Mining

V&=VI = Secondary sector, VII,VIII & IX = Tertiary sector


MAHARASHTRA
Rural
Districts are arranged according to descending order (S.T.)
1 Dhulia
2 Thana
3 Nasik
4 Chandrapur
5 Yeotmal
6 Ahamadnagar
7 Jalgaon
8 Kolaba
9 Poona
10 Amaravati
11 Nanded
12 Parbhani
13 Aurangabad
14 Ratnagiri
15 Sholapur
16 Bhir
17 Kolhapur
18 Satara
19 Sangli
20 Osmanabad.
State S.T.
S.T.
State non S.T.
Non S.T.
Percentage of Cultivators to total workers S.T. & Non S.T.
Percentage of workers to total population
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10

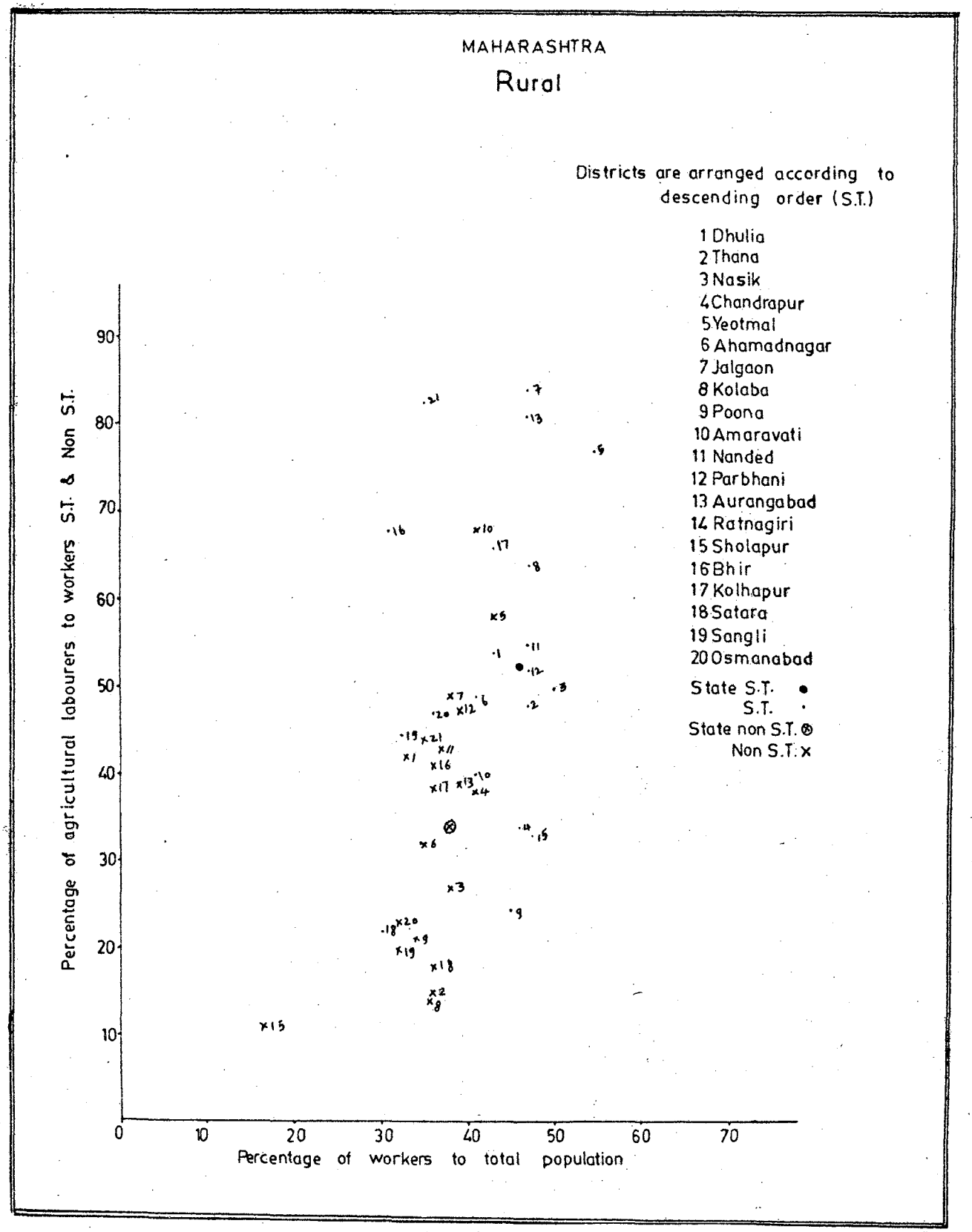
Fig·No·1

that of non-tribals. Backward districts such as Nanded, Aurangabad, Amravathi, Chandrapur, Parbhani etc indicate high participation rate both in case of scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribes.

Yeotmal indicates high participation 54.4 per cent for scheduled tribes and 43.0 per cent for non-scheduled tribes. Nasik and Amravathi indicates the second highest participation rate for scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribes respectively. The low participation rate of tribes compared to that of non-tribes in Sholapur and Amravathi may be attributed to various factors, in Sholapur it may be due to non-availability of employment to the unskilled scheduled tribes, in Amravathi we could not say which is the specific reason.

Cultivators:

Let us examine the economic activity in three major industrial categories. Scheduled tribes indicate low participation as cultivators. Scheduled tribes show 42.6 per cent as cultivators as against 49.6 per cent for non-tribals. Except Kolhapur, Chandrapur, Poona and Amravathi all districts indicates less than 50 per cent in cultivation for scheduled tribes whereas in case of non-scheduled tribes, developed districts such as Nasik, Thana etc show high participation in cultivation. More than half of the districts show high participation for non-scheduled tribes.


MAHARASHTRA
Rural
Districts are arranged according to descending order (S.T.)
1 Dhulia
2 Thana
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5 Yeotmal
6 Ahamadnagar
7 Jalgaon
8 Kolaba
9 Poona
10 Amaravati
11 Nanded
12 Parbhani
13 Aurangabad
14 Ratnagiri
15 Sholapur
16 Bhir
17 Kolhapur
18 Satara
19 Sangli
20 Osmanabad
State S.T. ●
S.T. ·
State non S.T. ⊗
Non S.T. ×
Percentage of agricultural labourers to workers S.T. & Non S.T.
Percentage of workers to total population
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90

Fig. No. 2

Agricultural labour:

Agriculture labour for scheduled tribes in rural areas account for 52.5 per cent as against 34.4 per cent for non-tribals. Most of the districts show above 50 per cent for scheduled tribes, whereas except Yeotmal and Amravathi all other districts indicate low participation in agricultural labour for no-scheduled tribes. Yeotmal, Aurangabad and Osmanabad indicate high participation (70+) in agricultural labour for scheduled tribes. Only in Chandrapur and Amravathi do non-scheduled tribes indicates higher participation in agricultural labour than that of scheduled tribes1

Forestry, Plantation & Mining:

Forestry, plantation etc mining and quarrying sectors indicates 1.3 per cent for scheduled tribes and 2.0 per cent for non-scheduled tribes. The variation is great and scheduled tribes. District such as Thana, C Chandrapur, Kolhapur etc which are industrially developed and with rich mineral regions show high participation for tribals and also for non-tribals. But from the table we can observe that in the districts of Ratnagiri, Satara, Kolaba scheduled tribes show above five per cent in forestry, plantation etc and Mining and Quarrying than non-tribals. This may be due to the fact that some of the tribals are living on fruit collection and on fishing from sea.

Primary Sector:

If we examine the primary sector as a whole we find that all the districts except Ahmadnagar which have 50,000 above tribal population show that more than 95 per cent of scheduled tribes are in the primary sector, whereas for non-schedule tribes in all other districts except in Thana (66.3 per cent) the primary sector accounts for a little more than 80 per cent. For both scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribes the economically underdeveloped districts show high participation in primary. But scheduled tribes in some of the developed distriers say for example in Thana, Nasik etc show high participation in primary.

Let us examine the relationship between participation and industrial categories such as cultivators and agricultural labourers by presenting the data on a graph sheet. Cartographic representation shows more clearly that non-scheduled tribes show higher participation in cultivation in most of the districts, in contrast to scheduled tribes. The scheduled tribes show higher participation in agricultural labour.

The share of non-agriculture sector among both scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribes in rural areas is very small. It accounts for 6.4 per cent for non-scheduled tribes and 1.3 per cent for scheduled tribes. Except in Thana (18.4) in all other districts workers in manufacture account for less than 10,0 per cent for non-scheduled tribes

whereas, scheduled tribes in Sholapur, Sangli and Satara indicates more than 4.0 per cent in secondary sector but much less in other districts.

Data clearly indicate that districts with less tribal population as well as the comparatively developed districts show high participation in secondary and tertiary sectors. In case of non-scheduled tribes the more urbanized districts such as Thana, Poona, Sangli show comparatively high participation in both sectors.

Tertiary sector for scheduled tribes accounts for 1.9 per cent as against 7.6 per cent for non-scheduled tribes. Except Nanded all districts show above five per cent in tertiary for non-scheduled tribes, whereas only Sangli and Satara indicates above five per cent for scheduled tribes.

Urban Areas:

Overall participation rate:

Table 10 presents statistics regarding overall participation rate and participation in major industrial categories for scheduled and non-scheduled tribes in urban areas of Maharashtra at district level. Participation rate in urban areas of Maharashtra indicates 38.9 per cent and 31.8 per cent for scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribes respectively. Participation rate in case of scheduled tribes varies greatly from one district to another than that of non-scheduled tribes. Except in Greater Bombay, Thana and Kolaba, non-scheduled tribes show between 25 per cent and

Table - 10

Overall participation and industrial classification of workers in scheduled and non-scheduled tribes

Urban

State/ District	Scheduled tribes						Non-scheduled tribes					
	% of workers to total pop.	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII, VIII & IX	% of workers to total pop.	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII, V&I & IX
State	38.9	3.2	37.1	7.5	22.5	29.7	31.8	13.2	10.8	2.7	28.2	50.8
1. Gr. Bombay	36.9	0.5	2.9	10.9	45.3	40.3	36.8	0.12	0.12	1.0	45.3	52.5
2. Nasik	40.3	3.9	53.2	2.0	16.0	24.9	29.4	5.4	5.7	1.3	43.1	45.3
3. Dhulia	40.7	3.8	59.8	3.4	11.0	21.9	26.2	6.1	10.7	1.2	29.4	52.7
4. Thana	42.6	4.0	45.6	8.9	16.8	24.6	32.5	1.8	2.8	1.0	49.9	44.5
5. Jalgaon	39.8	2.2	48.1	10.0	12.3	23.4	27.2	9.8	19.5	1.2	23.3	46.3
6. Yeotmal	34.8	1.7	32.6	4.4	17.4	43.5	29.0	7.5	20.1	2.9	17.2	52.4
7. Poona	29.9	0.9	4.1	6.9	35.4	52.6	29.4	2.1	1.7	2.0	36.4	57.8
8 Kolaba	39.9	7.3	39.4	13.9	13.7	26.8	30.2	6.4	4.1	6.5	27.1	55.7
9. Ahmadnagar	31.7	6.7	34.7	5.0	19.5	34.1	29.5	3.5	5.0	1.4	29.1	61.0
10. Sholapur	27.5	2.2	8,6	3.1	50.0	36.0	28.1	5.5	5.0	1.2	44.3	44.0
11. Chandrapur	40.1	9.3	22.1	6.9	33.3	28.4	27.2	6.8	15.8	2.2	24.8	50.3
12. Aurangabad	46.7	5.2	54.9	2.2	4.9	32.7	26.7	5.9	7.0	2.6	22,1	62.6
13. Ratnagiri	55.5	0	0	95.2	0.6	4.2	28.6	12,1	5.0	11.5	18.2	53.3
14. Satara	35.8	4.3	14.6	22.6	22.0	36.6	26.9	12.7	6.0	2.4	28.2	50.7
15. Kolhapur	32.1	28.0	11.9	0.7	36.4	23.1	27.9	7.8	6.5	1.8	39.2	44.7
16. Sangli	35.9	30.9	33.8	13.2	13.2	22.8	27.7	15.0	10.9	0.9	26.9	46.2
17. Amravathi	42.6	2.9	79.4	4.4	0	13.2	29.7	8.7	26.5	2.8	17.1	44.9
18. Nanded	34,6	7.3	56.9	3.7	2.8	29.4	28.0	8.3	15.1	3.0	22.6	50.0
19. Osmanabad	40.8	3.2	89.4	3.2	3.2	1.1	26.7	11.8	21.0	3.0	15.3	49.0
20. Parbhani	41.1	17.9	53,7	4.2	3.2	21.0	27.7	9.8	19.2	3.1	17.4	50.6
21. Bhir	50.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	26.7	10.6	18.9	2.8	16.0	51.6

I = Cultivator, II = Agriculture labour, II & IV = Forestry, Plantation etc & Mining

V & VI = Secondary sector, VII, VIII & IX = Tertiary sector

and 30 per cent, whereas for scheduled tribes it varies from 27.5 per cent in Sholapur to 55 per cent in Ratnagiri. Here again the less developed districts such as Chandrapur, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Amravathi show high participation for scheduled tribes. This clearly indicates that even in the urban areas, the scheduled tribes have higher participation rates than non-scheduled tribes.

Cultivators:

Participation in cultivators show 3.2 per cent for scheduled tribes and 13.2 per cent for non-scheduled tribes. Except in the districts that are more urbanised in all other districts participation as cultivators is more or less even for both scheduled tribes and non-schduled tribes.

Agricultural labour :

Participation in Agriculture labour accounts for 37.1 per cent and 10.8 per cent for scheduled and non-scheduled tribes respectively. Except Chandrapur and Poona, all other districts with 50,000 or more tribal population and in the developed districts show above 35 per cent for scheduled tribes whereas for non-scheduled tribes only the less developed districts show comparatively high participation.

Forestry, Plantation, Fishing, Hunting etc and Mining and Quarrying :

The aforesaid both sectors combindly accounts for 7.5 per cent and 2.7 per cent for scheduled and non-scheduled

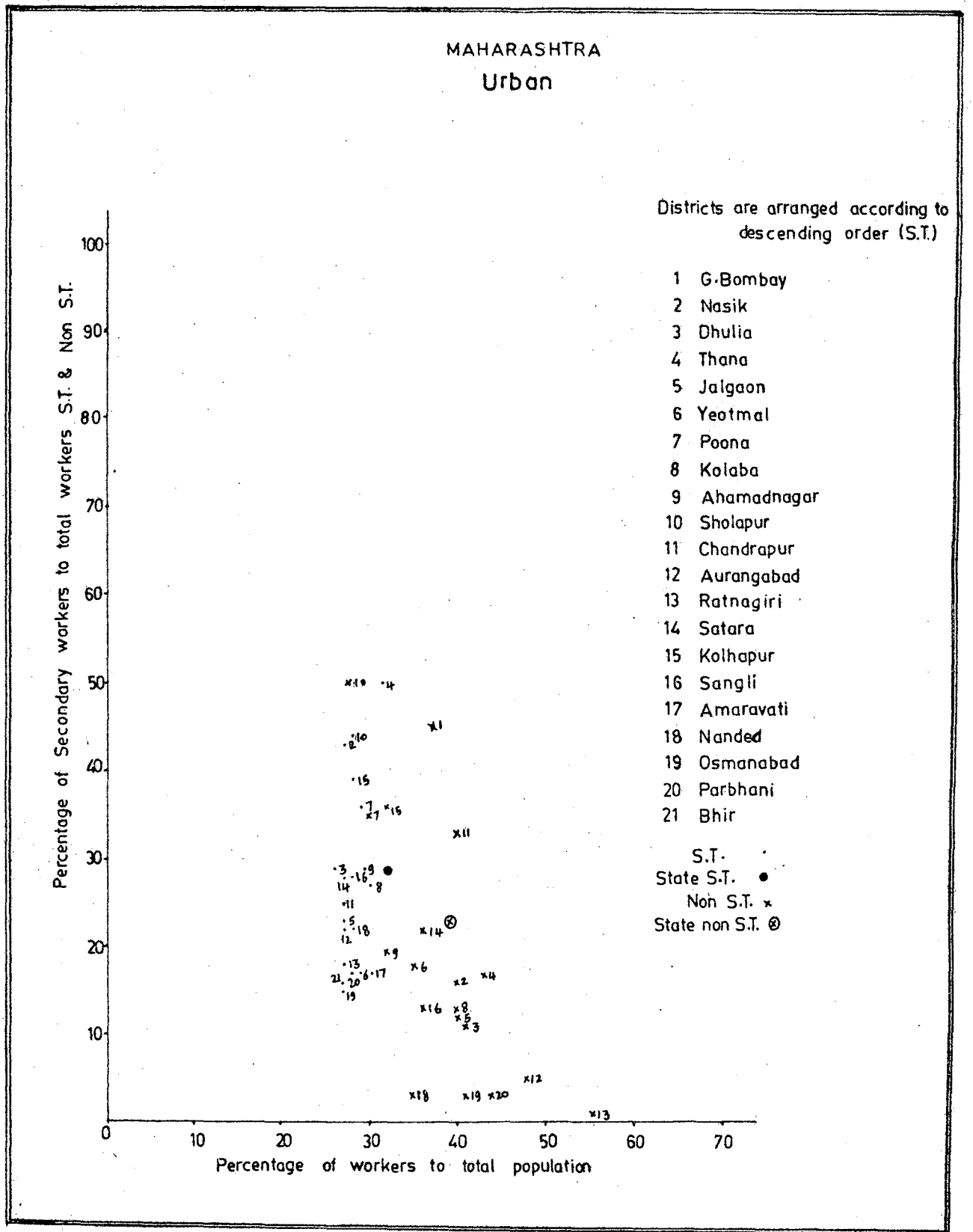
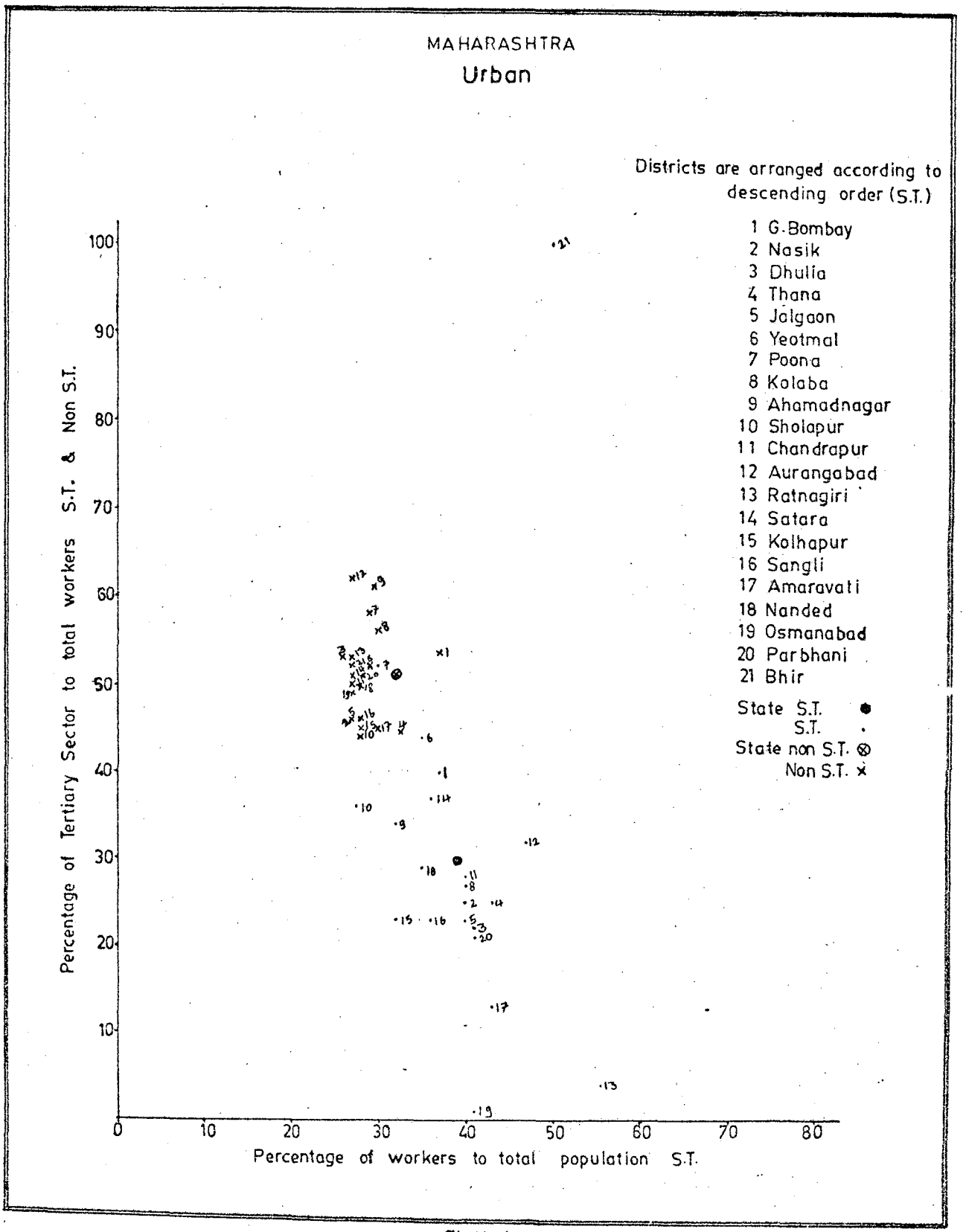

MAHARASHTRA
Urban
Districts are arranged according to descending order (S.T.)
1 G.Bombay
2 Nasik
3 Dhulia
4 Thana
5 Jalgaon
6 Yeotmal
7 Poona
8 Kolaba
9 Ahamadnagar
10 Sholapur
11 Chandrapur
12 Aurangabad
13 Ratnagiri
14 Satara
15 Kolhapur
16 Sangli
17 Amaravati
18 Nanded
19 Osmanabad
20 Parbhani
21 Bhir
S.T.
State S.T.
Non S.T.
State non S.T.
Percentage of Secondary workers to total workers S.T. & Non S.T.
Percentage of workers to total population
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Fig. No. 3


MAHARASHTRA
Urban
Districts are arranged according to descending order (S.T.)
1 G.Bombay
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7 Poona
8 Kolaba
9 Ahamadnagar
10 Sholapur
11 Chandrapur
12 Aurangabad
13 Ratnagiri
14 Satara
15 Kolhapur
16 Sangli
17 Amaravati
18 Nanded
19 Osmanabad
20 Parbhani
21 Bhir
State S.T.
S.T.
State non S.T.
Non S.T.
Percentage of Tertiary Sector to total workers S.T. & Non S.T.
Percentage of workers to total population S.T.
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Fig.No.4

tribes respectively. For both communities Ratnagiri district show high participation. It varies from 95.2 per cent to 0 per cent for scheduled tribes. For non-scheduled tribes it varies from 11.5 per cent to 0.9 per cent, except Kolaba and Ratnagiri all other districts show less than 3 per cent whereas more than nine districts show 5 per cent or more for scheduled tribes. It also be noted in all districts scheduled tribes show higher participation than non-scheduled tribes.

Secondary and Tertiary :

The secondary and tertiary sector shows 22.6 per cent for scheduled tribes and 27.7 per cent for non-scheduled tribes. Secondary sector for scheduled tribes differs greatly from one district to another. Tertiary sector indicates 29.7 per cent for scheduled tribes and 49.0 per cent for non-scheduled tribes and again tribals show wide variation.

Let us analyse, how both these sectors are related with participation. It clearly indicates, that in both sexes, non-scheduled tribes show lower participation than scheduled tribes, but participation rates in the sedondary and tertiary sectors are higher for the non-tribals population than for tribal population. (See graphs 3 and 4).

3.3 Participation and Industrial Structures of Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra by Sex and Rural, Urban Residence :

Rural :

Overall participations : Male

Table 11 gives the overall participation rate and participation in major industrial groups for scheduled and non-scheduled tribes in rural areas of Maharashtra. The population of scheduled tribes in rural areas of Maharashtra indicates 58.5 per cent as workers as against 52.1 per cent in non-scheduled tribes. Scheduled tribe males show greater varia-tion from one district to another than those of general population. In both cases the extreme featuree lie in the backward districts.

But if we examine districtwise scheduled tribes show higher participation for rural males in those districts where they are more numerous as well as in backward districts. Non-scheduled tribes show 50-55 per cent as workers in all districts except in Poona, Kolaba and Ratnagiri for their rural males. Here again most of the less developed districts show high participation though there are some exceptions.

Cultivators:

Participation in cultivators accounts 48.1 per cent for scheduled tribal males in rural areas as against 53.5 per cent for non-scheduled tribal males. Participation rate in cultivations varies from 15.5 per cent in Osmanabad

TABLE - 11

Overall participation rate and industrial classification of workers for scheduled and non-scheduled tribes males in rural areas

Scheduled Tribe

State/ Districts	Scheduled tribes						Non-scheduled tribes					
	% of workers	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII VIII & IX	% of workers	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII VIII IX
State	58.5	48.1	45.7	2.02	1.6	2.5	52.2	53.5	26.4	2.0	7.61	10.1
1. Dhulia	55.9	50.4	45.4	0.82	1.0	2.1	50.3	47.7	31.3	1.5	7.8	12.0
2. Thana	58.3	50.4	43.4	1.69	2.2	2.3	52.5	42.7	12.1	5.0	21.8	18.7
3. Nasik	60.4	51.7	43.1	1.7	1.3	2.6	50.4	60.8	17.0	1.4	8.3	12.6
4. Chandrapur	62.4	67.7	27.0	2.1	1.1	2.8	54.7	52.0	26.5	4.9	6.6	9.2
5. Yeotmal	64.1	24.7	68.7	1.6	1.9	3.1	53.9	40.1	45.0	2.1	5.4	7.7
6. Ahmadnagar	55.3	49.8	41.7	1.8	2.5	4.2	51.1	54.3	25.1	1.8	5.9	9.6
7. Jalgaon	56.3	13.2	79.9	2.8	1.7	2.9	50.2	44.9	37.8	1.2	5.9	10.1
8. Kolaba	57.8	26.2	60.6	7.5	2.7	3.2	47.8	63.9	11.1	4.8	7.9	12.4
9. Poona	56.9	70.1	22.4	3.0	1.8	2.8	47.0	60.8	15.4	2.1	10.4	11.5
10. Amravathi	54.9	63.8	31.2	2.3	0.5	2.3	53.9	27.8	56.4	1.4	4.4	8.1
11. Nanded	60.9	51.0	45.9	0.6	1.1	1.4	54.2	51.4	33.3	2.0	5.8	7.5
12. Parbhani	59.9	52.4	45.3	0.9	1.0	1.9	55.4	48.9	37.9	2.1	4.8	4.2
13. Aurangabad	58.3	13.4	78.1	2.1	1.9	4.5	53.7	54.6	29.0	1.3	5.7	7.3
14. Ratnagiri	55.6	6.4	30.0	60.1	1.5	2.0	43.5	67.0	9.1	4.0	6.5	13.3
15. Sholapur	46.3	26.4	61.7	2.8	6.7	2.4	50.0	51.3	31.6	3.0	6.7	7.4
16. Bhir	51.4	21.9	61.9	9.3	2.8	3.4	52.3	57.4	29.5	1.8	4.6	6.7
17. Kolhapur	48.3	70.8	20.6	0.7	3.9	3.9	52.5	66.0	15.1	1.6	7.1	8.3
18. Datara	41.3	30.3	41.7	13.8	4.9	9.6	48.1	62.7	14.1	5.3	8.2	12.4
19. Sangli	53.9	43.0	40.9	3.5	5.9	3.0	51.3	61.6	18.6	2.3	8.1	9.4
20 Oamanabad	40.4	15.5	77.3	6.2	0.4	0.6	52.4	52.4	34.0	2.0	4.9	6.7

I = Cultivators, II = Agriculture labourers, III&IV = Forestry, plantation etc and Mining and Quarrying, V&VI = Secondary, VII,VIII&IX = Tertiary

to 70.1 per cent in Amravathi for scheduled tribes and from 29.8 per cent in Amravathi to 63.9 per cent in Kolaba for non-scheduled tribes. Except Kolhapur the district with less tribals and backward one's indicates low participation in industrial category I and high participation in agricultural labour for tribals. But primary sector as a whole gives comparatively less participation in the less tribal districts. Except Ahmandnagar and Kolaba, all the other districts with 50,000 or more tribal population show 96 per cent or more in primary sector for tribal males.

