



A Study of Socio - Economic Status of Scheduled Tribes (ST) in Marathwada Region

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➤ ABSTRACT:

The present paper has studied the problems of Schedule Tribes as well as the Characteristics of their life style and most importantly, the proportion of population in Marathwada. Like other divisions of Maharashtra, Marathwada divisions also have Scheduled Tribe Population. Accordingly, the social and economic status of tribal people has also studied in this research paper. In this research paper, an attempt has made to find out the main Problems of Schedule tribe people where they live in Marathwada and how much their population is in proportion to their population and what kind of life and living style they have in this research paper. In our state about 15% of scheduled tribes live in rural areas and about 85% of people live in rural areas. The gap with these people in rural and urban areas is very large; an attempt has made to understand their problems.

KEYWORDS: *Scheduled Tribes, Characteristic, Major Tribes.*

➤ INTRODUCTION:

The number of Schedule Tribes in Maharashtra is 47. As per 2011 census, the population of Schedule tribes in the State is 1, 05, 10, 213 (9.35%) They have a almost seven percent (7%) reservation. Madhya Pradesh is at the top position in terms of tribal Population while Maharashtra is at the second position. In Raigad districts has a population of 26.3 lakhs out of which 11.58 are tribal. On July 1, 1998, Dhule district was two part given two independents to form Nandurbar district and Nandurbar is primarily known as a tribal- dominated district.

Scheduled Tribes have a different identity in our country as they form an integral part of the total population and contribute greatly to the development of the country.



Eminent Anthropologist **Robert Redfield** is of the opinion that, “In modern times this process of decolonization has led to the emergence of tribal societies into rural social systems.”

Concept Scheduled Tribes: The people who truly consider the earth as their own mother. People who dance all their lives. People with granny bodied before modern education takes its first step towards progress. Religious Practices are backward but economic weakness. Ghost farms and Gods should get out of their clutches. People who spend time in ceremonies.

Giving to the Economic policy of Maharashtra, the share of tribal got fiscal provision only in proportion to the population 9%. In fact the most remote areas where illiteracy is still above 80%,.

➤ **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:-**

- 1) To Study of the Districtwise Scheduled Tribe Population in Marathwada Region.
- 2) To Study of the Characteristic of Scheduled Tribes.
- 3) To Study of the Major Tribes of Marathwada Region.

➤ **HYPOTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH STUDY**

- 1) The way of life of Scheduled Tribe People is being affected.

● **Characteristic of Scheduled Tribes:**

- 1) The area of Scheduled Tribes is far and flung away from other developed communities and some tribal live in forests without services, due to the lack of road service facilities, tribal people live in forests and live in remote areas.
- 2) Scheduled Tribes generally have distance Marriages, have small social groups and appear too based on kinship.
- 3) In each tribal tribe their mother tongues is seen to be different, their Gods and Goddesses are also in their own areas.
- 4) The main occupation of this tribe is their production tools using rudimentary tools such as back straps, traps nets, figures, ropes, pointed and sharp sticks, hammers, and chisels.
- 5) The economy of this tribe mainly revolves around barter i.e. exchange of one thing for another.
- 6) People of tribal society mainly value tradition and pass down stories from one generation to the next.



- 7) The similarity of the people of this tribe can be seen.
- 8) They worship nature to great extent and have a lot of faith in black magic like witchcraft.

- **Problems of Scheduled Tribes:**

Scheduled Tribal People have a way of life even they seem to have a social way of life and their main activities are forest protection. Collective decision making, crop cultivation etc.

- ❖ **Extortion of tribal under forest Protection act:**

The British made such forest laws so the rights of the tribal people were automatically reduced from the forest, so it is seen that their means of livelihood has been restricted, so the tribal society has not progressed and due to lack of awareness and enlightenment, they have to face their social and economic problems. .