Whereas for non-tribals except in Yeotmal, Amravathi in all other district cultivarors show high participation that agricultural labour. Except Poona, Amravathi, Chandrapur, Thana, Dhulia in all other districts, non-tribals show high participation in cultivators that of tribals.

Agricultural labour :

Agricultural labour in rural areas accounts for 45.7 per cent and 26.4 per cent for scheduled and non-scheduled tribes males respectively. The rural males of scheduled tribes in Yeotmal, Jalgaon, Kolaba, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Bhir and Osmanabad show more than 60 per cent as agricultural labourers. Most of the districts show less than 40 per cent as agricultural labourers for non-scheduled tribes. Only Amravathi and Yeotmal indicates 45 per cent or more as agricultural labourers for non-scheduled tribes.

Forestry, Plantation and Mining :

The thirs and fourth industrial category namely forestry, plantation, fishing, hunting etc and Mining and quarrying show around 2 per cent for both scheduled and non-schduled tribes in rural areas of Maharashtra. It varies from 0.6 per cent to 60 per cent in case of scheduled tribes and from 1.2 per cent to 5.3 per cent in case of non-scheduled tribes. Satara which is considered rich in forest resources and coastal districts such as Ratnagiri and Kolaba shows high participation in this sector for both categories of population. Thana and Chandrapur in which one is advanced and other is rich in minerals show comparatively higher percentage for non-schduled tribes than those of tribes whereas in Ratnagiri rural males of scheduled tribes show more than 60 per cent. This may be due to the fact that most of scheduled tribe male workers may be engaged in forestry hunting-fishing etc in this district for theirlively hood.

Primary sector:

If we look into the primary sector as a whole in the rural areas, for males, except Satara all districts show 90 percent of more for scheduled tribes and except Thana all other districts show more than 75 per cent for non-scheduled tribes.

Secondary and Tertiary sectors:

Secondary sector accounts 1.6 per cent and 7.6 per

cent for scheduled and non-scheduled rural males respectively. Except in Amravathi and Parbhani in other districts it shows more than 5 per cent for non-scheduled tribes whereas for scheduled tribes, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Satara and Sangli Show more than 3.0 per cent. In Thana district secondary sector for non-scheduled tribes accounts for 21.9 per cent. In all districts non-scheduled tribes show higher participation rates in this sector.

The tertiary sector accounts for 2.5 per cent and 10.1 per cent for scheduled and non-scheduled tribes, Rural males respectively. Here again non-scheduled tribes males show higher participation in all the districts. Except Satara all other districts show less than 5.0 per cent for scheduled tribes.

Females :

Overall participation rate:

Table 12 presents, data, regarding overall participation rate and participation in major industrial sectors by scheduled and non-scheduled tribes females in rural areas. In both cases participation rate is lower for females than that of males. For scheduled tribes rural femal participation rate accounts for 34.2 per cent as against 23.5 per cent for non-scheduled tribes. For both tyoes (Communities) Yeotmal shows high participation rates . Except Yeotmal, all other districts show less than 40 per cent for tribals and less than 30 per cent for non-tribal females

TABLE - 12

Overall participation rate and industrial classification of workers for scheduled and non-scheduled tribe females in rural areas.

State/ District	Scheduled tribes						No.scheduled tribe					
	% of workers	I	II	III & IV	V & IVI	VII VIII & IX	% of workers	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII VIII & IX
State	34.2	32.9	64.4	1.03	0.8	0.9	23.5	39.4	55.0	0.5	3.7	2.0
1. Dhulia	30.0	28.4	69.8	0.4	1.0	0.4	15.4	13.6	79.6	0.6	2.9	3.2
2. Thana	35.0	42.3	55.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	17.9	58.9	25.6	2.1	6.4	5.9
3. Nasik	38.8	37.2	60.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	24.7	46.2	47.5	0.3	3.3	2.6
4. Chandrapur	29.8	47.9	50.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	26.8	31.8	62.2	0.8	2.7	2.5
5. Yeotmal	44.7	9.9	89.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	30.9	15.8	81.4	0.4	1.1	1.2
6. Ahmadnagar	26.6	31.7	63.1	1.2	2.1	2.0	20.0	43.1	49.4	0.7	4.0	2.6
7. Jalgaon	38.5	6.6	90.1	1.1	0.5	1.7	24.4	24.6	71.7	0.2	1.9	1.5
8. Kolaba	35.8	20.5	70.8	6.0	0.8	2.0	24.2	74.9	19.1	1.6	2.4	2.4
9. Poona	32.6	68.7	28.0	1.9	0.9	0.4	18.0	60.1	36.2	0.9	3.0	2.9
10. Amravathi	20.0	37.7	59.3	1.5	0.9	0.6	29.1	7.2	90.1	0.3	0.8	1.3
11. Nanded	33.3	27.7	71.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	18.5	20.6	73.9	0.2	3.6	1.9
12. Parbani	34.1	31.7	66.8	0.01	0.2	1.3	22.0	24.4	71.8	0.2	1.9	1.3
13. Aurabgabad	35.5	8.7	87.0	0.7	1.3	2.4	23.7	36.2	59.1	0.4	2.4	2.0
14. Rahnagiri	38.5	5.2	38,0	52.0	1.1	3.3	29.6	81.7	13.9	0.8	1,5	2.1
15. Sholapur	15.0	6.9	88.0	1.2	4.6	0.2	16.5	21.0	73.9	0.8	2.7	2.4
16. Bhir	34.8	18.4	72.1	5.4	0.1	4.1	18.8	31.4	65.1	0.3	1.4	1.7
17. Kolhapur	9.8	67.5	26.8	0	3.8	1.9	18.5	69.3	26.6	0.5	2.1	1.5
18. Satara	23.4	23.2	49.7	20.2	2.5	4.4	17.8	59.4	34.2	1.1	2.8	2.5
19. Sangli	15.8	29.0	67.7	0	1.8	1.8	11.6	47.8	43.8	1.3	3.5	3.9
20. Osmanabad	29.0	7.9	90.3	0.9	0.9	0	16.3	20.0	76.2	0.2	1.9	1.5

I = Cultivators, II = Agriculture labour, III & IV = Forestry, Mining & Quarrying

V & VI = Secondary sector, VII, VIII & IX = Tertiary sector

In Amaravathi,Sholapur,Kolhapur and Sangli non-tribal females show higher participation than that of tribal female. One has to examine in detail what are factors responsible for this type of pattern.

Cultivators :

Cultivators among females of the rural areas of Maharashtra accounts for 39.4 per cent and 32.9 per cent for non-scheduled and scheduled tribes respectively. It differs greatly from one district to another in both cases. Though in both cases, the developed district show high participation in cultivators, there are certain deviations such as Kolabam,Ratnagiri and Satara which show higher participation rates in cultivators for non-tribals and low participation for tribals.

Agricultural labour:

Agricultural labour for rural females of scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribes accounts for 64.4 per cent & 55.5% respectively. Except in Poona, Kolhapur and Satara in all other districts it accounts for more than 50 per cent for scheduled tribes. For non-scheduled tribes agricultural labour differs greately from one district to another. For both scheduled and non-scheduled tribals. Yeotmal show high participation in agricultural labour.

Forestry, Plantation etc and Mining :

Forestry, plantation, fishing etc and mining and quarrying accounts 1.03 per cent and 0,5 per cent for

scheduled and non-scheduled tribal rural females respectively. It differs greatly in case of scheduled tribes. None of the districts show more than 1.6 per cent for non-scheduled tribes whereas for scheduled tribes Ratnagiri (52.0 per cent) Satara show more than 20 per cent, Bhir and Kolaba districts show five per cent or more.

Secondary and Tertiary Sectors:

Secondary sector accounts for 0.8 per cent and 3.7 per cent for scheduled and non-scheduled tribal rural females respectively. Except Sholapur, Kolhapur, Ahmadnagar the other all districts show below 2 per cent for scheduled tribes. Whereas for non-scheduled tribes except Thana and Ahmadnagar, all others show below four per cent.

The tertiary sector for rural females of scheduled and non-scheduled tribes accounts for 0.9 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively. Ratnagiri, Bhir and Sangli show more than 3.0 per cent for scheduled tribes, whereas for non-scheduled tribes it is Thana, Dhulia and Sangli show above 3.0 per cent. All districts show above 1.0 per cent for non-scheduled tribes in contrast that of tribes.

From the above discussion it is clear that the male population show higher participation in cultivation than that of females but the female population shows higher participation in agricultural labour for both. Scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribes. Except in Agricultural labour in all other major industrial categories non-scheduled tribes, rural males show high percentage than that of

tribals. Participation rate for scheduled tribes in higher for both males and females than that non-scheduled tribals and participation rate varies in both cases according to sex. Males in both scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribes show above 50 per cent as workers, whereas females show below 35 per cent and 25 per cent for scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribes respectively.

To know, how,the extent of urbanization has influenced the secondary and tertiary sector in both scheduled and non-scheduled tribes coefficients of correlation were worked out between urbanization and secondary, and tertiary activities. The coefficients of correlation between degree of urbanization and secondary, tertiary sectors for both scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribes in rural areas are presented below·coefficient of correlation between urban population size and participation in secondary and tertiary sectors of rural areas; Scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribes.

	Males		Females	
	S	T	S	T
Scheduled Tribes	0.0195	-0.1248	0.0895	-0.450
Non-Scheduled Tribes	0.29	0.185	0.273	0.1792

The aforesaid table clearly indicates, the urbanization has less influence on the scheduled tribes that of non-tribals in both sectors. Tertiary sector in scheduled

tribes of rural areas indicates negative relationship with urbanization for both males and females.

Urban Areas: Male

Overall participation rate:

Table 13 gives data about overall participation rate and participation in major industrial categories at district level for scheduled and non-scheduled males in urban areas. Male population in both scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribes shows higher participation than that of females. In urban areas participation rate for males of the scheduled tribes differs greatly from that of general population. The participation rate accounts for 52.9 per cent and 47.0 per cent for scheduled and non-scheduled tribal males respectively. Except in Bombay and Thana in all other districts participation for non-scheduled tribal males varies from 43 per cent to 49.9 per cent. For scheduled tribes it varies from 44.2 per cent in Poona to 75.0 per cent in Bhir. Poona, Ahmadnagar and Osmanabad show higher participation of non-scheduled tribal males than that of scheduled tribal males. In all other districts scheduled tribe males show higher participation.

Cultivators:

Urban males of non-scheduled tribes show higher percentage as cultivators than males of scheduled tribes. Cultivators account for 7.5 per cent and 3.7 per cent for

TABLE - 13

Overall participation rate and industrial classification of workers for scheduled and non-schduled tribe's males in urban areas

State/ Districts	Scheduled tribe						Non-scheduled tribe					
	% of workers to total pop.	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII & VIII IX	% of workers to total pop.	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII & VIII IX
State	52.9	5.7	29.8	7.9	25.8	32.7	51.1	7,8	7.8	2.8	29.0	52.8
1. Gr. Bombay	55.3	0	3.9	10.7	47.3	38.6	55.3	3.1	0.1	1.0	47.0	51.8
2. Nasik	51.7	4.9	44.5	2.6	18.4	29.4	44.5	5.1	3.7	1.4	42.5	48.2
3. Dhulia	51.0	5.3	52.6	3.8	11.6	26.6	43.0	6.6	6.7	1.2	29.6	55.8
4. Thana	57.8	4.2	38.9	9.9	19.7	27.5	53.3	1.6	0.7	2.5	52.2	43.0
5. Jalgaon	52.4	3.2	39.3	13.0	15.6	28.8	44.5	9.6	13.3	1.2	25.5	50.3
6. Yeotmal	46.6	2.3	22.8	5.2	20.7	49.2	46.0	8.4	13.3	3.2	18.1	57.0
7. Poona	44.2	1.0	3.5	7.0	38.8	49.7	47.8	2.1	1.1	1.9	37.9	57.0
8. Kolaba	59.2	7.3	37.1	14.3	13.8	27.6	49.9	6.4	3.2	7.1	28.2	55.1
9. Ahmadnagar	45.4	8.1	28.7	4.6	20.5	37.9	47.1	3.7	3.7	1.5	26.7	64.4
10. Sholapur	48.0	2.5	8.8	3.6	49.7	35.3	45.0	6.0	3.8	1.4	42.0	46.8
11. Chandrapur	56.3	10.5	21.2	8.6	25.2	34.6	43.6	7.2	9.5	2.4	26.9	53.9
12. Aurangabad	56.3	9.1	46.5	2.1	3.7	38.5	44.0	6.2	5.1	2.8	22.2	63.8
13. Ratnagiri	69.1	0	0	94.9	0.9	3.6	43.4	9.5	3.6	12.6	18.2	56.3
14. Satara	49.8	4.1	19.7	14.8	26.3	35.3	43.8	12.1	8.2	2.5	29.6	51.7
15. Kolhapur	51.2	29.1	7.8	0.8	38.7	23.6	47.8	7.8	4.9	1.8	40.9	44.7
16. Sangli	58.1	33.0	32.2	0	11.3	23.4	46.5	15.7	8.5	1.0	27.3	47.5
17. Amravathi	46.9	4.8	71.1	6.0	0	18.1	46.5	9.5	19.0	3.1	18.9	49.6
18. Nanded	44.5	9.9	42.0	4.9	3.7	39.5	46.4	8.6	10.5	3.5	23.8	52.6
19. Osmanabad	42.4	3.8	88.7	0	5.7	1.9	43.7	12.8	15.8	3.2	16.2	51.9
20. Parbani	47.8	20.0	52.3	6.1	4.6	16.9	46.3	10.5	14.9	3.3	18.3	53.0
21. Bhir	78.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	43.3	11.6	13.7	3.1	17.0	54.6

I = Cultivators, II= Agricultural labourers, III&IV= Forestry, Plantation etc and Mining and Quarrying, V&VI= Secondary sector, VII,VIII&IX= Tertiary sector.

non-scheduled tribes and scheduled tribes respectively. and differs greately from one district to another, in the case of scheduled tribes. There are three districts namely Kolhapur, Sangli and Parbhani, where cultivators for urban tribal males accounts above 20 per cent whereas noneof the other districts show more than 15 per cent for non-scheduled tribes. In both case Sangli shows higher participation as cultivators.

Agricultural labour:

Aggricultural labourers for urban males accounts for 29.8 per cent and 7.8 per cent for scheduled and non-scheduled tribes respectively. Agricultural labour is less for scheduled and non-scheduled tribes in more advanced districts. It varies from 0 per cent to 89.4 per cent for scheduled tribes, whereas for non-scheduled tribes it varies from 0.11 per cent to 19.0 per cent. Most of the under-developed districts show high percentage in aggicultural labour for both categories. But in case of scheduled tribes some of the developed districts such as Thana, Nasik and others show high participation in Agricultural labour along with backward districts.

Plantation, forestry, haunting etc and mining:

The third and fourth industrial category of workers show 7.5 per cent and 2.8 per cent for scheduled and non-scheduled urban males respectively. For both scheduled and non-scheduled tribes Ratnagiri shows high participation.

Later comes Satara and Kolaba districts. In almost all districts scheduled tribe males show higher participation in third and fourth industrial categories than non-scheduled tribes.

Secondary and Tertiary Sector:

The secondary sector accounts 29.0 per cent and 25.8 per cent for non-scheduled and scheduled tribal males in urban areas respectively. In scheduled tribes it varies from 0 per cent in Amaravathi, Bhir to 49.7 per cent in Sholapur. Whereas for non-scheduled tribes it varies from 16.2 per cent in Nanded 52.2 per cent in Thana, almost all other highly urbanised district show higher participation in secondary sector for non-tribes. Though most of the urbanized districts show higher percentage in the secondary sector for tribals there are certain district such as Thana, Nasik, Singli which show low participation in the secondary sector.

The tertiary exonomic activity for males in urban areas shows 32.7 per cent and 52.8 per cent for scheduled and non-scheduled tribes respectively. It varies from 1.9 per cent in Nanded to 100 per cent in Bhir for scheduled tribes and from 43.0 per cent in Thana to 63.8 per cent in Aurangabad for non-scheduled tribes. Except Poona, Yeotmal and Bhir all other district, show below 40 per cent for scheduled tribes whereas, except 6 districts namely Thana, Sholapur, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur and Nasik all other

districts show more than 50 per cent for non-scheduled tribes.

Females :

Overall participation rate:

Table 14 gives data regarding overall participation rate and participation in major industrial categories at district level for scheduled and non-scheduled tribal female population in urban areas. Participation rate for females in urban areas of Maharashtra accounts for 7.8 per cent and 23.2 per cent for non-scheduled tribes and scheduled tribes respectively. Except in Amaravathi and Ratnagiri in all other districts, urban areas show below 10 per cent as workers in females of non-scheduled tribes and varies from 5.5 in Kolhapur to 9.6 per cent in Sholapur. Participation rate differs greatly from one district to another in case of scheduled tribes. Scheduled tribal females in the urban areas of Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Amaravathi, Osmanabad show high participation, whereas the advanced districts such as Greater Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Kolhapur and others show low participation.

Let us examine the distribution industrial categories of workers in both scheduled and non-scheduled tribal females workers in urban areas of Maharashtra.

Cultivators :

Cultivators accounts for 6.4 per cent and 1.8 per cent for non-scheduled and scheduled tribal females in

TABLE - 14

Overall participation rate a nd industrial classification of workers for scheduled and non-scheduled tribes females in urban areas

State/ District	Scheduled tribe						Non.scheduled tribe					
	% of workers to total pop.	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII, VIII & IX	% of workers to total pop.	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII, VIII & IX
State	23.2	1.8	55.5	6.3	14.3	22.0	8.9	6.4	29.6	1.7	22.5	40.6
1. Gr. Bombay	14.4	0.4	2.6	12.0	36.4	48.6	7.7	0.2	0.3	0.9	28.4	70:8
2. Nasik	28.3	2.2	70.0	0.9	11.5	15.4	8.5	6.6	18.1	1.0	46.2	32.5
3. Dhulia	29.7	1.1	73.2	2.8	9.5	13.3	7.7	2.8	34.9	0.7	28.1	33.6
4. Thana	26.2	3.5	61.5	6.7	10.4	18.0	6.7	3.6	3.5	5.9	27.5	59.6
5. Jalgaon	27.2	0.3	73.5	5.0	6.7	14.6	8.4	10.7	55.5	0.9	10.3	23.2
6. Yeotma l	21.5	0.2	56.7	2.6	10.7	29.8	10.3	3.0	53.5	1.5	12.8	29.4
7. Poona	11.3	0.3	6.8	6.7	18.5	66.9	7.4	2.3	5.9	2.5	24.9	64.5
8. Kolaba	17.4	7.1	48.6	12.3	8.6	23.6	8,8	7.2	9.7	3.1	20.6	59.4
9. Ahmadnagar	16.5	2.3	15.7	6.2	16.3	22.6	9.1	2.4	12.9	0.8	43.0	40.9
10. Sholapur	16.3	0	6.5	0	52.2	41.3	9.6	2.8	11.1	0.4	56.3	29.8
11. Chandrapur	24.2	6.7	24.4	3.0	51.6	14.5	9.1	4.6	48.7	0.7	14.1	31.7
12. Aurangabad	37.8	0	66.4	2.2	6.6	24.8	6.6	3.9	21.8	1.4	21.1	51.9
13. Ratnagiri	42.3	0	0	94.9	0	5.1	10.1	23.2	12.2	6.6	18.1	40.0
14. Satara	19.7	4.8	0.0	45.3	9.5	40.5	7.8	16.6	17.4	2.0	19.9	44.0
15. Kolhapur	8.1	18.8	43.8	0	18.7	18.8	5.5	8.4	22.4	2.0	22.5	44.7
16. Sangli	11.6	14.3	42.9	0	23.9	19.3	6.8	10.0	29.3	0.4	23.8	36.4
17. Amravathi	37.3	0	92,5	1.9	0	5.7	11.0	4.9	62.0	1.0	9.1	23.0
18. Nanded	21.1	0	100.0	9	0	0	8.5	5.8	46.6	0.7	14.9	32.0
19. Osmanabad	38.9	2.4	90.5	7.1	0	0	7.4	5.2	55.1	1.7	9.0	29.0
20. Parbhani	31.6	13.3	56.7	0	0	30.0	7.3	5.1	49.1	1.0	10.7	34.1
21. Bhir	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.8	4.3	52.1	0.7	10.3	32.6

I = Cultivators, II= Agriculture labourers, III&IV = Forestry, Plantation etc and Mining and Quarrying, V&VI = secondary sector, VII,VIII&IX= Tertiary sector.

urban area respectively. Urban area of Kolhapur, Sangli, Parbhani, Chandrapur and Kolaba show above five per cent as cultivators for scheduled tribes. Ratnagiri and Jalgaon which are highly backward and Satara, Sangli which are comparatively forward districts show more than ten per cent in cultivators for urban females of non-scheduled tribes. Nasik and Thana are the other two district, shows above state average. For scheduled tribes also the aforesaid districts and Chandrapur and Ahmadnagar show above its state average.

Agricultural labour :

Agricultural labour for females in urban areas of Maharashtra accounts for 55.5. per cent and 29.6 per cent for scheduled and non-scheduled tribes respectively. The females of non-scheduled tribes in the backward district show high percentage in agricultural labour. Except in Poona, Greater Bombay, Sholapur, Ratbagiri, Satara and Chandrapur in the urban areas of all other districts, female scheduled tribes show above 40.0 per cent in Agricultural labour.

Live-stock, plantation etc and Mining and Quarrying:

The industrial categories of III and IV namely plantation, forestry, fishing, hunting etc and mining and quarrying accounts for 6.3 per cent and 1.7 per cent for scheduled and non-scheduled tribe females respectively. Ratnagiri and Satara show above 45.0 per cent in this

industrial categories for scheduled tribes. Kolaba, Thana, Yeotmal, Ahmadnagar and Greater Bombay also show more than six per cent for scheduled tribe females, whereas non-scheduled tribe females, in Ratnagiri, Thana show six per cent or more. The table clearly shows for both cases, comparatively advanced, Coastal and also districts with more forest resources show higher percentage in this sector.

Secondary and tertiary sectors :

Secondary exonomic activity for urban females of scheduled and non-scheduled trib's accounts for 14.3 per cent and 22.4 per cent respectively. Most of the districts show above 10.0 per cent for non-scheduled tribes. Though in both cases secondary sector differs from one district to another, wide variation is observed in the case of scheduled tribes. The districts which have 1000 tribal population, scheduled tribes in urban areas did not show high percentage in Secondary activity for its females, for both scheduled and scheduled tribes Shelapur shows high participation in secondary sector.

The tertiary sector accounts for 40.4 per cent and 22.0 per cent for urban females of non-scheduled and scheduled tribes of Maharashtra respectively. Here again all the districts with comparatively high urbanization shows high participation rate in tertiary sector for both communities. But in all the districts, non-scheduled tribes show above 23.0 per cent in tertiary in contrast to the scheduled tribes

which show from nil to less than five per cent in the tertiary sector some of the districts.

Let us see how the non-agricultural sectors of both communities in urban areas related with degree of urbanization of the districts.

The coefficient of correlation between degree of urbanization and non-agricultural sector:

Coefficient of correlation between degree of urbanisation and proportion in non-agricultural sector (secondary and tertiary sector) among scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribs in urban areas.

	Male		Female	
	S	T	S	T
Scheduled tribes	0.3029	0.0531	0.342	0.366
Non.scheduled tribes	0.647	-0.521	0.686	0.177

The above coefficient of correlation between dgree of urbanizations and non-agricultural sector for scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribes indicates that non-agricultural sector of non-scheduled tribes are more indluenced by the degree of urbanization that of scheduled tribes. The negative correlation of non-scheduled males in tertiary sector with degree of urbanization may be that with increase of degree of urbanization may provide better opportunities in manufacturing which may even try to absorb those who were

employed in tertiary sector. The other factor, most of the educated females are employed in tertiary sector, as a result male population resort to secondary sectors wherever they find employment.

C H A P T E R - IV

PARTICIPATION AND INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF SELECTED TRIBAL COMMUNITIES AT STATE LEVEL BY SEX AND RURAL, URBAN RESIDENCE :

Rural :

Overall participation rate :

Table 15 gives data about overall participation in major industrial groups at state level for scheduled tribal Communities according to sex in Rural areas. Overall participation for males in rural areas of Maharashtra accounts for 58.5 per cent as against 34.2 per cent for females. It varies from 44.3 per cent in Pardhi to 85.8 per cent in Kawar for males and 21.8 per cent (Kolam etc) to 47.5 per cent Kolam for females. Tribes with large population indicate higher participation rate both in males and females than that of small tribes. Tribes with higher participation namely Gond etc., Kolam, Halba are found in less developed districts.

Though some smaller tribes show higher participation than that of larger tribes, on the whole the larger tribes show high participation in both males and females. The rank correlation coefficient between size of population and participation of tribes shows small but positive correlation . The following are the values of rank correlation

coefficients between size of tribes and their participation in rural areas.

Male	0.0758
Female	0.2282

The positive correlation between size of tribes and participation is attritable to the fact that most of the major tribal communities are living in remote areas of inhospitable nature, where meagre resources forces both male and female to participate in economic activity.

Industrical composition of tribal Communities:

Rural :

Primary sector :

Scheduled tribes in rural areas show 95.8 per cent for males and 98.4 per cent for females in primary sector. Except in tribes such as Pardhan, Dubla, Dhodia and Gond (Rajgond) for males and except Dubla and Vitolia for females all others show 90 per cent and above in primary. The tribes with more than 50,000 population show high percentage in primary sector both for males and females.

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1. $r_k = \frac{6\ D^2}{N^3 - N}$

D = Difference between paried items in two series.

N = Observations in the series.

r_k = Rank coefficient correlation

2. $r_k = 1^6 - \frac{(D^2 + 1/12 (m^3 - m) .....)}{N^3 - N}$

m * stands for the number of items with common rank.

TABLE - 15

Overall participation rate and industrial classification of workers for males and females of scheduled tribal communities in rural areas

Tribes	Males						Females					
	% of workers to total pop	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII VIII & IX	% of workers to total pop.	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII, VIII & IX
All S.T.	58.5	48.1	45.6	2.1	1.6	2,6	34.2	32.9	64.4	1.1	0.8	0.9
1. Bhil etc	56.4	24.0	70.4	1.9	1.2	2.5	34.7	7.1	90.6	1.1	0.5	0.7
2 Kolimahadev	58.0	63.3	29.8	2.0	1.3	3.6	33.7	51.9	46.8	0.7	0.5	1.0
3. Gond etc	63.2	53.9	40.7	2.1	1.1	2.2	34.4	31.0	67.3	0.4	0.5	0.7
4. Varli	57.7	54.4	40.1	1.7	1.9	1.9	33.8	45.2	52.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
5. Kokna	57.4	82.1	14.8	1.0	0.5	1.6	29.8	72.6	26.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
6. Thakur	63.0	60.4	34.9	1.2	1.9	1.7	36.4	52.4	45.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
7. Kathodi	59.6	10.9	74.2	10.1	2.1	2.7	40.0	6.9	83.2	8.1	1.5	1.3
8. Gamit	59.2	73.8	23.4	0.2	0.7	2.0	31.6	57.6	41.1	0.01	1.0	0.3
9. Kolimalhar	56.3	45.2	49.8	1.0	1.8	2.2	36.9	32.1	66.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
10. Andh	60.4	52.3	44.8	0.6	1.0	1.4	34.3	32.0	67.0	0.04	0.1	0.8
11. Korku	54.5	68.0	28.7	1.3	0.4	1.6	24.3	42.7	55.1	1.6	0.2	0.4
12. Dhanka	56.3	54.8	40.6	1.2	0.8	2.6	38.1	37.1	58.4	0.8	0.7	3.0
13. Kolan (Only)	67.2	31.3	65.6	1.0	1.4	0.6	47.5	15.9	83.7	0.1	0.3	0.2
14. Pardhan etc	58.8	24.6	60.4	1.6	3.5	9.8	39.0	13.3	83.6	0.8	0.9	1.5
15. Kolidhor	55.0	37.5	53.3	1. 3	1.8	5.7	28.2	21.8	74.7	1.1	1,1	1.5
16. Bhil (only)	58-3	14.7	76.6	2.7	1.8	4.2	36.7	9.8	85.5	1.1	1.1	2.5
17. Pardhi(A)	46.5	31.6	55.0	3.1	5.8	4.5	24.5	9.6	87.0	0.8	0.8	1.8
18. Gond (N&RG)	63.7	40.6	55.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	32.5	19,5	79.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
19. Dubla	63.0	18.0	49.0	9.6	14.9	8.5	39.3	12.7	63.7	7.4	12.4	3.9
20. Dhodia	56.4	39.6	36.1	1.8	11.4	10.9	28.0	37.3	55.4	1.7	4.7	0.8
21. Naikda	57.2	50.7	38.3	2.9	3.5	4.5	33.3	40.4	52.3	3.1	3.5	0.7
22. Jalba	65.2	53.0	38.8	0.9	2.3	5.0	34.2	44.4	48.9	0	5.8	1.3
23. Pardhan (only)	58.4	25.7	65.8	11.1	2.7	3.6	34.2	14.5	82.6	0.6	0.9	1.4
24. Kharia	52.5	45.1	43.2	0	1.8	8.9	33.2	9.6	89.8	0	0.3	0.3
25.Kolam etc	56.8	60.6	33.6	0	3.1	2.0	21.8	14.9	40.6	0	44.2	0
26. Nihal	59.3	30.9	60.0	6.2	1.0	1.8	37.2	14.6	82.5	1.4	0.1	1.4
27. Kawar	85.8	86.0	11.7	0	1.4	0.4	29.8	54.1	40.6	0.2	4.2	0.8
28. Gond (RG)	49.7	7.3	41.7	2.0	26.4	22.6	29.6	0	56.5	0	26.1	17.4
29. Pardhi (T)	44.3	22.9	21.1	0	0	0	24.9	9.4	59.1	31.5	0	0
30. Vitolia	67.3	2.5	20.1	2.0	75.3	2.1	76.6	0.8	73.4	0	25.8	0

I= Cultivator, II= Agriculture labourers, III&IV= Forestry, Plantation etc and Mining and Quarrying, V&VI= Secondary sector, VII,VIII&IX= Tertiary.

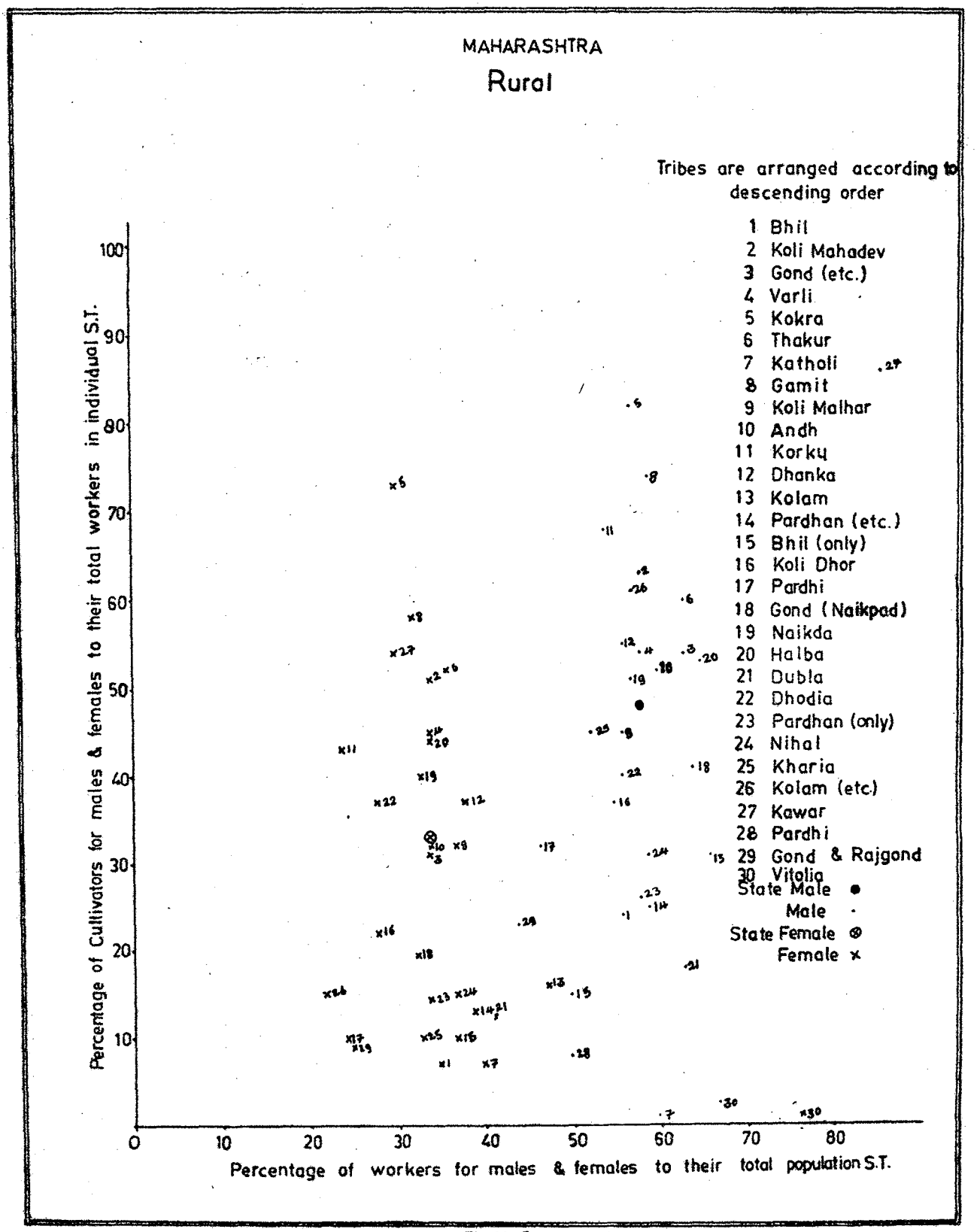
MAHARASHTRA
Rural
Tribes are arranged according to descending order
1 Bhil
2 Koli Mahadev
3 Gond (etc.)
4 Varli
5 Kokra
6 Thakur
7 Katholi
8 Gamit
9 Koli Malhar
10 Andh
11 Korku
12 Dhanka
13 Kolam
14 Pardhan (etc.)
15 Bhil (only)
16 Koli Dhor
17 Pardhi
18 Gond (Naikpad)
19 Naikda
20 Halba
21 Dubla
22 Dhodia
23 Pardhan (only)
24 Nihal
25 Kharia
26 Kolam (etc.)
27 Kawar
28 Pardhi
29 Gond & Rajgond
30 Vitolia
State Male
Male
State Female
Female
Percentage of Cultivators for males & females to their total workers in individual S.T.
Percentage of workers for males & females to their total population S.T.
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Fig. No. 5

Cultivators :

If we examine the distribution of cultivators and Agricultural labourers, it will tell us whether the differentiation in these industrial categories are due to size of population or due to areas where they are living etc or the tribe with high participation shows any relation with cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Participation in cultivation of males accounts for 48.1 per cent and 32.9 per cent for females in rural areas. For males it varies from 2.5 per cent in Vitolia to 86.0 per cent in Kawara and for females it varies from 0.0 per cent to 72.6 per cent. Both extremities are found in tribal communities which have less than 5,000. Variation is seen from one tribe to another. Except Bhil, Kathodi, Kolimalhar and Kolam, the remaining tribes with 50,000 and above population shows above 50 per cent in cultivator working force.

In the rest of the tribes, three tribes namely Naikda and Kawar indicates more than 50 per cent in cultivators for their males. In females the high participation in cultivators is observed where male's indicate high percentage in cultivation. Barring in some cases, most of the major tribes indicates high participation in cultivators.

Agricultural labour :

Agriculture labour for scheduled tribes of Maharashtra accounts 45.6 per cent for males and 64.4 per cent for females

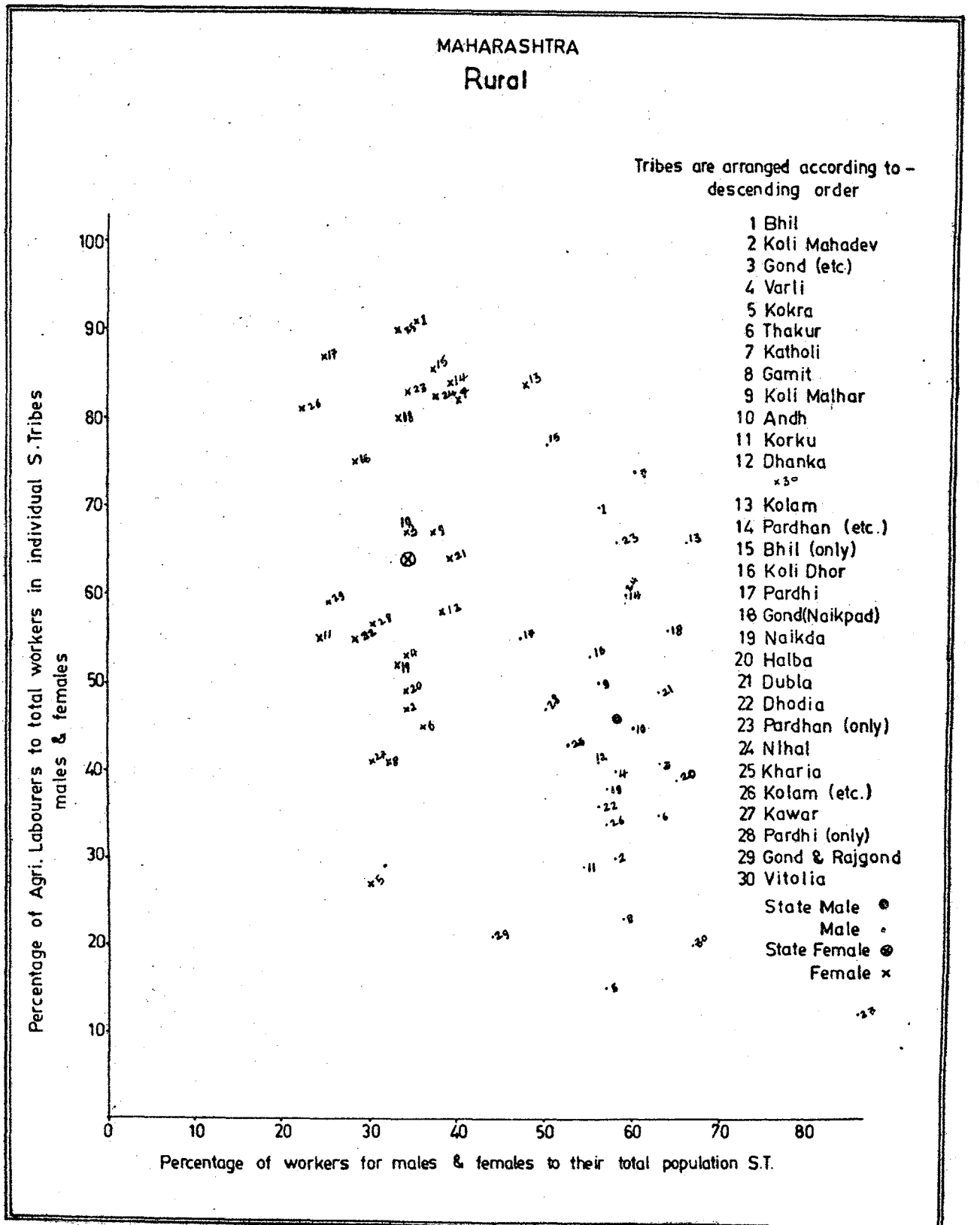
MAHARASHTRA
Rural
Tribes are arranged according to – descending order
1 Bhil
2 Koli Mahadev
3 Gond (etc.)
4 Varli
5 Kokra
6 Thakur
7 Katholi
8 Gamit
9 Koli Malhar
10 Andh
11 Korku
12 Dhanka
13 Kolam
14 Pardhan (etc.)
15 Bhil (only)
16 Koli Dhor
17 Pardhi
18 Gond(Naikpad)
19 Naikda
20 Halba
21 Dubla
22 Dhodia
23 Pardhan (only)
24 Nihal
25 Kharia
26 Kolam (etc.)
27 Kawar
28 Pardhi (only)
29 Gond & Rajgond
30 Vitolia
State Male
Male
State Female
Female
Percentage of Agri. Labourers to total workers in individual S.Tribes males & females
Percentage of workers for males & females to their total population S.T.
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Fig. No.6

and varies from 4.1 per cent in (Vitolia) to 74.2 per cent in Kathodi. All tribes which show less percentage in cultivation indicates more than 50 per cent in Agriculture labour for males. Whereas in females, except in Kokhak, Thakur, Thakur, Kolimahadev, Gamit, Halba, Kewar and Vitolia, labours in agriculture shows above 50 per cent.

To know whether there is any relation between workers and[1] cultivators[2], agricultural labourers. The data is presented on graph sheet. Graphical presentation show there is no such relation. Some tribes with high participation rate in both male and females. Show high and also low percentage in Agricultural labourers. It also shows tribes with more population indicates comparatively high participation rate both in cultivators and agricultural labourers. (see graphs 5 & 6)

Secondary and tertiary sector:

Scheduled tribes in rural areas of Maharashtra indicates very less percentage in both secondary and tertiary sector. Secondary sector for males and females accounts for 1.6 per cent and 0,8 per cent respectively. For males it varies from 0.4 per cent in Korku to 75 per cent in Vitolia and for females 0.1 per cent in Nihal to 26.1 per cent in Gond or Rajgond. Dubla, Dhodia, Gond or Rajgond, Pardhi whose number is below 50,000 show above 5 per cent in secondary for males. For females also these tribals show higher percentage in secondary sector compared to the others.

These tribes are mostly found in the more developed districts like Thana, Nasik, Jalgaon, Poona and Greater Bombay.

Tertiary sector for males accounts for 2.6 per cent and for females 0.9 per cent. Except in Pardhi and Kawar in all tribes tertiary sector for males accounts more than one per cent and varies from 1.4 per cent in Andh tribe to 22.6 per cent in Gond or Rajgond. Females workers in rural areas of scheduled tribes show, in most of the tribes less than one per cent in tertiary. Only in nine tribes female workers show one per cent and above in tertiary sector.

Coefficient of correlation is applied to know how the overall participation rate and participation in major industrial categories of scheduled tribes in rural areas were influenced by the size and literacy of tribal population.

1. Coefficient correlation between absolute population and workers in industrial classification.

	Literacy	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Male	-0.181	0.35	-0.4413	-0.340
Female	-0.0363	0.337	-0.3796	-0.0191

2 r_k between literacy and workers in industrial classification :

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Workers
Male	-0.0329	0.2	0.388	-0.0140
Female	-0.1788	0.1545	0.3818	-0.1328

This clearly indicates that tribes with large populations show higher proportion of workers in the primary sector than smaller tribes . Also literacy of the tribe is negatively correlated with absolute population. Whereas non-agricultural sector in tribal communities shows positve correlation with literacy.

Urban Areas : Male and Female

Overall participation rate :

Table 16 presents data, about overall participation rate and participation in major industrial groups at State level for Scheduled Tribal Communities according to sex in urban areas. Scheduled tribes in urban areas show 52.9 per cent for males and 23.2 per cent for females as workers. In both sexes participation rate less in the urban areas that of rural and varies from 59.6 per cent (Naikda) to 30.8 per cent in (Kharia) for males and from 7.2 per cent (Kharia) to 68.4 per cent for females (Kolam only). Variation is more in case of females that of males. Most of the tribes with more population show high participation both in males and females. The relationship between participation and size of tribes also show positve correlation.

Coefficient of correlation (r_k) between absolute population of tribes and participation:

Males	0.3621
Females	0.1343

This show positive but weak correlation between

TABLE - 16

Overall participation rate and industrial classification of workers for males and females of scheduled tribal communities in urban areas

Tribes	Males						Females					
	% of workers to total pop.	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII VIII & IX	% of workers to total pop.	I	II	III & IV	V & VI	VII VII & IX
All S.T.	52.9	3.7	29.8	7.9	25.8	32.8	23.2	1.8	55.5	6,4	14.4	22.0
1. Bhil etc	54.3	2.2	52.4	6.3	14.2	24.8	31.0	0.9	71.8	5.6	10.2	11.7
2. Kolimahadev	48.9	4.6	35.4	4.3	17.8	38.0	29.3	2.3	66.7	1.2	10.6	19.3
3. Varli	55.3	3.2	35.5	0.8	26.6	24.8	23.8	2.3	61.1	0.7	10.4	18.6
4. Kolidhor	54.1	3.1	5.1	4.9	41.1	45.7	10.0	3.5	22.0	7.0	18.3	49.2
5. Dubla	57.1	0.5	14.4	5.7	48.9	30.5	25.3	0.2	16.1	6.5	42.1	35.1
6. Kabhodi	62.8	2.7	46.1	18.7	11.3	21.3	33.5	1.8	47.9	21.2	6.9	22.2
7. Gond etc	51.8	2.3	24.7	6.2	21.0	45.8	22.7	1.8	53.0	1.5	18.0	25.6
8. Dhodia	50.7	0.9	5.8	2.0	62.3	28.9	17.9	0	11.8	0.8	68.5	19.0
9. Kokna	45.6	11.9	33.5	1.8	23.8	29.1	20.3	6.6	60.6	0.3	11.7	20.7
10. Pardhi (A)	43.9	6.2	31.4	10.1	22.1	30.4	21.9	0.2	60.3	0.5	12.4	22.2
11. Kolimalhar	57.0	3.4	35.6	10.8	28.7	21.5	10.5	7.1	27.4	14.7	6.1	44.6
12. Gamit	53.4	16.4	51.4	1.5	7.3	23.5	26.6	3.7	88.1	0	1.5	6.8
13. Thakur	56.7	12.4	34.1	2.0	13.8	38.7	13.6	11.8	61.5	0	4.1	12.7
14. Gond (RG)	46.4	2.8	0.2	0.7	19,5	70.1	12.8	0	0	1.0	2.0	96.9
15. Pardhan etc	42.0	7.7	13.5	0.3	26.7	46.9	20.3	0.7	34.0	9.0	28.5	27.7
16. Naikda	59.6	0.8	11.6	0.8	43.6	42.0	19.1	0	21.9	0	48.5	29.7
17. Bhil only	56.2	9.2	47.0	2.2	3.7	37.8	38.1	0	65.9	2.2	6.5	25.4
18. Dhanka	50.0	1.5	26.9	2.5	24.4	44.8	13.0	4.0	20.0	16.0	8.0	52.0
19. Korku	45.9	5.9	83.8	4.4	0	5.9	42.3	0	94.3	1.9	0	3.8
20. Kharia	30.8	8.2	0	0	18.3	73.0	7.2	0	25.0	0	0	75.0
21. Halba	33.9	10.7	5.4	1.8	17.9	64.3	8.9	0	44.4	0	33.3	22.1
22. Andh	40.1	5.5	67.3	1.8	3.6	21.8	34.7	0	100.0	0	0	0
23. Kolam etc	51.3	10.0	30.0	5.0	5.0	34.9	17.9	0	100.0	0	0	0
24. Pardhan (only)	51.1	28.3	45.7	10.9	4.3	10.8	10.9	0	100.0	0	0	0
25. Gond (N&RG)	41.7	6.7	40.0	3.3	6.7	43.4	15.8	0	88.9	0	0	11.1
26. Kolam (only)	55.8	9.3	41.9	9.3	2.3	35.0	68.4	0	69.3	0	3.8	26.9

I= Cultivators, II= Agriculture labourers, III&IV= Forestry, Plantation etc and Mining and Quarrying, V&VI= Secondary sector, VII.VIII&IX= Tertiary sector.

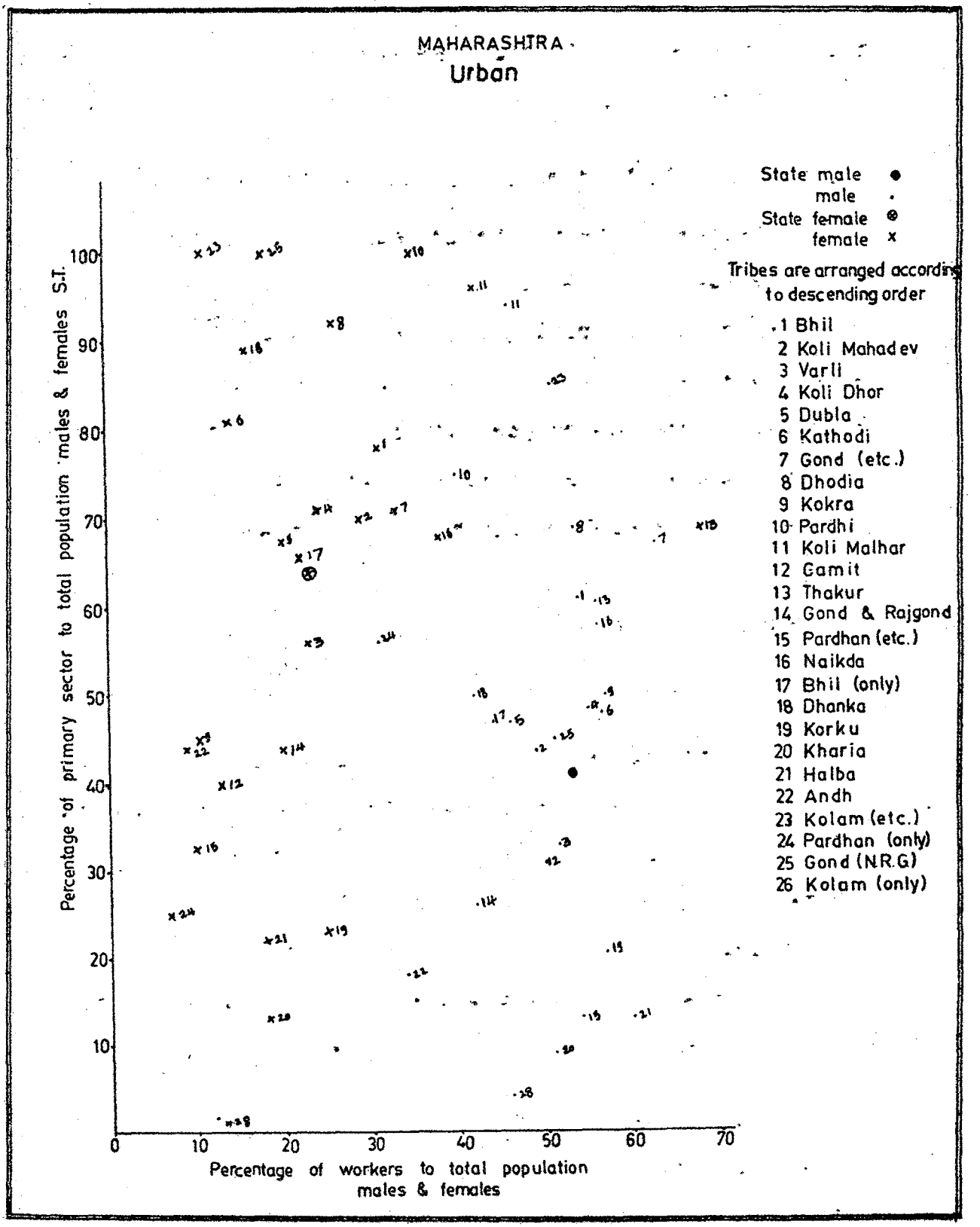
MAHARASHTRA
Urban
State male
male
State female
female
Tribes are arranged according to descending order
1 Bhil
2 Koli Mahadev
3 Varli
4 Koli Dhor
5 Dubla
6 Kathodi
7 Gond (etc.)
8 Dhodia
9 Kokra
10 Pardhi
11 Koli Malhar
12 Gamit
13 Thakur
14 Gond & Rajgond
15 Pardhan (etc.)
16 Naikda
17 Bhil (only)
18 Dhanka
19 Korku
20 Kharia
21 Halba
22 Andh
23 Kolam (etc.)
24 Pardhan (only)
25 Gond (N.R.G)
26 Kolam (only)
Percentage of primary sector to total population males & females S.T.
Percentage of workers to total population males & females
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Fig. No. 7

population of tribes and participation. .It however supports the hypothesis that tribes with more tribal population show high participation.

Industrial composition of Tribal Communities in Urban areas:

Before analysing the industrial composition of scheduled tribes in urban areas it is desirable to give briefly the numerical figure, out of thirty selected tribes which gave numerical strength of 1,000 or more , 26 tribes indicates above 100 people, and 14 tribes above 1000 people in urban areas. Male population shows 36.1 per cent and female 13.9 per cent as literates. Literacy varies from one community to another. Now let us examine the industrial composition by sex.

Primary sector:

Primary sector for males accounts for 41.4 per cent as against 63.3 per cent for females. It varies from 13.1 per cent in Kolidhor to 84.9 per cent in Kolam for ma-les and from 1.0 per cent in Gond and Rajgond to 100% in Kolam, Pardhan and Andh tribes for females. Primary sector show greater varia-tion in urban areas that of rural, in both sexes. Tribes with less population show greater variation.

Cultivators for urban areas of scheduled tribes show 3.7 per cent for males and 1.9 per cent for females and varies 0.4 per cent in Dubla to 28.3 per cent in Pardhan for males and 0 to 11.8 per cent for females for Garmit, Pardhan (only), Kokna, Thakur and Halba tribes show above

10 per cent as cultivators in their males. In females except Kolimahadev, Thakur and Kokna all tribes show below 5 per cent in cultivators.

Agricultural Labour :

Agriculture labour accounts for 29.8 per cent for males and 55.5 per cent for females and varies from 0 per cent in Kharia to 83.8 per cent in Korku. Males in Bhil, Gamit, Korku and Andh show above 50 per cent as agricultural labour. The tribes such as Kolidhor, Kokna, Dubla, Dhodia etc., which are seen in the urban areas of develpped districts such as Thana, Nasik, Greater Bombay etc., show less percentage in Agricultural labour.

The last five tribes shows above 70 per cent as agricultural labourers for females and above 30 per cent for males. T he tribes which show above 50 per cent as agricultural labour for males indicates 70 per cent and above for females. This is because most of the tribes are living in small urban areas, where they couldn't find employment in other than agriculture sector. It may also indicates, the lack of skilled labour among Scheduled Tribes due to high percentage of illiteracy.

Live-stock, Forestry etc., and Mining :

Forestry, plantation, fishing etc., and mining and quarrying accounts 7.9 per cent for males and 6.4 per cent for females. Participation in these sectors varies from one tribe to another, Variation is more in case of females. Out of twenty six tribes, only 14 tribes show economic participation in these sectors.

MAHARASHTRA

Urban

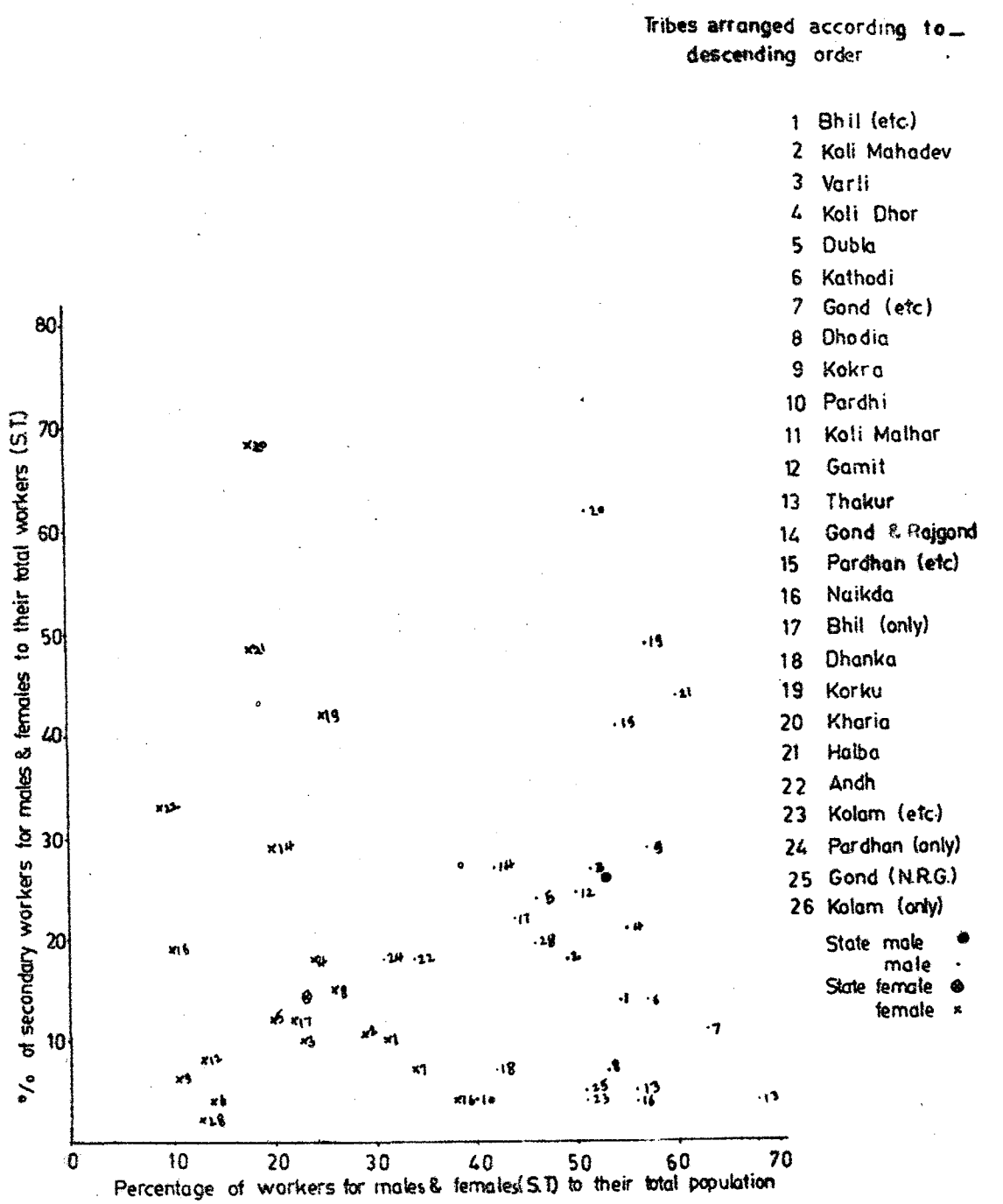

Fig. No. 8

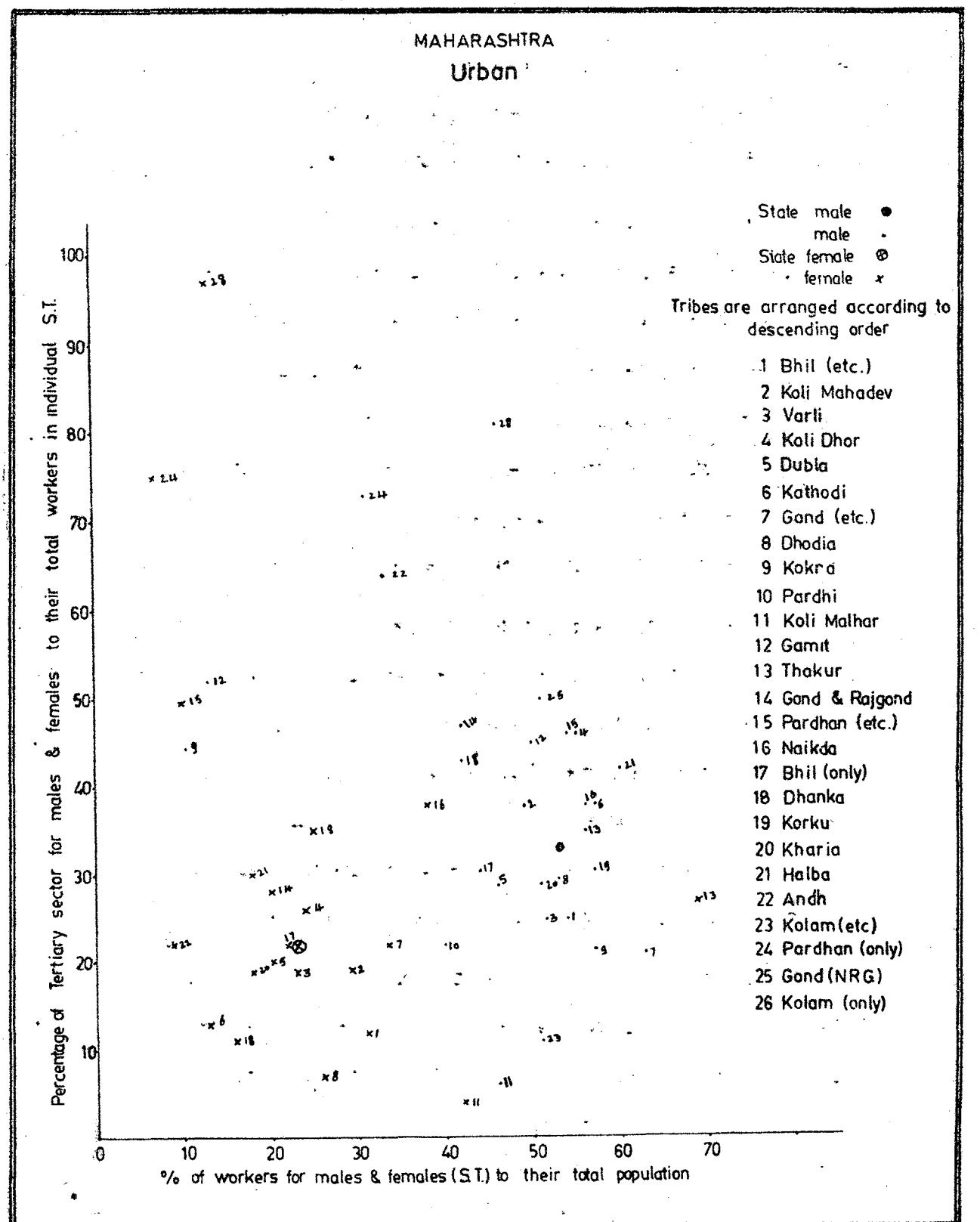
MAHARASHTRA
Urban
State male
male
State female
female
Tribes are arranged according to descending order
1 Bhil (etc.)
2 Koli Mahadev
3 Varli
4 Koli Dhor
5 Dubla
6 Kathodi
7 Gond (etc.)
8 Dhodia
9 Kokna
10 Pardhi
11 Koli Malhar
12 Gamit
13 Thakur
14 Gond & Rajgond
15 Pardhan (etc.)
16 Naikda
17 Bhil (only)
18 Dhanka
19 Korku
20 Kharia
21 Halba
22 Andh
23 Kolam (etc)
24 Pardhan (only)
25 Gond (NRG)
26 Kolam (only)
Percentage of Tertiary sector for males & females to their total workers in individual S.T.
% of workers for males & females (S.T.) to their total population
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Fig. No. 9

Secondary and Tertiary Sectors ;

Secondary sector accounts 25.8 per cent for males and 14.4 per cent for females. Variation is observed between tribes for both sexes. Again Kolidhor, Dubla, Dhodia, Nasikda show high participation in secondary sector for both sexes.

Tertiary sector for Scheduled Tribes in urban areas of Maharashtra accounts 32.8 per cent for males and 22.0 per cent for females. Except Pardhan, Andh and Korku all other tribes show 20 per cent and above in tertiary sector for males. Participation in this differs from one tribe to another. The difference in the tertiary sector may be said due to availability job opportunity in the service sector and also the nature of the town where they are residing.

Preceeding analysis indicates even in the urban areas. More than half of the Scheduled workers are in primary sectors, mostly as agricultural labourers. The data indicates greater variation both between tribes and sexes in industrial activity. The tribes such as Dubla, Dhodia, Kolidhor, Pardhi etc., residing in urban areas of more advanced districts show high participation in non-agricultural sectors.

Let us examine whether absolute population and literacy have influence on economic activity and industrial structure of tribes. The cofficient corelation is employed to know the above relation in the industrial structure of tribal population.

Primary sector and literacy shows negative corelation with absolute population in urban areas in both sexes.

Secondary sector for both males and females and tertiary sector for females and workers in both sexes show positive corelation with absolute population. The tertiary sector show weak negative co-relation for males but positive relationship for females. Literacy simply show negative co-relation.

Co-efficient of corelation between absolute population and [1] Economic activity [2] Literacy.

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Workers	Literacy
Males	- 0.223	+ 0.555	- 0.1018	+ 0.3621	- 0.411
Females	- 0.2748	+ 0.5325	+ 0.183	+ 0.1343	- 0.2526

Coefficient of corelation between literacy and economic activity :

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Workers
Males	- 0.3785	- 0.0670	+ 0.378	- 0.4432
Females	- 0.3556	+ 0.1182	+ 0.2958	- 0.357

Secondary sector in females and tertiary sector in both sexes indicates positive corelation with literacy. Primary sector and participation rate indicates negative corelation in both sexes with literacy.

C H A P T E R - V

PARTICIPATION AND INDUSTRIAL PATTERN OF SELECTED TRIBAL COMMUNITIES AT DISTRICT LEVEL, VARIATION AS BETWEEN TRIBES AND DISTRICTS :

5.1 Industrial pattern of five major tribal communities in nine districts where 83.5 per cent state tribal population is concentrated.

Introduction:

The distribution of five major tribes of nine districts and their numerical figure has given in table 13, here again to facilitate for easy understanding, to know the differences in economic structure of these five major tribes.

Overall participation Rate of five major Tribes of Nine districts :

The overall participation rates of five major tribes of nine districts in 1971, are given in table 18. Participation as between the districts shows, that variation increases as from the first major tribe towards the next order of tribes whereas participation rates between tribes in the districts indicate that the districts such as Amravathi, Poona, Ahmednagar and Yeotmal show wide variation

TABLE - 17

Distribution of five major tribes of nine districts of Maharashtra

1 (a) Names of five ma jor tribes of nine districts of Maharashtra

Districts	1	2	3	4	5
Dhulia	Bhil	Gamit	Kokna	Dhanka	Kolidhor
Thana	Varli	Kokna	Bhil	Thakur	Varli
Nasik	Kolima-hadev	Kolima-hadev	Thakur	Kathodi	Kokna
Chandrapur	Gond	Pardhan	Halwa	Kawar	Kolam
Yeotmal	Gond	Kolam	Pardhan	Andh	Kharia
Ahamadnagar	Kolima-hadev	Bhil	Thakur	Kolidhor	Pardhi
Jalgaon	Bhil(C)	Dhanka	Pardhi	Kolidhor	Naikda
Poona	Kolima-hadev	Thakur	Kathodi	Kolidhor	Bhil
Amaravathi	Korku	Gond	Nihal	Bhil	Halwa

(b) Numerical strength of aforesaid tribes in the nine districts

	1	2	3	4	5	Total of 5 tribe	Total STS in the Dist.	% of major tribes to total tribal pop. in the District
Dhulia	358088	128589	65470	35519	7448	595114	615801	96.6
Thana	261753	99613	75561	56330	33003	526262	579538	90.1
Nasik	181083	164469	135736	28255	26967	536510	561202	95.6
Chandrapur	203905	14584	5351	2872	2656	229368	231402	99.12
Yeotmal	102472	49775	32338	5671	3419	193675	197977	97.83
Ahmadnagar	57779	57416	21226	5900	1780	144101	145783	98.8
Jalgaon	87015	17969	7335	6254	621	119194	125026	95.34
Poona	63909	23317	7101	3885	1637	99849	108405	92.11
Amravathi	67713	5683	3604	266	143	77409	79371	99.53
						2521482	2644505	95.3

The aforesaid tribes accounts 85.3% total tribal population of the State.

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Cultivators:

Table 19 presents participation of five major tribes of nine districts as cultivators. It indicates, there are vatiation both between tribes and districts. All five major tribes show wide variation as between districts. The standard deviation for all five major tribes shows more than 20 around the mean. Whereas between tribes Yeotmal, Jalgaon, Chandrapur shows less vatiation than other districts.

Agricultural labourers:

Table 20 gives the participation of five major tribes of nine districts in agricultural labourer. The table indicates agricultural labourer shows wide variations as between tribes and districts. All five major tribes of nine districts show, wide variation between tribes, whereas, as between districts, the districts such as Yeotmal, Jalgaon Chandrapur and Amravathi show less variation. The districts which show less vatiation in Agricultural labour except Chandrapur, all other districts show above 50 per cent. All five major tribes as a whole show above 45.0 per cent as in agricultural labour.

Live stock, forestry, plantation etc and mining and quarrying:

Participation in live stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining and quarrying by five major tribes of nine districts as revealed in the 1971 census is presented in the table 21. The table indicates that except a feq, all five major tribes in all nine districts show less than five per cent in this sector. Participation in forestry,

plantation etc and mining and quarrying of these tribes varies more betwen districts, from higher order major tribe to lower order major tribe. Though these tribes show variation within the district except Poona and Amravathi, the variation between tribes in all other districts is very small.

Manufacturing :

The participation of five major tribes of nine districts of Maharashtra in secondary sector according to 1971 census is given in the table 22. We can observe from the table that out of nine districts all major tribes in five districts show less than five per cent in secondary sector. The variation is more in the last three major tribes, between districts, whereas Poona, Ahmadnagar, Chandrapur indicate more variation between tribes.

Tertiary sector:

Details regarding tertiary sector for major tribes of nine districts of Maharashtra is given in Table 23. As in secondary so in tertiary also, the last three major tribes show more variation from the mean between districts, whereas tribes in Poona, Yeotmal, Amravathi show more variations.

Analysis of variance indicate that the mean values are significantly different only in agricultural labour, both between districts and between tribes, and in forestry, plantation, fishing etc and mining and quarrying between

Analysis of variance for the overall participations and industrial classification of the five major tribes of 9 districts.

Source of Variance	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean square	Calculated value	Table 'F' Value	
Between tribes	323.43	4	80.86	1.15	2.69	
Between Districts	1070.63	8	133.83	1.9	2.27	
Residual	2256.98	32	70.53			cultivators.
Between tribes	914.3	4	228.57	2.43	2.69	
Between districts	9092.48	8	1124.6	2.02	2.27	
Residual	17827.5	32	557.1			Agricultura labourers.
Between tribes	521.8	4	130.45	3.34*	2.69	
Between districts	9310.33	8	1163.79	2.68*	2.27	
Residual	13945.37	32	435.79			Foresting, plantation & mining
Between tribes	23.34	4	5.84	1.33	2.69	
Between districts	216.2	8	27.05	3.50*	2.27	
Residual	249.11	32	7.78			Secondary Sector
Between tribes	173.7	4	43.42	1.12	2.69	
Between district	420.65	8	52.58	1.35	2.27	
Residual	1244.05	32	38.88			Tertiary
Between tribes	157.84	4	39.46	1.05	2.69	
Between districts	349.37	8	43.67	1.16	2.27	
Residual	1197.16	32	37.41			

districts. All other sectors and overall participation show some uniformity in their mean values both between tribes and districts though we find variation, if we look each tribe and district separately. It also to be noted that except Kolidhor in Ahmadnagar (4th major tribe) Pardhi in Jalgaon (3rd major tribe), Kathodi and Kolidhar in Poona (3rd and 4th major tribes) and Gond etc in Amravathi (2nd major tribe) all other major tribes of these districts indicates more than 90 per cent in primary sector.

5.2 Participation rate and industrial pattern of 8 major tribal Communities (each accounting for 1,00,000 or more population) of the state at district level both as between districts and between tribes, according to rural-urban residence.

Introduction :

Before analysing the participation rate and industrial pattern of eight major tribes of the State, it is desirable to note their distribution. The detailed discussion about the distribution of tribes is given in the Chapter II. Those eight tribes account for 78.0 per cent of the State tribal population. The tribes which accounts for 1,00,000 or more are Bhil, Kolimahadev, Gond, Varli, Kokna, Thakur, Kashodi and Gamit. Among these tribes only Bhil, Kolimahadev, Kathodi and Thakur are found in four or more districts. Now let us examine the participation rate and industrial pattern of these tribes as between districts and between tribes in the district according to rural, urban residence by sex and

see what the differences are.

Overall participation rate:

Table 24* indicates overall participation rate for males and females of eight major tribe in rural areas at district level. We can observe from the table that all tribes show above 50 per cent in overall participation rate in all districts, except Bhil in Poona district for males, Participation rate varies from 47.6 per cent for Bhil in Poona to 66,8 per cent for Thakur in Nasik district. Whereas for female participation rate varies from 15.0 per cent for Bhil in Poona to 44.8 per cent for the same tribe in Nasik. All the eight major tribes show variation in participation rate from one to another and between districts in both sexes. But females show more variarion that of males, Table also reveals that the more urbanized districts show comparatively less variation in the participation between tribes. For both males and females Bhil tribe shows more variation between districts than all other tribes. In the case of females Thakurs show less variation and in Kolimahadev for males.

Primary sector:

Table 25 & 26 present data regarding workers in the industrial classification of rural areas of Maharashtra for eight major scheduled tribes according to sex. From the tables we can observe that in both sexes more than 90 per cent of their workers are in primary sector and females show

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* Table 24 - 45 are given in appendix.

higher participation than males in all eight major tribes both between districts and between tribes except in Kolaba for Kolimahadev and in Poona for Bhil tribe. In case of males primary sector varies from 87.8 per cent for Bhil in Poona to 99.0 per cent for Varli in Nasik district. For females it varies from 86.9 per cent for Bhil in Poona to 99.7 per cent for Varli. We can also observe from the table for both sexes that Poona district show more variation between tribes than other districts and Bhil tribe between districts more than all other major tribes. The variation in primary sector between tribes in the districts and between districts for the tribes is due to the variation in literacy and size of population of the tribe and also the nature and economic development of the districts in the area where they are residing.

Secondary and tertiary sectors:

The secondary sector for both sexes in the rural areas accounts for less than three per cent for scheduled tribes. The data about secondary sector reveals that in most of the districts, the secondary sector for accounts for comparatively high percentage for males than for females. The secondary sector for males varies from 0.2 per cent for Kathodi in Ratnagiri to 5.7 per cent for the same tribe in Nasik For females it varies from 0.1 per cent for Kathodi in Ratnagiri and for Varli and Kokna in Nasik to 8.2 per cent for Bhils In Poona. Females of Thakurs in Ahmadnagar and

Gonds in Amravathi show above five per cent in secondary sector. For males, except for Bhil in Poona and Kathodi in Nasik, all other districts show less than five per cent in secondary sector. Bhil and Kathodi tribes shows more vatiation between districts whereas Nasik and Poona and Ahmadnagar districts indicate more variation between tribes.

The tertiary sector for rural males of the scheduled tribes varies from 0.6 per cent for Varli in Nasik to 7.0 per cent for Bhil in Poona. Whereas for females it varies from 0.0 per cent for Thakur in Kolaba to 4.9 per cent for Bhil in Poona. We can also oberve in all the districts that males show higher participation in tertiary than females of all tribes. For noneof the tribes do females show five per cent or more in tertiary in any one of the districts, whereas males of Bhil in Poona, Kolimahadev in Thana, and Gond in Amravathi indicates five per cent or more. From the foregoing discussion, it is evident that Bhil tribe shows more variation between districts in all sectors and female of Bhil, in all sectors, and Kolimahadev in primary and tertiary indicate comparatively more variations.

It is believed that increase of literacy in under-developed area depresses participation in economic activity because, a sizeable portion of population in the younger ages is still in the schools and colleges and also it is believed those who got higher education are not in position to find suitable jobs. Many of them are perhaps not

interested in low paid mannual jobs in the traditional sector that are acceptable to illiterates[1]. It is also a fact that with increase of education, the proportion of workers in the non-agricultural sector increases because literate people prefer better paid jobs in non-agriculture, As a result, with high literacy proportion of workers in primary sector decreases.

We also know that the tribals communities are living in inhospital areas, self near forest and hilly areas, where due to infertility of the soil, rugged nature of the land makes little income from the land, which couldn't sufficient to meet their essential needs. As a result they are compelled to participate in economic activity mostly primary to earn for their livilyhood. As a result high overall participation and also in primary sector. Therefore, we may hypothesis that the area where tribal population is large may indicate high participation in primary and also overall participation and less participation in non-agriculture and low literacy.

To know how the overall participation and workers in major industrial categories are related with literacy and size of population over space, a correlation exercise was workedout. Overall participation rate in the primary sector in most of the major tribes indicates negative correla-tion

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1. J.N.Sinha; The Indian working force; (its growth and chenging composition) Census of India, volume I, monograph No. 11, p.29.

Coefficient of correlation between economic activity and lietracy , between absolute pop. and economic activity

for Major tribes
Rural

Major Tribes	No. of Dt.	Primary	Secon dary	Tert- iary	Work- ers	Literacy
		Between literacy & economic activity				
		Male				
Bhil etc	5	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	-0-5	
Kolimahadev	5	-0.5	+0.45	+0.65	-0.5	
Gond etc	3	-0.5	+1.0	-0.6	+0.5	
Thakur	5	-0.7	0.0	+0.9	+0.5	
Kathodi	4	+0.2	+1.0	-0.8	+0.5	
Kokna	3	+0.5	+0.5	-0.5	-0.5	
Varli	2	-1.0	+1.0	+1.0	-1.0	
		Female				
Bhil etc	5	-0.2	-0.4	+0.6	+0.3	
Kolimahadev	5	-0.7	+0.87	+0.5	-0.4	
Gond etc	3	+0.3	-0.5	-0.65	+1.0	
Thakur	5	-0.95	+0.25	+0.9	-0.1	
Kathodi	4	-0.4	+0.2	+0.4	-0.2	
Kokna	3	-0.75	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	
Varli	2	-1.0	+1.0	+1.0	-1.0	
		Between absolute population & Economic activity				
		Male				
Bhil etc	5	+0.8	-0.7	-0.9	+0.7	-0.4
Kolimahadev	5	+0.6	-0.75	-0.6	+0.7	-0.9
Gond etc	3	+1.0	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5	-0.5
Thakur	5	+0.7	-0.2	-0.9	+0.1	-0.8
Kathodi	4	+0.5	-0.5	0	0	-0.4
Kokna	3	+1.0	-1.0	+1.0	+1.0	-0.5
Varli	2	+1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.0	-1.0
		Female				
Bhil etc	5	+0.7	-0.6	-0.85	+0.4	-0.7
Kohlimahadev	5	+0.9	-0.9	-0.8	+0.7	-0.8
Gond etc	3	+0.5	-0.5	+0.25	-0.5	-0.5
Thakur	5	+0.85	-0.95	-0.6	+0.5	-0.8
Kathodi	4	+1.0	-0.8	0	0	-0.4
Kokna	3	0	-1.0	+0.5	0.5	+0.5
Varli	2	+1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.0	-1.0

with literacy out of positive correlation with size population. Secondary and tertiary sectors in both sexes show positive correlation with literacy and negative correlation with size of population. Literacy indicates negative correlation with population size. The coefficients of correlation for the eight tribes are given below.

It may be noted that the primary sector in Bhils, Kathodi and Kokha and overall participation in Gond, Thakur Kathodi for males shows positive correlation with literacy. This type of relation between literacy and primary sector arises when we find high proportion of literacy without educational level in the total literates. This is true in most of the above mentioned tribes. In females also the primary sector among the Gond tribe and overall participation Bhil indicates positive correlation with literacy.

It is also observed that even the individual tribes show variation in overall participation and industrial structure depending on their size in space. A tribe where it has a large population shows higher participation in primary and in overall participation because the tribe with a large population is generally living far away from the plain area but the same tribe with a small population may be living near non-tribals. The coefficients of correlation between absolute population of a tribe in an area, [1] Economic activity and literacy proves that this hypothesis is valid in the case of tribals in rural areas.

Urban areas:

Overall participation rate:

Overall participation rate for male population of tribals varies from 10.7 per cent for Kolimahadev in Poona to 12.8 per cent for Kathodi in Ratnagiri. For females it varies from 3.7 per cent for Kokna in Poona to 44 per cent for Kathodi in Ratnagiri (Table 27). In both sexes all tribes which are spread in more than one district show variation in their participa-tion and the tribes within the districts also indicate variations. The table also reveals participation rate is higher for males than for females. Kolimahadev, Kokna and Bhil show more variations in participation between districts for males, whereas Kathodi, Varli and Kokna indicate more variation for females. Males in Poona, Thana, Dhulia and Kolaba and females in Poona, and Thana indicates more variation in participation rate between tribes.

Primary sector:

Tables 28 and 29 give industrial classification of scheduled tribes for males and females in urban areas of Maharashtra at district level for eight major tribes. If we exclude the tribes in the districts where they show less than 200 people, participation in primary sector for females varies from 0 per cent in Kolaba for Kolimahadev to 93.8 per cent in Ratnagiri for Kathodi. Except in Poona for Kolimahadev and Kathodi in Chandrapur for Gond and in Greater Bombay for Varli in all other districts females of major tribes in

urban areas show above 50 per cent in the primary sector.

Participation for males in primary sector varies from 16.2 per cent In poona for Kolimahadev to 95.3 per cent for Kathodi in Ratnagiri. In most of the districts tribal males also show more than 50 per cent in primary sector. From the tables we also observe that in some of the districts say for example Chandrapur, Ratnagiri males show higher participation in primary sector than females and in some females show high participation. Kathodi, Kolimahadev and Kokba tribes indicate more variation in their primary sector for both sexes between districts. Males in Dhulia, Thana and Nasik districts and females in Dhulia and Thana districts indicate more difference in primary sector between tribes.

Sedondary and tertiary sectors:

Secondary sector for males of urban areas varies from 0,6 per cent in Ratnagiri for Kathodi to 51.5 per cent for Varli in Greater Bombay, for females it varies from 0 per cent for Kathodi in Ratnagiri, for Kokba in Thana and for Kolimahadev in Poona to 55.3 per cent for Gond in Chandrapur. Both sexes show variation in secondary sector between districts and between tribes. Though in some of the districts males of some of the tribes indicates low participation in secondary sector, on the whole male population of the tribes show high participation. Males and females in Varli and the Gond tribe show greater variation between districts, whereas Kolaba and Dhulia shows more variation between tribes.

The tertiary sector for urban males of the tribes varies 4.1 per cent for Kathodi in Ratnagiri to 74.1 per cent for Kolimahadev in Poona and in almost all districts except in Greater Bombay for Kokna, the tertiary sector for males show high participation than the secondary sector. For females this industrial classification varies from 6.2 per cent for Kathodi in Ratnigiri to 87.0 per cent for Kathodi in Poona. Except in Chandrapur for Gond and for Bhil in Nasik females show higher participation in Tertiary than in secondary sector. The table also reveals that males except in Kolaba and Poona for Bhil, Thakur in Poona and Varli in Greater Bombay indicate higher participation in the tertiary sector than females. Kolimahadev, Kathodi and Gond indicate more variations between districts for both sexes. Males in Dhulia, Thana and Kolaba and females in Thana and Kolaba indicate more variation between tribes.

The foregoing observations indicate that even in the urban areas more than 50 per cent of workers of Scheduled Tribes are found in the primary sector. The Scheduled Tribes residing in the high degree urbanized districts show comparatively high participation in the secondary sector. Now let us see the relationship(1) between literacy and economic activity and(2) between size of the tribe in urban area and economic activity and literacy.

Urnan areas:

Male :

Relationship between literacy and Economic activity:

r_k between literacy and exonomic activity among males.

Tribes	No. Of Distri-cts	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Workers
Bhil	5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3
Kolimahadev	4	-0.3128	-0.8	+10.8	-1.0
Thakur	4	-0.8	+0.8	+0.8	
Kathodi	3	-1.0	+0.5	+0.7	-3.0
Kokna	4	-0.3128	0	+0.4	0
Varli	3	-0.5	-0.5	+1.0	-0.5

Overall participation of males in urban areas shows negative correlation with literacy in all major tribes except in Kokna where we find no correlation between these two variables. If we analyse the relationship between literacy and participation in three major industrial categories, Bhil, which is major tribe in the State shows, negative correlation in all sectors with literacy. For Kolimahadev and Varli both primary and secondary sector show negative correlation with literacy. Except among the Bhil tribe male workers in tertiary sector show positive correlation.

Female (Urban)

Correlation co-efficient between literacy and Economic Activity:

Triba	No.of distr-icts	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Workers
Bhil	5	-0.7	+0.7	+1.0	-0.9
Kolimahadev	4	0	-0.8	0	-0.8
Thakur	3	-0.5	+0.5	-0.5	0
Kathodi	3	+0.5	-1.0	-0.5	+0.5
Kokna	3	-1.0	-0.5	+1.0	-1.0
Varli	3	-0.5	+0.5	+1.0	-1.0

Except Kathodi, economic activity and primary sector and working force show negative relation with literacy. The secondary sector in Bhil, Kathodi and Varli, tertiary sector in Bhil, Varli and Kokna shows positive correlation with literacy.

Even in urban areas the absolute population of the tribe shows positive correlation with the primary workers in some of the tribes for both sexes. Overall participation for males in Bhil, Kolimahadev and primary sector in Bhil, Kokna, Kathodi shows positive correlation with literacy. In females overall participation in Bhil, Kolimahadev, Kokna, primary sector in all tribes shows positive correlation. Though in some of the tribes sedondary, tertiary and literacy indicates positive correlation the majority of tribes indicate negative relation. This may be due to the urban areas where

we find a handful of tribal population, are small urban places which are near to the tribal areas or they may be market centres from where the tribals purchase their consumer goods. Tribals who settled in this type of urban places mostly engaged in mannual labour and in agriculture of the surrounding area as labours.

Urban :

Relationship of absolute population with exonomic activity and literacy:

Male:

r between population size andliteracy exonomic activity:

Tribe	No.of distr-icts	Worke-rs	Prima-ry	Second-ary	Terti-ary	Literacy
Bhil	5	+0.3	+0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8
Kolimahadev	4	+0.8	-0.2	+0.6	+0.4	-0.8
Kokna	4	-0.8	+0.4	-0.8	+0.6	+0.4
Thakur	4		-0.8	+0.8	+0.8	-0.8
Kothas	3	1.0	+0.8	-0.8	-0.8	0.1
Varli	3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+1.0	+1.0
			Female			
Bhil	5	+1.0	+0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9
Kolimahadev	4	+0.8	+0.8	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4
Kokna	4	+1.0	+1.0	+0.5	-0.1	-100
Thakur	4		+1.0	+0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Kathodi	3	-0.5	+1.0	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
Varli	3	-0.5	+0.5	-0.5	+0.5	+0.5

5.3 Participation and industrial pattern of tribal communities whose numerical strength lie between 99,999 - 50,000 : Districtwise analysis Rural :

Rural:

Kolimalhar, Andh, Korku, Dhanka and Kolam are the tribes whose numerical figure lie between 99,999 and 50,000. Kolimalhar with 99,613 population is found in Thana, Andh with 76,147 people is mainly spreas over Parbhani, Nanded and Yeotmal, Korku in Amravathi, Dhanka in Dhulia and Jalgaon and Kolam in Yeotmal and Chandrapur are mainly distributed. All these tribes are almost rural. Only very small population this tribes are found in urban areas.

Overall participation rate:

Overall participation rate for males in rural areas varies from 52.0 per cent for Kolam in Chandrapur to 74.7 per cent for Andh in Yeotmal. Participation rate differs from one districts to another districts and between tribes. Males in Andh tribe show more variation between district. For females participation rate varies from 18.0 per cent in Chandrapur for Kolam to 48.7 per cent for kolam in Yeotmal district. Kolam tribe show more variation between districts. The detailed information about overall participation for the aforesaid tribes are given in the table 30.

Primary sector:

Tables31 and 32 gives industrial classification of aforesaid tribes in rural areas. Males except in Jalgaon for Dhanka and in Chandrapur for Kolam shows more than

96 per cent in primary sector. It varies from 91.1 per cent in Chandrapur for Kolam to 98.2 per cent for Andh in Nanded and for Kolam in Yeotmal. Primary sector for females varies 91.6 per cent for Dhanka in Jalgaon to 99.8 per cent for Andh in Yeotmal. Table reveals that there is very less variation both between districts and between tribes. In Andh and Dhanka the increase of literacy, primary sector shows decline, whereas in Kolam increase of literacy did not indicate decline in primary sector.

Secondary and Tertiary sectors:

Participation in secondary and tertiary sectors, by rural males and females of tribes is very insignificant in the tribes whose numerical strength is in between 99,999 - 50,000, secondary sector for males in rural areas varies from 0.4 per cent for Korku in Amaravathi to 8.9 per cent for Kolam in Chandrapur. Except Dhanka in all other tribes males show less than 2.0 per cent in secondary sector in space. Females in none of the tribes show more than 0.5 per cent in secondary sector.

Males except in Jalgaon for Dhanka in all other districts show less than 3.0 per cent in tertiary and it varies from 0 per cent for Kolam in Chandrapur to 5.3 per cent. Rural tribal females except in Jalgaon, for Dhanka and for Kolam in Chandrapur in all other districts, indicate less than one per cent in tertiary sector.

95

Urban :

Only in Thana, Jalgaon and Amaravathi we found more than 200 tribal people of Kolimalhar, Dhanka and Korku in urban areas. Though we found Andh, Kolam tribes in urban areas, their numerical figures are very small. Now let us examine the economic activity of these tribes in ruban areas by sex.

Overall participation rate and industrial structure:

Table 33 presents overall participation of five major tribes in urban areas whose numerical figure lie in between 99,999 - 50,000 in the state. Overall participation rate in males varies 61.5 per cent in Jalgaon for Dhanka to 45.9 per cent in Amaravathi for Korku, in females it varies from 9.9 per cent in Jalgaon to 37.3 per cent in Amaravathi. The three tribes which are spread in different districts indicate variation in participation rate for both sexes. It also be noted in the districts where males showed high participation females indicates low participation and vice versa.

Of these group of tribes, those whichare residing in urban areas indicates more than 40 per cent of their workers in primary sector. Primary sector for males varies from 41.2 per cent for Dhanka in Jalgaon to 94.0 per cent for Korku in Amaravathi, for females it varies from 46.2 per cent for Dhanka to 96.1 per cent for Korku in Amaravathi. The other tribes where they accounts for less than 200 in

urban areas show high participation in primary sector.

Secondary and tertiary sector also indicates variation both between districts and between tribes. Males show high participation in secondary whereas in tertiary in some tribes, females show high participation and in some males. Table 34 and 35 gives the data, regarding industrial classification of workers for the above mentioned tribes in urban areas according to sex.

5.4 Participation and industrial pattern of tribal communities whose numerical figure lie in between 49,999-5,000 :

Pardhan, Kolidhor, Bhil (only) Pardhi, Gond,(including Naikpad and Rajgond) Dubla, Dhodia, Naikda and Halba tribes whose numerical strength lie in between 49,000-5,000, accounts for 6.12 per cent of the total tribal population of the state; are spread all over the state. Among these tribes Pardhan, Kolidhor, Bhil and Pardhi are found in three or more districts. Others are seen in one or two districts only.

Rural :

Overall participation rate:

Table 36 (appendix) gives overall participation in rural areas for the aforesaid tribes, for males and females. From the table we can observe that males show high participation in all the districts that of females. Participation rate for males varies from 21.4 per cent for Pardhi In Poona to 63.2 per cent for Dubla in Thana district, for females

it varies from 14.0 per cent in Poona for Pardhi to 39.7 per cent for Dubla in Thana. Males of Pardhi, Halba and Gond (including Naikpad and Rajgond) shows more variation between districts, whereas females in Kolidhar, Pardhi, and Pardhan show more variation that of other tribes between districts. Between tribes Yeotmal and Ahmadnagar indicates more variation. Pardhi tribe show low participation among aforesaid tribes in most of the districts and also greatly varies in space.

Primary sector:

Table 37 and 38 presents data regarding industrial structure of tribal population by sex in rural areas of Maharashtra for the tribes whose numerical figure lie in between 49,999-5,000. Tables reveal the primary sector varies both between districts and between tribes for both sexes. Primary sector in males varies from 62.6 per cent in Poona for Kolidhor to 97.9 per cent in Nanded for Gond (including Naikpad and Rajgond). In this group, in all districts males population of the tribes show less participation in primary that of the tribes whose numerical figure is 50,000 or more. Except in Nanded, in all other districts male population indicates less than 95.0 per cent in primary sector. It also be noted that tribes where they show high literacy, indicates low participation in primary sector.

Females workers in the primary economic activity for the aforesaid tribes varies from 83.7 per cent in Poona for Kolidhor to 97.7 per cent for Gond in Nanded. In most of the districts females show more than 95 per cent. For both

sexes of Dubla and Dhodia tribes show less participation. In case of males Kolidhor and Pardhi tribes show more variation between districts, whereas for females Kolidhor and Bhil show wide variation. Poona, Nasik and Thana districts indicate more variation between tribes for males, whereas for females Poona, Ahmadnagar, Thana and Bhir indicate wide difference between tribes.

Secondary and tertiary sectors:

Rural males in all districts show comparatively high participation than females in all tribes. The secondary sector for males varies 0.9 per cent for Pardhi in Ahamdnagar to 19.2 per cent in Nasik for Pardhi tribe again. Except for Dubla and Dhodia in Nasik, for Kolidhor in Poona and Nasik and for Pardhi in Sholapur, rural females in all other districts show less than 1.5 per cent in secondary sector.

The tertiary sector for rural males of the above mentioned tribes varies 1.1 per cent in Nanded for Gond, to 28.2 per cent in Poona for Parādhan. Though we see variations both between districts and between tribes, in most of the districts, males indicate more than five percent in tertiary sector. The tertiary sector for rural females varies from 0 per cent for Bhils in Sholapur to 1.2 per cent for Kolidhor in Ahmadnagar. Except in Ahmadnagar and in Bhir in all other districts the tertiary sector for females, of the above said tribes is less than five per cent.

Urban Areas :

The urban population of the tribes whose numerical figure lie between 49,999 - 5,000 are found in almost all districts where they are seen, but in Chandrapur, Ahmadnagar, Nanded and Bhir their strength in urban areas is less than 150 among these nine tribes.

Overall participation rate:

The overall participation for males of the aforesaid group of tribes in urban areas varies from 32.4 per cent in Sholapur for Pardhi to 73.3 per cent in Thana for Kolidhor (Refer table No. 39), Kolidhor, Pardhi and Dubla are seen in more than two districts, the first two tribes show more difference in their participation in between districts, There is more variation between tribes in Sholapur, Poona and Thana. Participation rate for females varies from 2.1 per cent in Kolhapur for Kolidhor to 37.8 per cent in Aurangabad for Bhil tribe. It is also noted that in all the districts females of the tribes show lowest participation than males. We can also observe, that females and males of the urban areas of these tribes show comparatively lower participation than rural males and females. Also with higher literacy participation rates are lower than that with low literacy in most of the tribes. Greater Bombay, Jalgaon indicate more difference between tribes, whereas Pardhi indicates more variation between districts for females.

Primary sector:

The primary sector for tribal males of the aforesaid category in the urban areas of Maharashtra varies from 0.9 per cent in Greater Bombay for Gond (including Naikpad and Rajgond) to 64.4 per cent for Pardhi in Jalgaon. The primary sector fluctuates for all the tribal males from one district to another. A district with comparatively high degree of urbanization shows low participation in primary sector for both males and females. In case of females the primary sector varies from 0 per cent in Bombay for four tribes to 100 per cent in Poona. Here again we see that in most of the districts females show higher participation in primary sector than males and variation is more among females both between tribes and districts.

Secondary and tertiary sectors:

Secondary economic activity for urban males of the aforsaid tribes varies from 3.7 per cent in Aurangabad for Bhil to 63.6 per cent for Dubla tribe in Greater Bombay, whereas for females it varies from 0 per cent in Thana or four districts for Gond, Pardhi and Kolidhor to 69.5 per cent in Thana for Dubla. The tertiary sector for males in the urban areas varies from 20.8 per cent in Thana for Kolidhor to 70.6 per cent for Bhil in Greater Bombay. For females it varies from 2.2 per cent for Kolidhor in Nasik to 100 per cent for Gond in Greater Bombay. For detailed information about workers in industrial classification of the above said tribes refer table 40 and 41.

6.5 Participation and industrial patterns of the last group major tribal communities whose numerical figure lie in between 4,999 - 1,000.

The tribes namely Pardhan, Kharia, Kolam etc Kawar, Gond or Rajgond, Pardhi (S) and Vitolia accounts 1.7 per cent of total tribal population of the state. Though these tribes are distributed through out of the State, only in Chandrapur, Yeotmal, Amravathi and Nanded are found more than 1,000 people (of six tribes). Now let us see overall participation and industrial pattern according to sex and rural, urban residence and also whether these tribes differ with that of other tribes.

Rural :

Overall participation rate:

Overall participation rate for males in rural areas of the above said tribes varies from 51.9 per cent for Kharia in Yeotmal to 85.8 per cent Kawar in Chandrapur whereas for females it varies from 21.8 per cent for Kolam in Nanded to 37.0 per cent for Nihal in Amaravathi. Except for males of Kawar tribe in Chandrapur, in other districts both males and females do not differ strikingly from that of the other major tribes of the state. (Refer table 42 for detailed information).

Industrial structure :

Table 43 gives workers in three industrial classification of the last group of major tribes of the state.

Primary sector for the aforesaid tribes varies from 87.8 per cent for Khamia in Yeotmal to 100 per cent for Pardhi in the same district. For females it varies 95.0 per cent for Kawar in Chandrapur to 100.0 per cent for Pardhi in Yeotmal. Except Kawar, all others tribes indicate higher percentage for females workers in primary sector than males. The variations between tribes, except in Yeotmal for males, are very small.

Secondary and tertiary sectors:

Like in other major tribes participation in secondary and tertiary sectors is very low. The secondary sector for both sexes, shows less than five per cent. Except for males of Kharia tribe (10.1 per cent) in Yeotmal in the tertiary sector all other districts both sexes indicate less than four per cent.

Urban Areas :

Only Kharia tribe has more than 200 population in urban areas of Yeotmal. Though we find tribal populations in Nanded urban areas of Kolam and Pardhan, numerically they are very small (less than 150). Participation for Kharia males and females accounts for 30.8 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively (Refer table 44).

Male and female population of Kharia tribe in urban areas indicates about 3/4 of its workers in tertiary, primary sector accounts for 8.3 per cent for males and 25 per cent for females whereas secondary accounts 18.3 per cent

for males and nil for females. The other two tribes which have less numerical figure indicates 47.4 per cent to 83.3 per cent in primary sector for males and 100 per cent for females. There are no workers in secondary sector for both sexes. Tertiary sector for males varies 16.7 per cent to 49.9 per cent (Refer table 44).

Relationship of literacy with economic activity by sex and rural and urban residence:

Rural :

In both male and females, literacy show negative correlation with participation rate and primary sector, secondary and tertiary sector show positive correlation in most of the district. We can now look for the differences.

The primary sector fro males in all districts except in Chandrapur (+0.3) and Amravathi (+0.5), and for females in all districts show negative relation with literacy. Participation rate for males in all districts except Chandrapur and for females except in Yeotmal show negative correlation. Secondary sector for rural males in Chandrapur Poona and Amaravathi and for females in Dhulia shows negativ relation. Tertiary sector for males in Amaravathi and for females in Dhulia, Nasik, Yeotma., Poona and Nanded show negative relation. Participation rate, primary, tertiary sector for males in Poona, and participation rate in Ahnednagar show no correlation atall. The above analysis clearly indicates even tribes within the districts also

Relationship between litracy and (1) industerial categories (ii) over all participation in rural areas.

Districts.	No. of tribes in each district.	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Workers.
Dhulia	7	-0.286	+0.321	+0.286	-0.351
Thana	9	-0.55	+0.367	+0.45	-0.283
Nasik	8	-0.674	+0.524	+0.643	-0.964
Yeotmal	6	-0.714	+0.714	+0.829	-0.829
Chandrapur	5	+0.3	-0.35	+0.4	+0.6
Ahamad Nagar	5	-0.1	+0.1	+0.3	0
Poona	4	0	-0.4	0	0
Nended	5	-0.5	+0.6	+0.1	*0.5
Amernavethi	3	+0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1

Famele

Dhulia	7	-0.18	-0.16	-014	-0.393
Thana	9	-0.558	+0.383	+0.6	-0.467
Nasik	8	-0.262	+0.25	-0.04	-0.798
Yeolmel	6	-0.9	+0.9	-0.2	+0.95
Chandrapur	6	-0.771	+0.6	+0.8	-0.886
Ahamed Nagar	5	-0.35	+0.2	+0.15	-0.7
Poona	6	-0.287	+0.429	-0.057	-0.143
Nanded	5	-0.7	+0.95	-0.3	-0.6
Ameravethi	3	-0.5	+0.75	+1.0	-0.5

Coofficient of correlation between literacy and Economics activity in urban areas.

District	No. of tribes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Workers.
		Male			
Dhulia	7	-0.6	-0.485	+0.75	-0.857
Thana	9	-0.6	+0.06	+0.52	-0.57
Nasik	6	-0.83	+0.89	+0.94	-1.0
Jalgon	4	-1.0	+0.8	+0.8	0
Yeotmal	6	0.943	+0.543	+0.943	-0.886
Poona	6	-0.2	+0.143	+0.429	-0.543
Ahamed Nagar	3	-1.0	+0.5	+1.0	-0.5
Nanded	4	-1.0	+0.35	+1.0	-0.8
Gutar Bombay	4	-0.8	-0.4	+1.0	+0.4
Kolaba	3	-0.0	-0.5	+1.0	-1.0
		FEMALE			
Dhulia	6	-0.6	+0.543	+0.486	-0.886
Thana	8	-0.143	+0.119	+0.238	-0.476
Nasik	5	+0.1	-0.35	-0.1	-0.9
Yeotmal	6	-0.771	+0.143	+0.543	-0.943
Jalgon	4	-1.0	+0.4	+1.0	-1.0
Poona	3	+0.5	+0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Guata Bombay	4	-0.2	-0.2	+0.3	-0.8
Kolaba	3	-0.5	+0.5	+0.5	-0.5
Chandrapur	3	-0.5	+0.5	-0.5	-1.0

shows variations in their economic activity depending on literacy. Coefficients of correlations between literacy and economic activity are given in the following table for both rural and urban areas.

Urban :

Like in rural areas, participation and primary sector show negative relation with literacy for males. But here, unlike rural areas in most districts the correlation coefficient is highly significant, only in Poona for primary sector and in Jalgaon does participation show less significance.

The other exception is, in greater Bombay where participation rate for males shows positive relation. It may be due to the availability of employment opportunities in the metropolitan city of Bombay.

The primary sector for females except Nasik and Poona and participation in all districts shows negative correlation. Tertiary sector for males in all districts and for females except in Poona and Chandrapur shows positive relation with literacy.

Relation of absolute population with economic activity and literacy : RURAL

Generally absolute populations of tribes in rural areas show positive correlation with participation in primary sector and negative correlation with literacy and secondary and tertiary sectors for both sexes. It is because as we know most of the tribal people are living in far off places

Relationship between absolute population and (1) Economic Activity (2) Tertiary in Rural areas.

District	No. of tribes	Literacy	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Work
		Male				
Dhulia	7	-0.75	+0.606	-0.7143	-0.679	+0.214
Thana	9	-0.35	+0.883	-0.32	-0.65	+0.017
Nasik	8	-0.289	+0.572	-0.67	-0.345	+0.226
Yeotmal	6	-0.829	+0.429	-0.314	-0.429	+0.542
Chandrapur	5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.35	+0.6	-0.1
Ahamed Nagar	5	+0.2	+0.9	-0.4	-0.8	+0.2
Poona	4	+0.4	+0.8	-1.0	-0.8	+0.8
Nanded	5	+0.2	+0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1
Amaravathi	3	+1.0	+0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0
Jalgon	4	-0.2	+0.9	-0.9	-0.9	+0.4
		FEMALE				
Dhulia	7	-0.643	-0.13	-0.017	-0.27	+0.018
Thana	9	-0.383	+0.41	-0.5	-0.292	+0.15
Nasik	8	-0.190	+0.5	-0.61	-0.489	+0.11
Yeot mal	6	-0.657	+0.486	-0.237	-0.543	+0.6
Chandrapur	5	-0.2	-0	0	-0.2	+0.4
Ahmadnagar	5	-0.85	0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.6
Poona	6	-0.49	+0.943	-0.429	-0.743	+1.0
Nanded	5	-0.1	+0.6	-0.15	-0.6	-0.5
Amaravathi	3	+0.5	+0.5	0	+0.5	-1.0
Jalgaon	4	-0.8	-0.8	+0.7	+0.6	+0.4
Kolaba	3	-1.0	+0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+1.0

from the developed areas where we find scarcity of resources and human skills and inadequacy of infracture to develop industrial sector. This can be analysed with the help of correlation coefficient.

The primary sector for rural males except in Chandrapur and for females except in Chandrapur, Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon and Dhulia shows positive relation with population. Whereas workers for males in Chandrapur, Nanded and Amaravathi and for females in Nanded and Amaravathi shows negative correlation; secondary sector for rural males in all districts and for females except Ahmadnagar, Chandrapur, Amaravathi and Jalgaon; tertiary sector for males except in Chandrapur and for females eccept in Ahmadnagar, Amaravathi and Jalgaon shows negative correlations.

Literacy for males except in Ahmadnagar, Poona, Nanded and Amaravathi and for females except Amaravathi shows negative correlation. Coefficients of correlations between absolute population and literacy and economic activity are given in the following table for both rural urban areas sex wise.

Urban :

Districtwise data on relationship of population size with literacy and economic activity for scheduled tribes shows an entirely different picture for that of rural. In case of rural areas in most of the districts, participation rate and primary sector show positive correlation and

* Relationship between absolute population and (i) Economic activity (2) Litoracy in Urban areas.

*

District	No. of tribes.	Literacy	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Workers.
		MALE.				
Dhulia	7	-0.61	+1.0	+0.34	-0.85	+452
Thana	9	-0.57	+0.5167	-0.23	+0.142	+0.317
Nasik	6	-0.6	+0.429	-0.489	-0.489	+0.657
Yeotmal	6	+0.429	-0.489	+0.88	+0.496	-0.429
Jalgoan	4	-0.1	+1.0	-0.868	-0.868	0
Poona	6	-0314	-0.543	-0.029	+0.43	+0.371
Ahmadnagar	3	+0.5	-0.5	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5
Greater Bombay	4	+0.2	+0.4	-0.8	+0.2	+0.8
Nanded	4	+0.4	-0.4	+0.8	+0.4	-0.2
Kolaba	3	-1.0	+1.0	+0.5	-1.0	+1.0
		FAMALE				
Dhulia	6	-0.543	+0.771	-0.314	-0.886	+0.629
Thana	8	-0.357	+0.405	-0.024	-0.119	+0.333
Nasik	5	-0.5	-0.7	+0.95	+0.7	+0.3
Yeotmal	6	+0.486	-0.5	+0.6	+0.771	-0.429
Jalgoan	4	-0. 8	+0.8	-0.8	-0.8	+0.8
Poona	4 x0x5	+0.5	-0.5	+1.0	+0.5	+0.5
Greater Bombay	4	+0.2	+0.6	-1.0	+0.8	-0.4
Kolaba	3	-1.0	+0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
Chandrapur	3	-1.0	+0.5	-0.5	+0.5	+1.0

literacy, secondary and tertiary sector negative correlation with population size, means areas with more tribals shows high participation, in primary, and low participation in secondary, tertiary and low education to that of areas where we see fewer tribals. This hypothesis has been proved correct in rural areas. But in urban areas it obtain in some districts where the degree of urbanization is low. Now let us examine how the population size of both sexes shows relationship with literacy and economic activity.

Participation for males except in Yeotmal, Jalgaon and Nanded and for females except in Yeotmal and Bombay shows positive relationship with a population size. The primary sector for males in Thana, Dhulia, Nasik, Jalgaon, Greater Bombay and Kolaba and for females in Dhulia, Thana, Jalgaon, Kolaba and Chandrapur shows positive correlation.

The secondary sector in Dhulia, Yeotmal, Ahmadnagar, Nanded and in Kolaba for males and in Nasik, Yeotmal and Poona for females shows positive relation with the size of population. The tertiary sector in Thana, Yeotmal, Poona, Ahmadnagar, Greater Bombay and Nanded for males and in Nasik, Yeotmal, Poona, Greater Bombay and Chandrapur for females show positive correlation with size of population. Literacy for makes in Yeotmal, Ahmadnagar, Greater Bombay and Nanded and for females in Yeotmal, Poona and Greater Bombay shows positive correlation.

C H A P T E R - VI

PARTICIPATION RATE AND INDUSTRIAL PATTERN OF TRIBALS IN 12 TEHSILS, WHERE THEY CONSTITUTE 50 % OR MORE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

Introduction :

The 12 Tehsils in which tribal population constitute 50% or more are spread over Dhulia (4), Thana (4), Nasik (12), Amaravathi (1) and Chandrapur tribal population of these tehsils accounts for 29.14% of total tribal population of the state (Refer table I). In four tehsils of Thana, Varli, Kokna and Thakur account for more than 70%, whereas in two tehsils of Nasik, Kokna, Kolimahadev and Varli account for more than 95%. In tehsils of Dhulia large tribes are Bhil, Dhanka and Kokna, in Malghat (Amarnath) Koku is largest tribe (85.3%) whereas Gond is the main tribe (accounting 96.6%) in Sironcha tehsil of Chandrapur.

Overall participation rate :

The overall participation rate for scheduled tribes in tehsils where they constitute more than 50% varies from 29.0% in Akarni tehsil of Dhulia to 54.1% in Peint tehsils of Nasik. Mokhada, Peint, Surgana, Nawapur and Taloda tehsils show above 50%. The overall participation rate shows higher for males than for females. In all tehsils males show above 50% whereas for females except in two tehsils namely Mokhada and Peint in all other tehsils participation

TABLE - 45,

Percentage of workers in migrant and general tribal population at tehsils level

Tehsils/ Districts	Migrants			General population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
THANA						
Dhanu	70.4	29.9	40.2	56.5	31.3	44.0
Talasari	78.0	36.8	49.2	55.1	14.8	29.7
Jawahar	76.7	37.4	48.6	56.2	27.0	41.6
Mokhada	74.2	59.9	62,8	62,4	43.2	52.3
NASIK						
Peint	82.0	65.0	67.7	61.8	46.2	54.1
Surgana	77.5	54.8	64.0	61.6	38.7	50.6
DHULIA						
Nawapur	75.2	60.6	65.6	60.3	39.9	50.1
Taloda	71.0	50.4	57.6	57.9	36.7	47.4
Akkalkuwa	59.1	35.3	46.1	57.1	24.0	40.7
Akarani	68.4	10.7	20.6	51.1	6.2	29.0
AMARAVATHI						
Melghat	81.3	36.3	47.8	52.2	22.8	38.0
CHANDRAPUR						
Sironcha	81.0	30.3	51.4	58.7	23.5	40.0

rate is less than 40.0%. Akarni tehsil show low participation rate for both sexes. Participation rate differs from tehsil to tehsil (Refer table 45).

Cultivators:

Table 46 indicates participation of scheduled tribes of 12 tehsils in three industrial categories. It indicates above 50 per cent in cultivators, in almost all tehsils except in Taloda for males, and varies 45.2 per cent to 78.2 per cent, whereas for females in all tehsils participation in cultivators is less than that of males, but six tehsils show above 50 per cent in cultivators for females, and it varies 18.0 per cent in Taloda to 73.2 per cent in Mokhadha.

Agricultural labour:

Agricultural labour for scheduled tribe males varies from 20.8 per cent in Sironcha to 52.2 per cent in Taloda. Except in Taloda and Dhanu in all tehsils. Agricultural labour for males show below 35.0 per cent. Whereas it varies from 26.4 per cent in Makhada 82.0 per cent in Taloda tehsils. The tehsils which showed comparatively low participation in cultivators showed high participation for agricultural labour. From the table we can observe in most of tehsils cultivators and agricultural labour accounts more than 95 per cent.

Other than cultivators and agricultural labourers:

From the table we can observe, except Sironcha, (Chandrapur) and Dhanu (Thana), all other tehsils show less than 5 per cent for males in other than cultivators and

TABLE - 46

Industrial classification of workers for
General tribal population & Migrant tribal population

Tehsil	Male			Female		
	Cultivators I	Agri. labourers II	Other than I&II	Cultivators I	Agri. labourers II	Other than I&II
	General tribals population					
Dhanu	51.6	41.8	6.6	31.6	59.0	3.4
Talasari	75.8	20.9	3.3	60.6	38.4	1.0
Jawahar	68.3	30.2	1.5	51.9	47.6	0.5
Mokhada	78.2	21.8	0	73.2	26.4	0.1
Peint	67.5	30.9	0.6	65.5	33.9	0.6
Surgana	72.9	24.9	3.1	63.5	35.7	0.8
Nawapur	70.6	26.1	3.3	63.3	35.4	1.3
Taloda	45.2	52.2	2.6	18.0	82.0	0
Akkalkuwa	71.1	26.6	2.3	42.6	54.6	2.8
Akarni	69.0	29.7	1.3	32.3	64.6	3-1
Melghat	65.8	32.0	0.2	38.8	58.6	2.6
Sironcha	73.9	20.8	5.3	44.9	51.2	3.9

TABLE -48

Industrial classification of workers for migrant tribal pop.

	Migrant tribal population					
Dhanu	36.2	52.3	11.5	41.2	55.6	3.2
Talasari	54.3	31.5	14.2	61.0	36.0	3.0
Jawhar	57.6	40.8	1.6	49.2	50.0	0.8
Mokhada	57.4	42.6	0.0	71.1	28.0	0.1
Peint	38.4	58.7	2.9	67.1	32.3	0.6
Surgana	67.8	28.0	4.2	68.3	30.8	0.9
Nawapur	51.2	37.1	11.8	65.5	33.0	1.5
Taloda	33.1	65.3	1.6	17.5	82.5	0.0
AkkalKuwa	61.4	33.0	5.6	43.2	54.9	1.9
Melghat	59.0	41.0	0	40.6	57.1	3.3
Sironcha	65.8	26.1	8.1	53.7	43.6	2.7

Agricultural labourers. Even among these tehsils most of them show below 3 per cent whereas for females noneof the 12 tehsils show 5 per cent in these industrial classifications(III to IX) sector. The above analysis clearly indicates that more than 95 per cent of tribals are mostly depending on agriculture sector to their livelyhood.

6.23 Overall participation and induatrial structure of tribal according to last residence and comparison with economic activity of general tribals:

Before going into the economic activity of tribals according to last residence it is desirable to give proportion of migrants and sex ration in these tehsils. The table 47 tells the proportion of migrants tribals their sex ratio in 12 tehsils of Maharashtra.

Migrants in the tribal population of the aforesaid 12 tehsils accounts 25 per cent and above on an average and it varies from tehsil to tensil. Tehsils like Dhanu, Talasari, Nawapur, Akarni and Jawahar show below 25 per cent as migrants in their tribal population. These are the tehsils which are comparatively remote from the rest of the tehsils. We can also observe from the table that proportions migrants are more for females than males in tribals also. Except melghat and Sironcha which shows high proportion of migrants in tribals in all others tehsils proportion of migrants in males accounts below 20 per cent, whereas for females except Dhanu and Talasari, all other tehsils show above 30 per cent

TABLE - 47

Proportion of migrant in tribal population and sex ratio of migrants and general tribal pop.

Tehsils/ District	Total	Male	Female	Total pop. sex ratio	Migrants. sex ratio
	% of migrants				
THANA					
1. Dhanu	15.9	7.9	24.0	978	2923
2. Talasari	16.6	10.6	21.9	1112	2305
3. Jawahar	21.9	11.9	30.91	989	2778
4. Mokhada	26.63	19.82	32.76	1112	1339
NASIK					
5. Peint	33.2	18.66	45.63	966	2362
6. Surgana	29.27	18.91	40.58	916	1966
DHULIA					
7. Nawapur	20.0	11.72	28.35	990	2394
8. Taloda	27.05	15.58	38.65	988	2452
9. Akkalkuwa	25.35	15.15	35.71	983	2317
10. Akarni	20.19	8.07	32.7	968	3920
AMARAVATHI					
11. Melghat	33.27	24.62	42.47	940	1622
CHANDRAPUR					
12. Sironcha	33.60	28.20	38.33	1012	1348

as migrants. Migrants population in tribals varies from (Dhanu) 7.9 per cent to 28.8 per cent (Sironcha), in case of males and 21.9 per cent (Talasari) to 45.63 per cent (Paint) in case of females.

Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio in migrants is in favour of females. This type of sex ratio is because females after their marriage go to their husbands house. In all tehsils sex ratio for migrants tribals shows above 1500 and varies from 1348 in Sironcha to 3920 in Akarni. Whereas for tribals as a whole sex ratio shows below 1000 except in Taloda, Mokhada and Sironcha. It also reveals that the tehsils which have less proportion of migrants show comparatively high sex ratio in their migrants.

Overall participation rate and industrial pattern of migrants tribals and comparison with tribals as a whole according to sex:

Overall participation rate:

Tribal migrants shows high participation in both sexes that of tribals as a whole (both migrants and non-migrants) in all tehsils. The overall participation male migrants varies 59.1 per cent in Akarni to 82.0 per cent in Surgera, whereas, for general tribal males it varies from 51.2 per cent in Akarni to 62.4 per cent in Mokhada. Except in Melghat, Akarni and Mokhada in all other tehsils, male tribal migrants show above 70 per cent as workers. Participation for female

migrants varies from 10.7 per cent in Akani to 65.0 per cent in Peint, whereas for general tribal female participation it varies from 6.2 per cent in Akarni to 46.2 per cent in Peint.

Agricultural sector: (Cultivators & Agricultural labourers)

On an average cultivators for migrant males show 52.6 per cent as against 67.7 per cent for general tribal population. In all tehsils general tribal population shows higher participation in cultivators than that of migrants. For migrants, cultivators varies from 33.1 per cent in Taloda to 65.8 per cent in Sironcha tehsil. Whereas, for general population it varies from 45.2 per cent in Taloda to 75.8 per cent in Talasari. In both cases participation in cultivators varies from one tehsil to another. Variation is high in migrants that of general population.

Migrants female show 50.3 per cent (average) in cultivators as against 49.4 per cent for general females. Unlike males in females, cultivators in some tehsils is high for migrants and in some general tribal population. Migrants and general tribal females differs from one tehsil to another and indicates more variation that of males. Here also migrants females show more variation in cultivators that of general tribal females. In case of female migrants also, Taloda show less participation in cultivators (17.5 per cent) and it varies from 17.5 per cent to 71.1 per cent in Mokhada.

Agricultural labour:

Females show high participation in agricultural labour

in both migrants and general tribal population that of males. The migrant males show high participation (41.4) in agricultural labour that of general tribal males (29.5). In case of migrants it differs more. Though migrant females show high participation in agricultural labour (49.4) that general tribal females (48.1) the difference is very less. We can also observe that the participation in agricultural labour differs from tehsil to tehsil in both migrant and general tribal males and females. Table also reveals that vatiation is less in case males than that of females and also males and females in general tribal population shows lesser vatiation than that of migrants.

Other than cultivators and agricultural labourers (3 to 9):

Participation in othersthat of cultivation and agricultural labourers shows less than 3 per cent for both sexes in case of general population. Whereas in migrants males show 6 per cent as against 1.7 per cent for females. For migrant tribal males it varies from 0 per cent to 14.2 per cent whereas for females varies from 0 per cent to 3.2 per cent. The above analysis clearly shows that in all tehsils migrants also show most of their workers in cultivators and agricultural labourers (Refer tables 45, 47 and 48 for detailed information).

6.3 Participation rate and participation in agriculture and non-agricultural sectors by age and sex:

Overall participation rate:

Table 49 presents overall participation and participation

of tribes in cultivators, agricultural labourers and other than these two industrial classifications in 12 tehsils by age and sex. All tehsils excluding talsari and Akarni show above 15 per cent as workers for the age group of 0-14; whereas for females, the tehsils which showed above 15 per cent for males, indicates above 10 per cent but below 15 per cent for males in the age group 15-19 shows above 80 per cent in working force in all tehsils except Jawahar (72.4) and Talsari. Whereas, for females this age group (15-19) also shows high participation but this is less than that of males. The tehsils which show above 30 per cent participation rate for females, indicates above 50 per cent as workers in its female population for the age group 15-19. Except in Akarni in all other tehsils 15-19 age group shows above 30 per cent as workers in females. From the table, we can observe participation rate for males increases in most of the taluks up to 40-49 age groups and all the group says, 20-29, 30-32 and 40-49 shows above 95 per cent as workers whereas in case of females the working force declines from 20-29 age group itself. The decline in the participation rate for females after 20 may be said that most of the women after their marriage is preoccupied with household duties which curtails their participation in economic activity.

Cultivators and agricultural labourers:

Table 49 presents statistics about cultivators, agricultural labourers and other than these two industrial

sector (III to IX) for scheduled tribes by age and sex at tehsil level, where their population accounts more than 50 per cent of the total population. We can observe from the table that the participation in cultivators increases and in agricultural labourers declines with the advance of age in both sexes. Males in Taloda, Melghat, Sironcha, Talsri, Mokhada shows decline in cultivators after 30-39 age group but agricultural labour increases that of its previous age group. Whereas, females in Melghat, Jawar and Mokhada shows decline in cultivators after 30-39 age group, whereas in Akarni the age group of 20-29 shows less participation that of all other groups which show same participation. Whereas, in Melghat the decline in cultivators for female starts in 30-39 age group but again it shows more in the age group 40-49.

Other than cultivators and Agricultural labourers:

Workers other than cultivators and agricultural labour accounts 2.5 per cent and 1.5 per cent for males and females respectively on an average. Dhanu, Sironcha, Talasari, Surgana, Nawapur for males and Sironcha, Dhanu, Akarni for females indicates more than 3 per cent but below 7 per cent. From the table, we can observe in some of the tehsils the age group 15-19 and 20-29 indicates more participation that of other age groups. In some tehsils 0-14 and 40-49 indicates high percentage for both sexes. This variation in this industrial classification can be said in tehsils where 0-14 and 40-49 age group show high participation is due to that

in these two age groups people are not in position to participate in the hard work like cultivation, and agricultural labour, as a result they might be engaging in rearing cattle and other light works. Whereas, in tehsils, where 15-19 and 20-29 age groups show high participation to that of other age groups, a section these age groups may be working in wood cutting, hunting and some of the minor household industries such as rope making and selling of the forest products.

C H A P T E R - VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Maharashtra ranks third both in population and area in the India Union it has 29,54,249 tribal population, mainly concentrated in three distinct belts; Western northern and Eastern. Tribal population accounts for 5.86 per cent of the state population and 7.8 per cent of India's tribal population. More than 90 per cent of tribal population of the state is found in Dhulia, Thana, Nasik, Yeotmal, Chandrapur, Amaravathi, Ahmadnagar, Poona, Jalgaon and Kolaba. All these districts except Amravathi have more than one lakh tribal population. Among these districts Dhulia, Thana and Nasik have more than five lakhs of tribal population and accounts for 59.6 per cent of the state's tribal population. 12 tehsils where more than 50 per cent of population is tribal are found in the aforesaid three districts including in Chandrapur and Amaravathi.

In the state there are 50 tribal communities. The tribal communities include major groups like Bhil, Gond, Kolimahadev and others each with one lakh or more population as well small tribal communities constituting less than ten people. Among the 50 communities 30 tribes have more than 1,000 people accounting for 97.8 per cent of the state tribal population. These 30 selected communities are taken up here for the study. Thirteen tribes whose strength is more than 50,000 each account for 91 per cent of the state

tribal population. It is also to be noted that most of the tribal communities are spread over more than one district.

Except in Bombay, Nasik and Ratnagigi, in all other districts more than 95 per cent scheduled tribes are found inrrural areas. Except Dubla, Dhodia, Pardhi, Kolidhor all other tribes are essentially rural. Even this small tribal urban population is mostly found in semi-urban areas where most of them are employed in the primary sector.

Sex ratio is higher among tribes than among non-scheduled tribes and varies between districts and tribes. District with smaller tribal populations and more advanced areas show comparatively less sex ratio among the tribal populations. Literacy is very low for scheduled tribes (11.7 per cent) as compared to general and scheduled caste populations and varies by sex. Only 4.2 per cent of females are literate as against 19.1 per cent for males. None of the major tribes, that have 50,000 or more population show above 10 per cent as literates. Even in urban areas the percentage of literacy is less than 30 among scheduled tribes, which is less than that of rural general population. Even among this small proportion of literates some scheduled tribes more than 60 per cent are without educational level.

The economic structure of tribals at district level tells us that most of the districts which have more tribal population and less developed districts indicate higher participation rate than those districts which have less

tribal populated. Except Bombay all other districts indicate more than 90 per cent of their tribal population in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors accounts for 2.1 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively for the state.

Participation rate are higher among scheduled tribes than among non-scheduled tribes both in rural and urban areas. Scheduled tribes indicate high proportions of their workers in agricultural labour in contrast to non-scheduled tribes. Even in urban areas scheduled tribes show around 50 per cent of its workers in primary sector whereas more than 75 per cent of non-tribal workers are found in the non-agricultural sector.

In rural areas both, tribal and non-tribal males show higher participation than that of females. Participation rate is higher for tribals for both sexes than that of non-tribals. Except agricultural labour and forestry, plantation etc and mining and quarrying in all other sectors non-tribals show higher participation rates than tribals among both sexes. Even in urban areas also scheduled tribes show higher participation than non-scheduled tribes for both sexes. The economic structure of non-tribals is more influenced by the degree of urbanization than that of tribals.

Overall participation and participation in three major industrial sectors indicate variation from one tribal community to another in the state for both sexes. Most of the

major tribes indicate higher participation for both males and females than the less numering tribes. Except Dubla, Dhodda, Pardhan and Pardhi for males and except Dubla and Dhodia for females, all other tribes indicate more than 90 per cent in the primary sector in rural areas.

Though we find variation in all industrial classifications and also in overall participation for five major tribes of nine districts both between tribes and districts, if we see them separately. But for all five major tribes the analysis of varience tells us, that mean values of Agricultural labour both tetween tribes and districts and mean values of forestry, plantation etc and mining, between districts differ significantly. This means in other sectors variation is very little.

Among the eight major tribes that have more than one lakh population, Bhil, Kathodi, Thakur and Kolimahadev are spread over more than five districts. Other four tribes namely Gond, Varli, Kokna and Gavit are found in three or fewer districts. We find vatiations in overall participation rates and industrial structure for both sexes in rural areas both between districts and tribes, females show more variation than males. Variation is comparatively less in rural areas than in urban places. Even this small variation is mainly due to variation in the size of tribal population and literacy of the particular tribe.

The next five major tribes namely Kolimalhar, Andh

Korku, Dhanka and Kolam whose numerical figures lie between 50,000 - 99,999 also show less variation as between districts and tribes. In case of males Andhs show more variation between districts whereas for females Kolams show more variation. Here again we can observe the districts which have more minerals resources and comparatively advanced ones show low participation in the primary sector. Andh and Korku tribes which are said to be comparatively backward indicates high proportion of its workers in primary activity in both rural and urban areas.

The third group of tribal communities whose numerical figures lie between 49,999 - 5,000 accounts for 6.12 per cent of the State's tribal population and displays comparatively more variation in their participation and workers in industrial classifications than of all other major tribes in rural areas. In this group Dubla, Dhodia and Kolidhor, Pardhi, Pardhan show more than 10 per cent in urban. These tribes show comparatively lower proportion in the primary sector than other selected groups in rural and urban areas.

The last group of selected tribal communities, whose numerical figure lie between 5,000 - 1,000, also show variations in their participation and industrial structure between tribes and districts but the variation is comparatively low. All tribal communities show high proportion of their workers in primary sectors both in rural and urban areas. It is to be noted that the working pattern of tribes varies between districts and tribes mostly due to the

economic development of the districts and also the nature of area where they are residing in the districts.

There are twelve tehsils spread over Dhulia (4) Thana(4) Nasik (2) Amaravathi (1) and Chandrapur (1) where scheduled tribes accounts for more than 50 per cent. In these tehsils also males and females show variation in economic activity. Males show higher participation than females. In both sexes participation rate varies from tehsils to tehsils but it is less in case of males. Except agricultural labour in all other sectors males show high percentages than females. Scheduled tribes in tehsils of Sironcha, Dhanu show more than five per cent but below 10 per cent in other than cultivators and agricultural labourers. The rest of the Taluks show for both sexes less than three pre cent in other than cultivators and Agricultural labours.

Proportion of migrant varies from tehsil to tehsil. Though all these tehsils are found in remote areas of the districts, the tehsils like Sironcha, Dhanu of Chandrapur and Thana show more migrants than others. Unlike in general population, migrants any tribal population, show high sex ratio. Males and females in tribal migrants show higher participation rates than among general tribal population. Male migrants show less participation in cultivation than general tribals. Whereas agricultural labour and other than agricultural labour and cultivators occur more among

migrants than in general population. Though migrant females differ in economic stricutre than general tribal males the variation is very small in Migrants

Participation rates according to age groups show that males even in the age group of 15-19 show more than 80 per cent of the population as workers. The age groups 20.29, 30-39 and 40-49 show almost all in working force in the case of males. In case of females, however, participation rate is lower in all age groups than that of males. Among females 15-19 age group show higher participation, in contrast to 30.39 and 40-49 in case of males. The decline in participation rate after the age group 15-19 in females may be attributed, to marriage. Most of the females are preoccupied with household duties, as a result thus depress economic activity.

Proportion of workers in cultivation show increasing trend and in agricultural labour decreasing trend with the advance of age in both sexes of scheduled tribes. The high proportion of workers in agricultural labour in younger age group indirectly tells us of the economic backwardness of the tribal population. Even, the small proportion of workers in other than cultivators and agricultural labour indicate, that in some tehsils the age group 15-19 and in some other tehsils 0-14 and 40-49 age group show higher percentage than all other age groups.

In the end we are constrained to remark due to

paucity of data for all aspects of scheduled tribes, unlike that of general population, this study has become a little too descriptive rather than analytical. Therefore, it is suggested that the forthcoming census should prepare tables for all socio-economic aspetcs of tribals as a whole, if not for each individual tribes, at district level and also at the tehsil level, whereever they are 25 per cent or more instrength. It is also desirable to prepare separate tables giving information about size of holdings, irrigation facilities and social and education facilities for both scheduled and non-scheduled tribes.

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APPENDIX I

TABLES

TABLE No. 5

Distribution of Distribution of major tribal communities

TOTAL

Tribes	Districts												
	Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Chandrapur	Yeotmal	Ahmadnagar	Jalgaon	Kolaba	Poona	Amravati	Greater Bom.	Ratnagiri	Satara
1. Bhil etc	358088		135736			57460	87015		1637				
2. Kolimahadev		29660	181083			57779		7425	63909				
3. Gond etc				203905	102472					5683			
4. Varli		261753	26967								4887		
5. Kokna	65470	33003	164469										
6. Thakur		75563	28255			21226		30044	23717				
7. Kathodi		56330	3804					67563	7101			9453	1622
8. Gamit	128589												

	Dhulia	Thana	Chandrapur	Yeotmal	Jalgaon	Amravathi	Nanded	Parbhani		Chanda	Yeotmal	Amravati	Nanded
9. Kolimalhar		99613											
10. Andh			5671			67713			Pardhan(O)				2930
11. Korku							28555	40936	Kharia		3419		
12. Dhanka	35519				17969				Kolam etc				3626
13. Kolam (only)			2656	49775					Nihal Kawar	2872		3604	
									Pardhi(T)		1857		

	Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Chandrapur	Yeotmal	Ahmadnagar	Jalgaon	Poona	Nanded	Aurangabad	Gr.Bombay	Sholapur	Bhir
14. Pardhan etc				14584	32338								
15. Kolidhar	7448	5697	5994			5900	6254	3885			5553		
16. Bhil (only)									2871	30801			2894
17. Pardhi (A)	4134		1099			1780	7335	1539				5643	
18. Gond (N&RG)									15786				1116
19. Dubla		7975									3795		
20. Dhodia		6123									3458		
21. Naikda	5487												
22. Halba				5351	1171								

TABLE - 5

Percentage of individual S.T. population to district total scheduled tribal population

Bombay Division	100
Bhil etc	28.56
Dhanka	2.63
Dhodia	0.48
Dubbi	0.61
Gamit	6.32
Gond (R.G.)	0.09
Kathodi	6.77
Kokna	12.94
Kolidhor	1.52
Kolimahadev	10.72
Kolimalhar	4.89
Naikda	0.37
Pardhi (etc.)	0.65
Thakur	6.57
Varli	14.44
Thana	
Dhodia	1.05
Dubla	1.37
Kathodi	9.71
Kolidhor	0.98
Kolimahadev	5.11
Kolimalhar	17.18
Thakur	13.03
Varli	45.16
Kokna	5.69
Kolaba	
Kathodi	59.2
Kolimalhar	6.54
Thakur	26.47
Ratnagiri	
Kathodi	93.91
Naikda	1.12
Nasik	
Bhil etc.	24.18
Kathodi	0.67
Kokna	29.3
Kolidhor	1.06
Kolimahadev	32,26
Pardhi (A)	0.19
Thakur	5.03
Varli	4.80
Dhulia	
Bhil etc.	58,19
Dhanka	5.76
Gamit	20.88
Kokna	10.63
Kolidhor	1.20
Naikda	0.89
Pardhi	0.61
Jalgaon	
Bhil	69.59
Dhanka	14.37
Kolidhor	5.0
Pardhi	5.86
Greater Bombay	
Dhodia	11.52
Dubla	12.64
Kolidhor	18,50
Varli	16.28

Poona Division

Bhil	21.96
Kathodi	3.24
Kolidhor	4.60
Kolimahadev	44.63
Naikda	0.60
Pardhi	3.58
Thakur	16.48

Ahamad Nagar

Bhil	39.38
Kolidhor	4.04
Kolimahadev	39.63
Pardhi	1.22
Thakur	14.56

Poona

Bhil	1.51
Kathodi	6.55
Kolidhor	3.58
Kolimahadev	58.95
Pardhi	1.45
Thakur	21.87

Satara

Bhil	8.75
Kathodi	44.93
Kokna	4.59
Kolidhor	17.39

Kolhapur

Kolidhor	12.65
Naikda	18.07
Pardhi	3.91

Sangli

Bhil	5.60
Kathodi	0.98
Kokna	1.52
Kolidhor	37.64
Naikda	10.39
Pardhi	25.03

Sholapur

Bhil	4.27
Kolidhor	7.15
Naikda	2.46
Pardhi	66.23
Pomla	5.43

Aurangabad Division

Andh	51.11
Bhil	26.99
Gond	12.65
Kolam	2.63
Pardhan	2.89

Aurangabad

Andh	2.76
Bhil	97.35

Parbhani

Andh	97.23
Bhil	1.20
Pardhan	0.57

Bhir

Bhil	65.86
Gond etc.	25.39
Pardhan	5.0

Nanded

Andh	50.71
Bhil	5.09
Gond etc.	28.03
Kolam	6.43
Pardhan	5.20

Osmanabad	
Bhil	2.26
Gond	16.58
Pardhan	17.54
Nagpur Division	
Andh	1.13
Gond etc.	61.33
Holba	1.41
Hawar	0.56
Kharia	0.76
Kolam	10.30
Koku	13.31
Mehal	0.70
Pardhan	9.22
Pardhi	0.37
Yeotmal	
Andh	2.86
Gond (etc.)	51.75
Halba	0.86
Kharia	1.72
Kolam	25.14
Pardhan	16.33
Pardhi	0.93
Amaravathi	
Gond etc.	7.16
Koku	85.31
Nihal	4.54
Chandrapur	
Gond etc.	88.11
Halba	2.31
Kawra	1.24
Kolam	1.14
Pardhan	6.30

TABLE - 18

Ov-erall participation rate of five major tribes of nine districts and variations between districts and tribes

Name of the districts	Discending order of tribes							
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Mean	(S.D.)
1. Dhulia	42.95	44.89	38.10	47.46	44.07	217.47	43.49	3.44
2. Thana	45.10	45.95	52.15	54.10	38.36	235.66	47.13	6.25
3. Nasik	48.60	47.03	52,18	53.20	53.13	254.14	50.83	2.83
4. Chandrapur	46.54	44.91	45.11	52.29	34.90	223.75	44.75	6.27
5. Yeotmal	52.26	57.69	50.26	61.50	43.0	265.71	53.14	7,10
6. Ahmadnagar	37.95	42.82	47.01	35.9	28.43	192.11	38.42	7.10
7 Ja-lgaon	47.84	47.88	42.26	47.33	41.55	226.36	45.37	3.18
8. Poona	45.84	46.73	66.92	31.92	29.63	221.04	44.21	14.09
9. Amravathi	39.71	44.90	48.45	68.78	72.03	273.01	54.75	14.65
Tota-l	407.79	442.8	442.44	452.48	385.1	2110.61		
Mea-n	45.31	46.98	49.16	50.28	42.79			

Table 19

Participation of five major tribes of nine Districts as cultivators and variation as between districts and tribes.

District	TRIBES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6 Total	7 Mean	8 S.D.
1. Dhulia	24.8	66.7	77.7	62.5	22.4	254.1	50.8	25.5
2. Thana	49;3	38.9	64.1	9.1	78.3	239.9	48.0	26.4
3. Nasik	38.8	78.8	9.4	69.3	49.4	245.7	49.1	27.2
4. Chandrapur	61.6	42.8	67.4	75.8	64.4	312.0	62.4	12.2
5. Yeotmal	17.9	23.4	10.8	17.5	25.0	94.6	18.9	5.6
6. Ahamadnagar	81.4	8.95	50.7	37.7	24.5	203.3	40.7	27.5
7. Jalgoan	6.4	19.2	18.0	17.9	24.8	86.3	17.2	6.7
8. Poona	90.7	38.3	3.5	19.5	1.5	153.5	30.7	36.7
9. Amaravathi	60.6	28.5	24.8	49.1	24.3	187.3	37.5	16.5
Total	431.5	345.6	326.6	358.4	314.6	1776.7		
Means	47.9	38.3	36.3	39.8	35.0			
S.D.	28.6	22.4	28.7	25.3	24.1			

TABLE 20

Participation of five major tribes of nine districts in agricultural labours, and variation as between districts and tribes.

	TRIBES							
District	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Means	S.D.
1. Dhulia	70.5	30.6	20.5	35.8	70.6	228.0	45.6	23.4
2. Thana	45.0	56.0	33.4	84.1	17.8	236.3	47.6	25.0
3. Nasik	53.8	188	84.5	26.0	46.9	230.0	46.1	25.9
4.Chandrapur	33.8	47.3	23.8	21.3	28.6	154.8	40.0	10.3
5. Yeotmal	77.1	74.8	80.1	80.4	64.1	376.5	75.3	6.7
6.AhamadNagar	14.2	82.3	39.9	42.3	65.0	243.7	48.9	26.0
7.Jalgoan	87.6	69.7	68.5	75.7	71.7	373.3	74.6	7.7
8.Poona	5.3	58.3	41.2	9.7	63.9	178.3	35.7	27.1
9. Amaravathi	36.5	55.1	68.4	42.6	56.3	258.9	51.8	12.5
Total	423.8	492.8	460.3	417.9	484.4	2279.7		
Mean	47.7	54.7	51.1	46.4	53.8			
S.D.	28.0	20.4	24.4	27.3	19.1			

Table 21

Participation in Five stock, foresting, Plantation etc and mining and overarrging by five major tribes of nine districts and variation as between tribes and districts.

District	Tribes 1	2	3	4	5	Total	Means	S.D.
1. Dhulia	1.04	0.15	0.35	0.08	0.52	2.14	0.43	0.38
2. Thana	1.50	1.05	0.26	1.79	0.50	5.10	1.02	0.6
3. Nasik	1.01	0.86	1.8	0.55	1.61	5.83	1.17	0.52
4. Chandrapur	1.66	1.48	0.75	0.07	0.31	4.27	0.85	0.7
5. Yeotmal	1.03	0.62	1.32	0.25	0.48	3.7	0.7	0.43
6. Ahamad Nagar	0.64	1.97	2.06	3.87	3.56	12.1	2.42	1.31
7. Jalgaon	2.22	3.02	0.94	0.78	3.49	10.45	2.09	1.21
8. Poona	1.19	1.4	12.65	6.53	17.94	39.71	7.94	7.3
9. Amaravathi	1.77	7.95	4.41	0	0.97	15.1	3.02	3.2
Total	12.06	18.5	24.54	13.92	29.38	98.4		
Mean	1.34	2.06	2.73	1.55	3.26			
S.D.	0.49	2.36	3.93	2.84	5.65			

Table 22

Participation of five major tribes of nine districts in secondary sector, Variation between districts and tribes.

Districts.	Tribes 1	2	3	4	5	Total	Means	S.D.
1. Dhulia	1.41	0.85	0.59	0.69	2.29	5.83	1.17	0.70
2. Thana	1.58	1.38	1.10	2.54	0.86	7.46	1.46	0.65
3. Nasik	1.93	0.43	1.77	0.73	0.58	5.44	1.09	0.71
4. Chandrapur	0.92	1.71	3.89	2.30	6.91	15.73	3.5	2.37
5. Yeotmal	1.43	0.73	3.54	0.83	1.87	8.4	1.68	1.14
6. Ahamad Nagar	0.84	2.6	4.41	6.28	0.59	14.72	2.94	2.42
7. Jalgaon	0.94	1.14	5.55	1.80	0	9.52	1.90	2.15
8. Poona	0.77	1.11	1.26	41.94	6.6	51.68	10.34	17.9
9. Amaravathi	0.35	3.58	0.69	0	0	4.62	0.92	1.51
Total	10.17	13.53	22.8	57.2	19.7	123.4		
Means	1.13	1.5	2.53	6.36	2.19			
S.D.	0.49	1.0	1.83	23.4	2.7			

Table 23.

Participation of five major tribes of nine districts in Tartiary Sector variation as between tribes and districts.

Districts.	Tribes 1	2	3	4	5	Total	Means	S.D.
1. Dhulia	2.21	1.74	0.85	0.94	4.51	10.25	2.05	1.49
2. Thana	2.01	1.97	0.62	1.94	2.46	9.0	1.8	0.69
3. Nasik	4.41	1.41	2.5	3.3	1.02	12.64	2.52	1.38
4. Chandrapur	1.98	6.7	4.14	0.53	0.31	13.66	2.7	2.69
5. Yeotmal	2.50	0.46	7.56	0.95	8.58	20.08	4.02	3.81
6. Ahamad Nagar	2.98	4.1	2.72	9.77	6.13	25.7	5.14	2.92
7. Jalgaon	2.35	6.89	5.10	3.72	0	18.06	3.61	2.63
8. Poona	1.99	1.0	5.79	40.16	11.3	60.07	12.01	16.23
9. Amaravathi	1.28	5.10	1.66	8.20	18.45	34.69	6.94	7.02
Total	21.71	29.37	30.97	69.57	52.54	204.15		
Mean	2.41	3.26	3.44	7.7	5.8			
S.D.	0.88	2.49	2.38	12.6	6.1			

TABLE - 24

Overall participation rate of eight major tribal communities as between districts and between tribes in rural areas; Male & Female

Tribes	Districts											
	Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Chandra pur	Yeotmal	Ahmad- nagar	Jalgaon	Kolaba	Poona	Amra- vati	Ratna- giri	Sata- ra
MALE												
1. Bhil etc	55.3		60.4			53.4	56.7		47.6			
2. Kolimahadev		54.8	59.9			55.2		55.3	57.3			
3. Gond etc				62.9	64.0					56.5		
4. Varli		57.1	62.4									
5. Kokna	53.7	52.3	59.9									
6. Thakur		64.6	66.8			62.4		58.6	58.7		55.0	
7. Kathodi		63.2	60.3					58.4	54.2			41.3
8. Gamit	59.2											
FEMALE												
1. Bhil etc	30.3		44.8			32.3	39.3		15.0			
2. Kolimahadev		31.5	38.7			20.5		28.9	34.1			
3. Gond				29.8	44.1					32.2		
4. Varli		32.5	43.9									
5. Kokna	21.9	24.8	34.0									
6. Thakur		39.2	40.0			30.9		32.5	32.7		38.5	
7. Kathodi		44.6	40.0					37.7	30.9			28.5
8. Gamit	31.6											

T A B L E - 25

Industrial classification of workers for males of eight major major tribal communities as between districts and between tribes in rural areas

Tribes	Districts											
	Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Chandra pur	Yeotmal	Ahmad nagar	Jalgaon	Kolaba	Poona	Amara vati	Ratna giri	Satara
Primary ;												
1. Bhil etc	96.8		96.0			92.4	96.8		87.8			
2. Kolimahadev		90.9	95.2			95.9		94.3	96.3			
3. Gond etc				96.9	96.3					91.6		
4. Varli		96.1	99.0									
5. Kokna	98.5	95.5	98.2									
6. Thakur		98.2	96.1			92.2		96.2	97.6		97.2	
7. Kathodi		95.6	91.3					95.0	93.5			94.5
8. Gamit	97.4											
Secondary												
1. Bhil etc	1.0		1.1			3.0	0.7		5.2			
2. Kolimahadev	2.8	2.8	1.3			0.8		1.9	0.8			
3. Gond etc				0.9	1.7					1.5		
4. Varli		1.9	0.4									
5. Kokna	0.5	1.0	0.3									
6. Thakur		1.6	0.8			4.0		2.6	1.2		0.2	
7. Kathodi		2.7	5.7					1.7	1.5			3.1
8. Gamit	0.6											
Tertiary												
1. Bhil etc	2.2		2.7			4.7	2.4		7.0			
2. Kolimahadev		6.1	3.5			3.4		3.8	2.9			
3. Gond etc				2.2	2.0					6.9		
4. Varli		2.0	0.6									
5. Kokna	0.9	3.5	1.4									
6. Thakur		0.9	3.1			3.8		1.2	2.3		1.8	
7. Kathodi		1.9	3.0					3.5	4.9			1.4
8. Gamit	2.0											

T A B L E - 26

Industrial classification of workers for females of eight major tribal communities as between district and between tribes in rural areas

Tribes	Districts											
	Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Chandra pur	Yeotmal	Ahmad nagar	Jalgaon	Kolaba	Poona	Amara vati	Ratna giri	Satara
Primary												
1. Bhil etc	98.6		98.5			96.2	98.8		86.9			
2. Kolimahadev		96.9	98.9			97.1		93.6	99.1			
3. Gond etc				98.4	99.6					91.6		
4. Varli		98.9	99.7									
5. Kokna	99.0	99.3	99.3									
6. Thakur		98.7	96.3			94.4		99.7	98.9		97.2	
7. Kathodi		97.2	96.0					97.6	96.6			94.9
8. Gamit	99.3											
Secondary												
1. Bhil etc	0.9		0.8			1.5	0.5		8.2			
2. Kolimahadev		1.4	0.3			1.0		1.3	0.7			
3. Gond etc				0.5	0.2					7.3		
4. Varli		0.6	0.1									
5. Kokna	0.8	0.5	0.1									
6. Thakur		0.2	0.2			5.3		0.3	0.9		0.1	
7. Kathodi		2.2	2.6					0.8	1.6			2.9
8. Gamit	0.3											
Tertiary												
1. Bhil etc	0.5		0.7			2.2	0.7		4.9			
2. Kolimahadev		1.7	0.8			1.9		5.1	0.2			
3. Gond etc				1.1	0.3					1.1		
4. Varli		0.5	0.1									
5. Kokna	0.1	0.2	0.6									
6. Thakur		0.1	3.4			0.4		0.0	0.2		3.7	
7. Kathodi		0.6	1.5					1.7	1.9			2.2
8. Gamit	0.3											

T A B L E - 27

Overall participation rates for males and females of eitht major tribal communities as between districts and tribes in urban areas

Tribes	Districts										
	Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Chandra pur	Yeotmal	Jalgaon	Kolaba	Poona	Greater Bombay	Ratna giri	Ahmednagar
MALE											
Primary											
1. Bhil etc	52.1		56.5			57.0		39.7			53.8
2. Kolimahadev		45.2	50.8				42.3	10.7			
3. Gond etc				57.4	50.1						
4. Varli		59.2	58.6						50.6		
5. Kokna	31.4	43.1	45.4					50.6	57.6		
6. Thakur							58.0				
7. Kathodi		65.3					63.3	50.9	50.7	72.8	
8. Gamit	53.8										
FEMALE											
1. Bhil etc	32.8		30.6			30.1		9.5			21.8
2. Kolimahadev		37.3	28.8				19.7	12.7			
3. Gond etc				24.7	22.3						
4. Varli		28.5	33.7								
5. Kokna	17.9	6.9	26.1					3.7	4.3		
6. Thakur							13.9				
7. Kathodi		40.0					22.6			44.0	
8. Gamit	26.1										

TABLE - 28

Industrial classification of workers for males of eight major tribal cpmmunities as betweendistricts and tribes in urban areas

Tribes	Districts											
	Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Chandra pur	Yeotmal	Jalgaon.	Kolaba	Poona	Amara vati	Greater Bombay	Ratna giri	Ahmad nagar
Primary												
1. Bhil etc	61.9		64.2			65.4		13.8				49.6
2. Kolimahadev		28.1	46.0				47.8	16.2				
3 Gond etc				38.2	31.9							
4. Varli		61.3	68.9							23.2		
5. Kokna	36.0	45.1	65.5							5.2		
6. Thakur		40.8					56.5					
7. Kathodi		77.7					62.7	18.2		21.7	95.3	
8. Gamit	71.7											
Secondary												
1. Bhil etc	12.2		17.2			10.6		17.3				18.6
2. Kolimahadev		18.9	18.0				10.1	9.7				
3. Gond etc				27.4	19.5							
4. Varli		12.5	15.8							51.5		
5. Kokna	9.8	11.3	15.0							62.5		
6. Thakur							8.8					
7. Kathodi		5.2					16.7	9.6		26.1	0.6	
8. Gamit	4.4											
Tertiary												
1. Bhil etc	25.9		18.7			24.0		68.9				31.8
2. Kolimahadev		53.3	36.0				42.1	74.1				
3. Gond etc				34.4	48.6							
4. Varli		26.3	15.3							25.2		
5. Kokna	54.2	45.2	19.5							32.2		
6. Thakur							35.7					
7. Kathodi		17.1					20.6	72.1		53.6	4.1	
8. Gamit	22.6											

T A B L E - 29

Industrial classifiction of worker for females of eight major tribal communities as between districts and between tribes in urban areas

Tribes	666 Districts										
	Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Chandra pur	Yeotmal	Jalgaon	Kolaba	Poona	Greater Bombay	Ratna gigi	Ahmadna-gar
Primary											
1. Bhil etc	76.3		81.9			83.7		27.4			63.7
2. Kolimahadev		83.7	69.5					20.0			
3. Gond etc				31.3	64.4						
4. Varli		43.5	81.6						29.2		
5. Kokna	66.7	55.6	73.8								
6. Thakur							86.8				
7. Kathodi		82.9					70.7	9.7		93.8	
8. Gamit	92,8										
Secondary											
1. Bhil etc	11.3		11.1			2.3		17.0			15.6
2. Kolimahadev		6.0	11.2				19.4	0			
3. Gond etc				55.3	5.4						
4. Varli		3.9	9.1						31.3		
5. Kokna	14.4	-	11.1								
6. Thakur							2.4				
7. Kathodi		2.8					6.2	3.3		-	
8. Gamit	1.5										
Tertiary											
1. Bhil etc	12.3		7.0			14.0		83.0			20.6
2. Kolimahadev		10.3	19.4				80.6	80.0			
3. Gond etc				13.3	30.2						
4. Varli		14.0	9.3							39.4	
5. Kokna	19.0	14.4	15.2								
6. Thakur							10.6				
7. Kathodi		14.3					19.1	87.0		6.2	
8. Gamit	5.8										

T A B L E - 30

Percentage of workers for males and females of the five major tribal communities whose strength lie between 50,000-99,999
Rural

Tribes	Districts							
	Dhukia	Thana	Chandrapur	Yeotmal	Jalgaon	Amravathi	Nanded	Parbhani
				M A L E				
1. Kolimalhar		56.3						
2. Andh				74.7			57.8	60.1
3. Korku						54.5		
4. Dhanka	55.5				58.3			
5. Kolam (only)			52.0	67.0				
				F E M A L E				
1. Kolimalhar		36.9						
2. Andh				43.3			33.7	33.8
3. Korku						24.4		
4. Dhanka	37.8				38.5			
5. Kolam (only)			18.0	48.9				

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T A B L E - 31

Percentage of industrial classification of workers for males of five majoytribal communities whose strength lie between 50,000 - 99,999

Rural

Tribes	Districts							
	Dhulia	Thana	Chandrapur	Yeotmal	Jalgaon	Amaravathi	Nanded	Parbhani
Primary								
1. Kolimalhar		96.0						
2. Andh				97.6			98.2	97.4
3. Korku						98.0		
4. Dhanka	98.1				93.5			
5. Kolam (Only)			91.1	98.2				
Secondary								
1. Kolimalhar		1.8						
2. Andh				1.1			0.8	1.0
3. Korku						0.4		
4. Dhanka	0.6				1.2			
5. Kolam (only)			8.9	1.1				
Tertiary								
1. Kolimalhar		2.2						
2. Andh				1.3			1.0	1.6
3. Korku						1.6		
4. Dhanka	1.3				5.3			
5. Kolam (only)			0	0.6				

T A B L E - 32

Percentage of industrial classification of workers for females of five major tribal communities whose strength lie between 50,000 - 99,999

Rural

Tribes	Districts							
	Dhulia	Thana	Chandrapur	Yeotmal	Jalgaon	Amaravathi	Nanded	Parbhani
Primary								
1. Kolimalhar		99.3						
2. Andh				99.9			99.4	98.6
3. Korku						99.3		
4. Dhanka	99.0				91.6			
5. Kolam (only)			98.6	99.7				
Secondary								
1. Kolimalhar		0.3						
2. Andh				0			0.2	0.1
3. Korku						0.2		
4. Dhanka	0.8				0.5			
5. Kolam (only)			0.0	0.2				
Tertiary								
1, Kolimalhar		0.4						
2. Andh				0.1			0.3	
3. Korku						0.5		
4. Dhanka	0.1				7.9			
5. Kolam (only)			1.3	0.1				

T A B L E - 33

Percentage of workers for males and females of five major tribal communities whose strength lie between 50,000 - 99,999, Urban

Tribes	Districts		
	Thana	Jalgaon	Amaravathi
		MALES	
1. Kolimalhar	57.0		
2. Korku			45.9
3. Dhanka		61.5	
		Females	
1. Kolimalhar	10.5		
2. Korku			37.3
3. Dhanka		9.9	

TABLES 34 & 35

Percentage of industrial classification of workers for males and females of five major tribal communities whose strength lie between 50,000 - 99,999

Urban

TABLE - 34

Tribes	Districts		
	Thana	Jalgaon	Amaravathi
	Males		
Primary			
1. Kolimalhar	49.8		
2. Korku			94.0
3. Dhanka		45.2	
Secondary			
1. Kolimalhar	28.7		
2. Korku			0.1
3. Dhanka		15.6	
Tertiary			
1. Kolimalhar	21.5		
2. Korku			5.9
3. Dhanka		39.0	

TABLE - 35

FEMALES

Primary			
1. Kolimalhar	49.2		
2. Korku			96.1
3. Dhanka		46.2	
Secondary			
1.Kolimalhar	6.1		
2. Korku			0
3. Dhanka		15.4	
Tertiary			
1. Kolimalhar	44.6		
2. Korku			3.8
3. Dhanka		38.5	

T A B L E - 36

Percentage of workers for males and females of tribal communities whose strength lie between 49,999-5,000

Rural

Tribes	666 Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Chandra pur	Yeotmal	Ahmadna gar	Jalgaon	Poona	Nanded	Auran gabad	Shola pur	Bh
						Districts						
						M A L E S						
1. Pardhan etc				56.7	59.8							
2. Kolidhar	61.2	57.4				55.6	57.0					
3. Bhil (only)									60.3	58.7		53.
4. Pardhi(A)	50.4		47.9		44.2	36.8	51.9	21.4			47.8	
5. Gond (N & R.G.)									66.0			49.
6. Dubla		63.2										
7. Dhodia		56.4										
8. Naikda	56.7											
9. Halba				57.9	82.4							
						F E M A L E						
1. Pardhan etc				32.0	42.1							
2. Kolidhar	26.4	39.1				18.6	38.7			12.6		
3. Bhil (Only)									39.6	36.2		34.
4. Pardhi (A)	25.2		38.2		25.1	19.1	34.2	14.0			15.7	
5. Gond (N & R.G.)									32.5			38.
6. Dubla		39.7										
7. Dhodia		28.5										
8. Naikda	39.2											
9. Halba				33.1	35.9							

T A B L E - 37

Percentage of workers in industrial classification, for males of tribal whose strength lie between 5,000 - 49,999

Rural

Tribes	Districts											
	Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Chandrapur	Yeotmal	Ahmadnagar	Jalgaon	Poona	Nadded	Auran gabad	Sholapur	Bhir
Primary												
1. Pardhan etc				87.7	85.6							
2. Kolidhar	94.1	94.8	91.2			83.2	95.4	62.6				
3. Bhil (only)									96.5	93.8		93.0
4. Pardhi (A)	86.0		24.9			90.9	90.7	89.2			93.3	
5. Gond (N & RG)									97.9			93.3
6. Dubla		77.6										
7. Dhodia		78.9										
8. Naikada	91.2											
9. Halba				91.9	95.2							
Secondary												
1. Pardhan (etc				2.3	4.1							
2. Kolidhar	1.6	1.4	2.7			7.0	1.2	9.2				
3. Bhil (only									1.0	1.9		2.1
4. Pardhi (A)	7.5		19.2			0.9	4.0	6.5			5.4	
5. Gond (N&RG)									1.0			4.6
6. Dubla		14.8										
7. Dhodia		11.7										
8. Naikda	2.4											
9. Halba				2.3	2.3							
Tertiary												
1. Pardhan etc				8.9	10.3							
2. Koltdhar	4.4	2.8	6.1			9.8	3.4	28.2				
3. Bhil (only)									2.5	4.3		4.9
4. Pardhi (A)	6.5		6.0			8.2	5.3	4.3			1.3	
5. Gond (N&RG)									1.1			2.1
6. Dubla		7.6										
7. Dodia		9.1										
8. Naikda	6.4											
9. Halba				5.9	2.3							

T A B L E - 38

Percentage of workers in industrial classification for females of tribala whose strength lie between 5,000 - 49,999

Rural

Tribes	Districts											
	Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Chand rapur	Yeotmal	Ahmad nagar	Jalgaon	Poona	Nanded	Auran gabad	Shola pur	Bhir
Primary												
1. Pardhan				97.8	97.5							
2. Kolidhar	98.6	99.5	99.1			89.5	99.6	83.7				
3. Bhil (only)									99.2	96.4		89.8
4. Pardhi (A)	94.1		98.4			99.3	99.3	96.1			96.0	
5. Gond (N&RG)									99.7			99.4
6. Dobla		84.0										
7. Dhodia		94.2										
8. Naikda	97.6											
9. Halba				92.7	92.4							
Secondary												
1. Pardhan				0.6	1.0.							
2. Kolidhar	1.0	0.4	0.3			3.4	0.2	14.0				
3. Bhil (only)									0	1.3		0
4. Pardhi (A)	0.2		0			0	0	0			4.0	
5. Gond (N&RG)									0.2			0.5
6. Dhobla		12.3										
7. Dhodia		4.9										
8. Naikda	2.0											
9. Halba				6.3	3.9							
Tertiary												
1. Pardhan				1.6	1.4							
2. Kolidhar	0.3	0.1	0.6			7.2	0.3	2.3				
3. Bhil (only)									0.7	2.4		6.2
4. Pardhi etc	4.7		1.6			0.6	0.7	3.8			0	
5. Gond (N&RG)									0.1			0
6. Dubla		3.7										
7. Dhodia		0.8										
8. Naikda	0.4											
9. Halba				1.0	4.0							

TABLE - 39

Overall participation rate for males and females of tribal communities whose strength lie between 5,000 - 49,999

Urban

Tribes	Districts									
	Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Yeotmal	Jalgaon	Poona	Aurangabad	Sholapur	Greater Bombay	Kolhapur
MALES										
1. Pardhan				40.9						
2, Kolidhor	55.2	73.3	33.6		46.7	51.7		70.8	56.1	
3. Bhil (only)							56.3		64.7-	59.0
4. Pardhi (A)	43.9				45.9	39.0		32.4	52.6	
5. Dubla	60.1	61.5							55.4	
6. Dhodia		59.2							48.2	
7. Naikda	57.1								61.0	
8. Halba				31.4						
FEMALES										
1. Pardhan etc				99.9						
2. Kolidhor	19.0	16.3	15.5		12.2	9.3		10.6	8.6	
3. Bhil (only)							37.8		23.3	2.1
4. Pardhi (A)	17.3				33.3	3.3		2.2	36.7	
5. Dubla	21.4	27.4							25.3	
6. Dhodia		35.9							12.6	
7. Naikda	19.1								14.1	
8. Halba				9.6						

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T A B L E - 40

Percentage of industrial classification of workers for males of tribal communities whose numerical figure lie between 5,000 - 49,999

Urban

Tribes	Districts									
	Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Yeotmal	Jalgaon	Poona	Aurangabad	Sholapur	Greatef Bombay	Kolhapur
Primary										
1. Pardhan etc				21.1						
2. Kolidhor	51.8	38.6	33.6		27.2	9.0			5.6	26.4
3. Bhil (only)							58.4		2.1	
4. Pardhi (A)	31.6				64.4	46.7		40.6	1.0	
5. Dubla	62,5	40.4							7.8	
6. Dhodia	18.0								4.6	
7. Naikda	32.5								2.3	
8. Halba				15.9						
Secondary										
1. Pardhan etc				30.0						
2. Kolidhor	21.7	40.6	28.8		33.6	47.5			38.9	56.1
3. Bhil (only)							3.7		27.5	
4. Pa rdhi (A)	18.4				19.9	23.3		25.0	28.4	
5. Dubla	15.2	19.4							63.6	
6. Dhodia		[illegible]							63.2	
7. Naikda	22.4								62.4	
8. Halba				18.2						
Tertiary										
1. Pardhan				48.9						
2. Kolidhor	26.6	20.8	37.6		39.2	42.5			55.4	17.5
3. Bhil (only)							37.9		70.6	
4. Pardhi (A)	50.0				15.7	30.0		34.4	70.4	
5. Dubla	22.3	40.2							28.6	
6. Dhodia		22.7							31.5	
7. Naikda	45.0								35.3	
8. Halba				66.0						

T A B L E - 41

Percentage of industrial classification of workers for females of tribal communities whose figure lie between 5,000 - 49,999

Urban

Tribes	Districts									
	Dhulia	Thana	Nasik	Yeotmal	Jalgaon	Poona	Aurangabad	Sholapur	Greater Bombay	Kolhapur
Primary										
1. Pardhan etc				40.2						
2. Kolidhar	80.8	58.9	91.0		61.6	15.1			11.5	0
3. Bhil (only)							69.1		0	
4. Pardhi (A)	47.4				87.9	100.0		20.0	0	
5. Dubla	58.7	59.2							3.0	
6. Dhodia		21.7							3.8	
7. Naikda	50.0								0	
8. Halba				50.0						
Secondary										
1. Pardhan etc				31.3						
2. Kolidhor	0	5.9	6.6		7.6	36.5			14.9	100.0
3. Bhil Only							6.6		34.5	
4. Pardhi etc	15.8				9.2	0		20.0	24.6	
5. Dubla	14.3	14.4							57.3	
6. Dhodia		69.5							68.1	
7. Naikda	9.2								44.4	
8. Halba				25.0						
Tertiary										
1. Pardhan etc				27.5						
2. Kolidhor	19.2	35.2	2.2		30.7	48.4			73.5	0
3. Bhil (only)							24.2		65.4	
4. Pardhi (A)	36.8				2.7	0		60.0	74.6	
5. Dubla	27.0	26.4							39.7	
6. Dhodia		8.8							28.2	
7. Naikda	40.8								55.6	
8. Halba				25.0						

TABLE NO. 42

Percentage of workers for males and females of scheduled tribal communities whose numerical figure lie between 1,000 - 4,999

Rural

Tribes	Districts			
	Chandrapur	Yeotmal	Amaravathi	Nanded
	MALES			
1. Pardhan (only)				63.0
2. Kharia		51.9		
3. Kolan etc				56.8
4. Nihal			59.2	
5. Kawar	85.8			
	FEMALES			
1. Pardhan (only)				37.5
2. Kharia		36.7		
3. Kolam etc				21.8
4. Nihal			37.2	
5. Kawar	29.8			

TABLE NO. 43

Percentage of indus trial classification of workers for males and females of tribal communities whose figure lie between 1,000-4,999

Rural

	Districts							
	Chandra pur	Yeotmal	Amara vathi	Nanded	Chandra pur	Yeotmal	Amaravathi	Nanded
	Males				Females			
Primary								
1. Pandhan (only)				93.1				97.1
2. Kharia		87.8				99.3		
3. Kolam etc				94.9				95.8
4. Nihal			97.1				98.5	
5. Kawar	98.2				95.0			
Secondary								
1. Pardhan (only)				3.1				1.2
2. Kharia		2.0				0.3		
3. Kolam etc				3.1				4.2
4. Nihal			1.0				0.2	
5. Kawar	1.4				4.2			
Tertiary								
1. Pardhan (only)				3.8				1.7
2. Kharia		10.1				0.3		
3. Kolam etc				2.0				0
4. Nihal			1.9				0.4	
5. Kawar	0.4				0.8			

TABLE NO. 44

Percentage of workers for males and females of tribes whose gigures lie between 1,000-4,999

Urban

	Districts			
	Yeotmal	Nanded	Yeotmal	Nanded
	Male		Female	
1. Pardhan (only)		63.2		41.7
2. Kharia	30.8		7.2	
3. Kolam etc		50.0		18.4

Table No. 45

Percentage of industrial classification of workers for males and females of tribes whose figures lie between 1,000 - 4,999

Urban

	Districts			
	Yeotmal	Nanded	Yeotmal	Nanded
Primary	Male		Female	
1. Pardhan (only)		83.3		100.0
2. Kharia	8.3		25.0	
3. Kolam etc		47.4		100.0
Secondary				
1. Pardhan (only)	18.3	0	0	0
2. Kharia	18.3	2.6	0	0
3. Kolam etc	0	2.6	0	0
Tartiary				
1. Pardhan (only)		16.7		0
2. Kharia	73.4		75.0	
3, Koham etc		49.9		0

Table 49.

Participation rate and industrial classification of workers for S.T. according to age and sex.

Tehsil	Age grop.	Male % of workers	Male Cultivators I	Male Agricultural labour II	Male other than I&II	Female % of workers	Female Cultivators I	Female Agricultural labours, II	Female Other than I&II
DHANU	0.14	10.4	29.4	64.0	7.0	8.1	29.2	67.7	3.1
	15-19	81.5	33.0	58.9	8.9	69.8	29.8	65.3	4.9
	20-29	98.1	40.9	44.9	8.2	51.1	35.3	61.3	3.4
	30.39	98.7	54.6	38.3	6.1	50.5	37.5	58.7	3.8
	40.49	98.5	62.3	31.4	6.3	50.2	45.7	51.4	2.9
TALASARI	0-14	8.5	62.8	32.6	4.6	5.6	5448	45.2	0
	15-19	75.2	67.6	282	4.2	47.2	56.0	44.0	0
	20-29	100	73.5	23.1	3.4	41.7	62.2	33.3	4.5
	30.39	99.3	81.1	15.5	3.4	42.1	59.7	40.3	0
	40.49	100.0	78.3	17.9	3.8	48.9	65.2	34.8	0
Jawahar	0-4	10.7	47.8	50.1	2.1	6.6	49.1	49.2	1.7
	15-19	72.4	59.3	39.8	0.9	48.2	50.6	49.4	0
	20-29	51.3	67.8	29.5	1.7	46.6	51.8	48.2	0
	30-39	97.3	69.7	28.2	2.1	44.3	53.6	46.4	0
	40-49	98-6	75.5	23.6	0.7	42.6	50.6	48.1	0.3
Peint	0.14	17.0	49.0	46.9	4.1	13.7	57.7	40.5	1.8
	15-19	89.0	64.4	34.2	1.4	77.7	67.0	33.0	0
	25.29	99.4	70-2	29.1	0.7	76.4	69.2	30.8	0
	30.39	100.0	68.4	29.7	1.9	77.7	64.3	34.7	1.0
	40.49	99.0	72.1	26.4	1.7	72.7	67.7	32.3	0

Contd.....

Surgana	0-14	117.3	57.7	38.5	3.8	11.7	56.1	42.7	1.2
	15-19	91.7	71.7	27.4	0.9	68.5	62.9	36.0	1.1
	25-29	100.0	71.6	22.6	5.8	67.5	64.7	34.1	1.2
	30-39	99.6	74.9	22.6	2.5	66.8	56.4	34.6	0
	40-49	98.8	76.9	19.4	3.7	59.8	65.8	3[illegible].9	1.3
Nawapur	0-14	17.5	56.2	42.0	1.8	12.7	55.0	44.4	006
	15-19	91.0	65.6	22.5	1.9	67.1	61.8	37.1	101
	25-29	99.0	71.9	24.6	3.4	67.3	63.3	35.2	1.5
	30-39	99.1	71.4	23.0	5.6	68.5	63.1	35.1	1.8
	40-49	99.2	74.0	21.6	4.4	64.3	65.3	33.3	1.4
Taloda	0.14	13.1	24.6	75.4	/	11.1	18.4	81.6	0
	15-19	85.9	28.4	70.1	1.5	63.0	13.7	86.3	0
	25-29	100.0	40.5	57.0	2.5	584	20.0	80.0	0
	30-39	99.1	55.4	38.4	6.2	61.7	18.3	81.7	0
	40-49	99.0	50-5	47.4	2.1	59.5	20.0	80.0	0
Akkal-kuwa	0-14	14.4	51.3	48.7	0	7.0	40.0	60.	0
	15-19	90.6	61.2	37.1	1.7	44.1	44.6	53.6	1.8[illegible]
	25-29	98.4	72.6	24.2	3.2	37.4	38.8	59.2	2.0
	30-39	99-1	74.3	22.0	3.7	43.6	40.9	55.7	3.4
	40-49	99.3	79.9	19.4	0.7	42.3	44.8	48.3	69
Akarni	0.14	9.6	44.4	53.7	1.	1.7	33.3	44.4	22.3
	15-19	86.3	58.0	42.0	0	12.3	33.3	66.7	0
	25-29	59.8	66.7	31.9	1.4	11.7	22.2	77.8	0
	30-39	99.2	71.1	27.3	1.6	12.4	33.3	66.7	0
	40-49	100.0	81.1	17.8	1.1	11.1	33.3	66.7	0

Contd.....

Nalghat	0.14	12.9	38.5	60.7	0.2	8.8	25.7	68.9	6.4
	15-19	86.0	46.7	53.3	0	36.8	38.1	61.9	0
	25-29	96.7	67.8	32.2	0	35.0	42.9	55.1	2.0
	30-39	97.7	76.7	23.3	0	43.3	37.6	60.2	202
	40-49	97.5	74.7	25.3	0	32.3	50.0	45.0	5.0
Sironcha	0.14	12.2	69.0	27.0	4.0	7.5	34.9	60.3	4.8
	15-19	90.2	64.7	29.4	5.9	43.3	45.9	50.4	3.7
	25-29	99.3	70.5	23.0	6.5	37.9	53.1	43.8	3.1
	30-39	99.2	77.0	17.5	t.5	38.8	48.7	48.4	2.9
	40-49	98.9	74.3	19.3	6.4	39.2	40.39	53.4	6.6
Mokhada	0-14	16.3	70.1	28.4	1.5	13.4	68.6	31.4	0.0
	15-19	84.5	79.3	20.7	0.0	71.0	83.1	16.9	0.0
	25-29	97.6	79.0	21.0	0.0	70.1	72.0	26.7	1.3
	30-39	99.4	79.9	20.1	0.0	75.5	73.2	26.0	0.8
	40-49	99.1	75.4	24.3	0.0	70.2	72.6	27.4	0.0

General features of Maharashtra population
(Density, Rural-urban distribution
and literacy)

	Districts	Density/ sq.km	Percentage of rural population to total population	Percentage of literates to total population
	State	163.8	68.8	39.2
1.	Ahmadnagar	133.2	88.9	36.2
2.	Akola	142.1	76.5	39.5
3.	Amaravathi	126.22	73. 4	42.4
4.	Aurangabad	122.2	83.0	28.4
5.	Bhandara	172.1	88.6	35.4
6.	Bhir	114.6	88.4	24.0
7.	Buldana	129.6	83.4	37.3
8.	Chandrapur	64.0	87.6	26.8
9.	Dhulia	120.5	82.7	31.9
10.	Greater Bombay	9404.0	0	66.3
11.	Jalgaon	180.4	76.3	45.2
12.	Kolaba	175.6	87.9	35.3
13.	Kolhapur	254.1	68.5	35.4
14.	Nagpur	195.7	45.7	45.3
15.	Nanded	133.2	83.7	22.8
16.	Nasik	152.0	71.4	36.3
17,	Osmanabad	1440.7	83.5	27.9
18.	Parbahani	120.6	33.9	24.3
19.	Poona	202.2	58.2	44.6
20.	Ratnagiri	152.6	91.6	35.8
21.	Sangli	179.8	81.4	37.5
22.	Satara	164.6	86.8	38.3
23.	Sholapur	150.0	72.6	33.9
24.	Thana	238.8	63.7	40.6
25.	Wardha	122.6	85.4	41.2

APPENDIX II

SHORT ENTHROGRAPHICAL NOTES ON 23 OF THE MOST NUMEROUS SCHEDULED TRIBES IN MAHARASHTRA

Bhil : It is said to be an indigenous non-Aryan tribe which has been much contact with Hindus. The name of the Bhil seems to occur in for the first time about 600 A.D., Bhil is said to be derived from the Dravilian word for 'bow' which is the characteristic weapon of the tribe and are recognised as oldest inhabitants of Rajapuntana and parts of Gujarat. Bhils in India are mainly distributed in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. The Bhil can marry his maternal uncle's daughter but not daughter of his father's or mother's sister. Bride price is prevalent. Widow marriage and divorces are permitted. Bhils are nature worshippers. They are mostly peasant labourers, and also supplement their income by collection and sale of minor forest products.

Mahadev Koli : Kolimahadevs, an advanced tribe in Maharashtra are found mainly in Nasik, Poona, Ahmadnagar and Thana. 'Mahadev kolio also referred as "Dongar Koli" According to Sinajul Hassan, their name is derived from the God Mahadev. Enthoven connects them with the Kolis and says that they are a division of the Kolis of Deccan and Kokan. Whereas think their origin from Rajput. The original home of the

Mahadev Kolis according to Makintosh was Mahadev and Balghat hills. Ghorge is of the opinion that original habitat of this tribe and their dispersal in specific localities are not ascertainable at this stage.

The family among the Mahadev Kolis is patrilocal Marriage with father's sister's or mother's sister's daughter is not allowed. Marriage with mother's brother's daughter is permitted as also marriage with wife's sister. Bride price is prevalent widow remarriage and divorces are permitted. This tribe is predominantly Marathi speaking tribe. Cultivation and agricultural labour are main occupations.

Gond : Gond tribe is the principal tribal of India. Russel and Hiralal regarded it as the tribe of Dravindran family and most important of the forest tribes of India. It is distributed over seven States. The Gond tribe is sub-divided into to sub-divisions. In Maharashtra Gond tribe ranks third among all the tribes of State and with its various synonyms as Gond or Rajgond are found in Western Maharashtra, as Gond including Araka, Aganta, Asen etc. are distributed in Amravathi and Chand. (3) as Gond including Naikpod or Rajgond in the five districts of Aurangabad. Among these Rajgonds, consider themselves superior. According to Russel and Hiralal Gond is the name given by others as they call themselves Koitur or Koi. Widow remarriage and Divorce is permitted Gonds are mainly engaged in agriculture, very few of them still practice shifting cultivators. Large number of this tribe are landless labourers.

Varli : It ranks fourth among the scheduled tribes of Maharashtra. The term 'Varli' according to Dr. Wilson is derived from 'Varal' a small patch of cultivated land and means an uplander. Enthroven describes Varlis as a subdivision of the Bhils, Wilson thinks Varlis and Thakurs are off shoots of Kolitribe. At present, the Varlis do not show any affinity with Bhils. Thakurs or Kolis on the other hand regard themselves to be socially superior to Bhils. Varlis also have four sub-divisions. Varlis are found in Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, besides in Maharashtra. Maharashtra Varli say that their original home was Nagar Haveli. 99 per cent of tribal people speak Marathi at present (1961).

Varli's family is patri local Bride price, widow remarriage and divorces are prevalent in their tribe. Marriages with the same clan is prohibited. Agriculture is the main occupation of the tribe and most of them now a days make their living either as cultivators or agricultural labourers.

Kokna : It is the fifth largest tribe of Maharashtra, are found in Bombay and Poona divisions. The name Kokna is said to be derived from Konkan, the western coastal strip of land, in Kanara district in south. Enthoven says that they are a tribe from Konkan from where they were driven towards the north during 1396-1408, Durga famine. The Koknas are also notified as scheduled tribes in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Mysore states and in the Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The Kokna's family is patrilocal. Koknas are divided into a number of exogamous divisions. At present most of them speak Marathi, only 16 per cent speak Kokni. Bride price, widow remarriage and Divorces are prevalent. Main occupation of this tribe is cultivation. Collecting forest produce like wild fruits, roots, Honey, cutting wood for fuel selling grass for cattle fodder and transport of forest produce are subsidary occupations.

Thakur : This tribe forms one of the largest tribal groups found exclusively in Maharashtra. The Thakurs are, designates as Thakur or Thakur, incbuding 'ka' Thakur, 'ka' Thakurs, 'ma' Thakur and 'ma' Thakar 'ka' Thakur and 'ma' Thakar, are endgamous divisions of Thakurs. Thakar, ka Thakar and ma Thaker respectively. According to Enthoven the words Thakur and Thakur were considered in the past to designate a title of some Rajput tribes and were applied to tribes of different origin. N.G. Chapkar of Badalpur records that the ma are said to be those who have come from Mahadesh a province, population in Indian folk whereas Their 'ka' are said to have migrated from the Konkan and he also thinks the original habit of the tribe was in the hilly western parts of Nasik district.

Family is patrilocal, Bride price widow remarriage and divorce are permitted. Marathi is the home tongue of the tribe. Thakurs worship leading Hindu Gods.

Kathodi : It is said to be namodic and indigenous tribe of the State. Kathofi is another name or synanym of Kathodi. Dhor Kathodi, Son Kathodi or Kathori are distinct divisions of Kathodi or Kalkari. The term Katkari is said to be derived from the Marathi word 'Kat' or 'Kath' (Catechu, the thickened juice of Khair tree) 'Karni means 'to make'. Katkari thus means "maker of catechue". The term Kathodi is similarly derived from Kath and Varli (a cake). The Kathodis are reported to be Bhil origin. Their dialects contains some words common among Bhil. Enth oven and Thana Gazetter say, they are believed to have come from north and to have been originally settled in Gujarat.

The largest concentrations of Kathodi were found in Thana, Kolaba and Poona. The Katkari family is patri local. A large number of Kathodi's speak Marathi as their mother tongue. Bride price is common. Widow remarriage and divorce is permitted. It is seen even now that Katkaris are not given up their traditional occupation of catechu making. Some of the Kathodis work as agricultural labourers.

Gamit, Gamta or Gavit : Gamit is one of the largest tribe whose numerical figure lie above 1,00,000. According to the tribes man living in Dhulia district that Gavit or Gamta is a synonym of Gavit, and Vasara that vasala. The tribes men also regard Gavit, Mavachi, Vasave, Padvi and Valvi as sections of the same community which is popularly known as Gavit. The President's order mentions Vasava and

Vasave as sections of Bhils and Varli that of Dhanka. Gavit sections is said to be economically better off among all of them. Some old tribes men say that Gavit is derived from the word 'Gao' meaning a village. They say their fore-fathers were once a headman of villages and some Gavit got associated. They however do not know as to why they are called Manchi, Padfi, Vasue and Vahir. In the investigated villages for 1961 enthrographical note, the Gavit trace their origin from Bhils but they now regard themselves as separate and distinct from Bhils. Most of the Gavit in the state speak Bhili as their mother gongue.

Family among the Gavits is patrilocal bride price is prevalant, widow remarriage and divorces are permitted Gavits are mostly cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Kolimalhar : Popularly known as malhar koli, is notified as scheduled tribe by the President's order 1956. The name is probably derived from either (1) The Dravidian word' 'Mala' meaning a hill (Thana Gazetter p.173) or from the description of the tribe, was Kolis worshipping the God Malhar. The latter appears to be more probable. They are also referred as Parbhani Kali and Chumli Kali. The former refers to their traditional occupation of supplying water to villagers and way farmers and the latter to the Chumbal (Twisted cloth) kept on their head when carrying water pots. In published literature, the tribe is described as an division of the Deccan and Kokan Kolis and as one of the

purest and respectable of all Koli tribes. No avidence about their place of origin and migration is available. Like other major tribes, Koli Malhar family is also patri local. The tribe does not permit marriages within the same kul. Bride price prevalent, widow remarriage and divorce are permissable. Most of the Malhar Kolis are cultivators and agricultural labourers. Indebtedness is very high.

Andh : The Andh appear to be a non-Argan tribe of Andhra from which they are reported derived their name. According to Russel and Hiralal, it is possible that this designation may have been given to them after migration whereas Hassan reports that this tribe was a branch of Gonds. But Andhs regard themselves as a distinct and separate from Gonds and look upon Gonds as inferior to them. Andh family is patri local. The Andhs are divided into two sectors Vartati (pure) Khalati (illegitimate). The former is considered superior to Khalati.

In this tribe also Bride price is prevalent. Widow remarriage and divorce are permissable. Andhs are Marathi speaking scheduled tribe. Andh's participation in agriculture is more as cultivators.

Korku : Korkus are found on both sides of Satpura Hill Range in Madhya Pradesh and in Maharashtra. Dalton traced 'Korku to Kurako' which was simply the plural of 'Kur' or Kura, meaning a boy in Munda language. Dalton and Russel have described the Korkus as an off shoot of Kol

or Munda group which includes Juangs, Kharias, Mundas, Santhals and Hos. In Maharashtra Korkus are mainly found in Amravathi, Chanda and Yeotmal.

Nihals are said to have been the earlier inhabitants of Melghat. But they gradually lost power. The Nihals have now been notified as a sub-tribe of Korkus. De karkers treat them as untouchables. Bride price ranges Rs. 500/- and upwards. Widow remarriage is allowed. Language is Korkur, it has no script. Most of Korku's are employed in Agriculture (more than 95)per cent) soils are highly infertile.

Dhanka : The Dhankas, comprising the Tadvi, Tataria and Valvi divisions, are a Bhil speaking scheduled tribe in Maharashtra. The Talvi section considers itself socially superior to the other two and does not admit marital relations with those sections. In the present light of scheduled tribes the Talvi mentioned as sub-division under Bhils and Valvi as under Gamits. The Talvi Dhankas and Valvi Dhankas consider themselves a separate section of Bhils and Gavits. They say they are superior in status. Enthoven considers the Dgankas as a sub-division of Bhils. Nearly 70 per cent of Dhanka population in State speaks Bhils as its mother tongue. The Dhankas don't have any knowledge of their origin. In Maharashtra Dhankas are found in Western Maharashtra mainly in Dhulia. The Dhanka family is patri local. Then Khankas allow a widow to remarriage of a

man of her choice. Divorce is permitted. The hereditary occupation of Dhankas is husbandary and forest labour. They still follow agriculture and depend more upon it.

Kolam : The Kolams are treated as a scheduled tribe in vidharba and Marathwada regions. The President order 1956 (as notified in 1960) notified the Kolams as a scheduled tribe in Melghat tehsil of Amravathi, Gadhchiroli and Sironcha tehsils of Chandrapur district and in Yeotmal district against the name of Kolam and in the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad and Rajuna (now in Chandrapur district) against the name of Kolam (including Mannervarly).

The Yeotmal district Gazetter says the Kolams are a Dravindran tribe a-kin to Gonds but distinct from them. According to Goverson the Kolami dialect is the same as that of Naik Gonds of Chandrapur. The headman of a Kolam village is known as Naik, and it is possible that the Kolams may be connected with the so called Naik Gonds (Russel and Hiralal). Kolams are declared as scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh also. The Kolam family is patrilocal. Bride price is prevalent. Widow remarriage and divorce is allowed. The Kolams were formerly engaged in the manufacture of baskets and mats from bamboo strips and also from the remnants of cotton. This occupation is still practised though their principal occupation is cultivation.

Pardhan : The constitution (scheduled tribes) order 1950 notified Pardhan as scheduled tribe in the Melghat tehsil of Amravathi, Sironcha and Gadhchiroli tehsils of Chandrapur and in the district which constitute present Aurangabad division. Under scheduled casts and scheduled tribe order 1956 additions were made to the name of this tribe as well as to the area already notified in the Nagpur division, Yeotmal, Kalapur and Warni tehsils were added to the scheduled area and the tribe was named as pardhan, pathari and seroti.

Russel and Hiralal say the name 'Pardhan' is of Sanskrit origin and signifies a minister or agent. They also say pardhans are an inferior branch of Gonds who act as priest and ministers for the Gonds. But Pardhans did not agree with this argument. They say they are descedants of the youngest of seven Gond brothers who pleased God by playing musical instrument. But there are contradictory opinions about their origin. The pardhans are included in the list of scheduled tribes in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

The family among the Pardhans is patrilocal. Most of the people speak Marathi as mother tongue, Bride price varies from Rs. 60/- to 70/-. Widow remarriage and divorce is permitted. They worship Badadev. The principal occupation of pardhans is agricultural labours.

Kolidhor : Kolidhor also known as Dhor kolis are looked upon as the lowest among all scheduled tribes in the State as they eat the carcasses of animals. Mackintosh speakes them as the degraded tribe of Koli tribes. In the President order, 1960, the tribe is mentioned against the name 'Kolidhor, Torke Koli or Kolgha. The name 'Dhor' is said to be derived either from dhor (cattle) because they eat beef or from Kannada Dodda (big, in the sense of old). The etymology of the name Koli however, appears to be obscure. Enthoven says the term is almost the origin of the word (coolie) applied in India by Europeans to mannual labourers. Dr. Gierson feels that the word is derived from the Sanskrit word, 'Kula' meaning a clan.

Kolidhor is found in western Maharashtra. The family among Kolidhors is patrilocal. Bride price is common. Widow remarriage and divorce is permitted. Most of the people speak Marathi. Main occupation is agriculture. Collecting forest produce, cutting wood for fuel, plying carts and forest labourers are important supplementary occupations. The soil is very poor in fertility.

Pardhi : The constitution order, 1950 notified pardhi including Advichinchar and phrase pardhi as scheduled tribe in the 13 districts in the present Bombay and Poona divisions, Amravathi and Chanda districts. The 1960 reorganisation act included Bahelia, Chita pardhi, Longoti, Pardhi, Phrase pardhi, Shiakari, Thakankar and Takia.

Enthovan says the word Pardhi is derived from pardhi (hunting) phanse means a noose and adivichander is derived from atavi (forest) and Sunchar (Wanderez). The name like phanse pardhi, is descriptive of the life of the tribe Bahelia according to Russel and Hiralal, is the caste of fowlers and hunters in Northern India. The fore fathers of pardhi is said to be migrated from Gujarat.

The family among the pardhi is patrilocal. They live side by side with Hindus. Pardhis speak a corrupt form of Gujarati. Bride price is prevalent. Widow remarriage and divorce is permitted. The traditional occupation of pardhi's is reported to be cutting stones, working as masons and cultivation.

Dubla : The Dublas, including Taharia or Halpatri as one of the predominent tribes of Gujarat, who are also found in Maharashtra, mostly in the districts of adjoining Gujarat. The name appears to have been derived from the Sanskrit word 'Durbal' meaning who is weak of feable. Enthoven says, the Dublas are a tribe weakened by their hard life and fondness of liquor. Some tribes men refer to vapi and Damen in Gujarat as the places of origin. The Dublas are also notified as scheduled tribe in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Mysore and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The Dublas family is patri local. Mother tongue is Gujarati. Dej (Bride price) is common, widow remarriage and divorce is permitted. Traditional occupation is agricultural. Now most of them are engaged in other than Household industry.

Dhodias : The Dhodias are Gujarati speaking scheduled tribe mainly concentrated in Thana and Greater Bombay. Wilson describes them as an offshoot of kolis. Enthoven says that if appears the tribe is mixture numerous other castes. The Dhodias do not remember any story or legend which can throw light on their origin. Most of the popu-lation spoke Gujarati as mother tongue. The Dhodias are also nottified as scheduled tribes in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Mysore and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The family among Dhodias is patrilocal. Bride price prevalent. Divorce and widow remarriage is allowed. Enthoven reported (U.I., p. 335) husbandry as the main occupation of the tribe. Agriculture and agricultural labour was also reported main occupation of the investigated villages, (1961, Ethnographical notes). Rearing of cattle, collecting of forest products like wild fruits, and leaves cutting wood for fuel are some of the supply mentary occupations.

Naikda : The Naikdas are notified in the President order 1960, as Naikda or Nayaka, including cholivate. Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka Motatenayaka and Nana-Nayaka'. According to Enthoven (p. 120) the name "Naikada" or "Little Naik" is probably accounted for by the notion of their being considered inferior to the Broach Talabadas who are formerly known as Naikas. About 60 per cent of total population of Naikdas in Maharashtra speak Bhili as their mother tongue. But the Naikdas do not recognise any affinity with Bhil. Naikdas are mostly found in western Maharashtra. The Naikda family is parti local. Bride price

is prevalent, widow remarriage and divorce is permitted. Enthoven recorded in 1922 that Naikdas were labourers and wood cutters. Even now significantly large number of the tribe depend on Agriculture.

Halba: In the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribe order (Amendment) act 1956, the tribe is notified as Halba or Halbi. There are many stories and legends regarding the origin of the tribe. According to Russel and Hiralal the word is derived from an old Kanneda "Halber or Halboru" meaning old ones or ancients or primitive inhabitants. The Halba dialect however contains no trace of Kannada. According to another version, the name might be derived from hal, a plough, and may be a variant of 'hernala' the common term for a farm servant in northern districts. Many Halbas were formerly engaged in preparing and selling beaten rice which for some of them still is an occupation.

Like other major tribes the Halba family is also patri local, Halba district is a mixture of Marathi, Chatisgarhi and Uriya languages. Bride price is prevalent (Rs. 500.00), widow remarriage and divorce is permitted. They are cultivators and Agricultural labourers.

Kawar: In the constitution (scheduled tribes) order 1950 this tribe was named as Kawar or Kanwar and was notified as scheduled tribe in Amaravathi, Yeotmal and Chandrapur. According to Russel and Hiralal, the Kawar trace their

origin from Kauravas of Maharashtra. Two pregnant women of Kaurawa are said to be fled to hills of Central Province of India after the war and have taken shelter with a Rawat (Grazier) and a Dhobi (Washerman) and the children born to them became ancestors of the Kawar tribe. Majority of the Kawars speak Chatisgarhi and Hindi. Dej (Bride price) is prevalent, widow remarriage and Divorce is allowed. Most of the tribes people are engaged in agriculture as cultivators and labourers.

Kharia: Kharia is one of the minor tribe of Maharashtra. Russel and Hiralal describe them as a primitive tribe of Chotanagpur. Crooke destribes them as a compound of various jungle tribes, who have taken making of catechu from catechu tree. In Maharashtra most of the Kharia's are either cultivators or agricultural labourers.