- ❖ **Displacement:**

If it contributes more to the economic development of the country, almost 90% of the forest – dwelling areas where the tribal come from are coalmines and other mines. Others 50% are under forests and medicinal plants are largely forest based and their livelihoods depend on this but the adoption of liberalized economic policy in 1991 has increased the displacement of tribal forest dwellers. As these people forcibly resettled, their traditional way of life seen to have ended.

- ❖ **Migration:**

Today many problems are faced in this tribe. They do not want to suffer from owners. If you do not realize, today about 25 to 40% of these people are to have migrated to different places. These people are forced to do a lot of work by giving them less labour. Taking them to work in a certain secret place and paying them low wages. Due to these many problems, their rate of Migration has increased.

- ❖ **Education:**

After the independence, the progress and education of the tribal related to each other. Many concessions have been given in the educational field of this tribe, for example, Ashram school, Hostel, scholarships have been given but the progress of this tribe not seen. A huge increase seen, the funds which come due to the corruption of the head of the institution, used for this tribe by themselves because they are corrupt. It is seen that the poverty of those people has increased.

❖ **Health:**

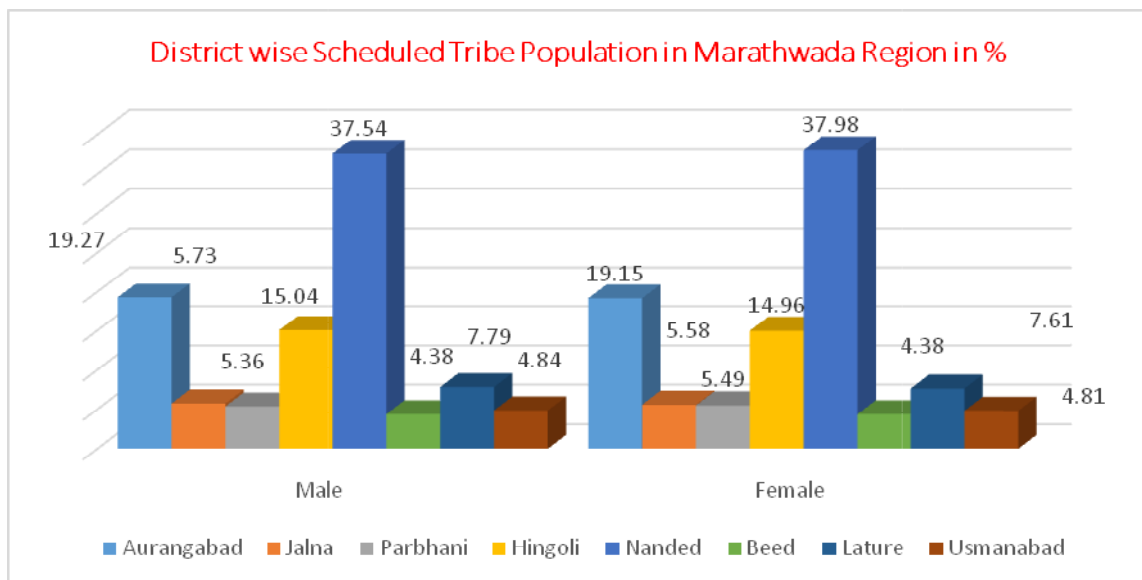
The existing medical schemes are not properly implemented and the tribe is facing huge problems such as malnutrition. Child Mortality and Epidemics. There is a shortage of Doctors in the Hospitals, so they do not get treatment. There is a huge shortage of doctors in rural and tribal areas.

Table No 1
District wise Scheduled Tribe Population in Marathwada Region.

Sr. No	Districts	Male	Female	Total
1	Aurangabad	73876 (19.27 %)	69490 (19.27%)	143360 (19.21 %)
2	Jalna	21988 (5.73 %)	20275 (5.58%)	42263 (5.66 %)
3	Parbhani	20570 (5.36 %)	19944 (5.49%)	40514 (5.43 %)
4	Hingoli	57674 (15.04 %)	54280 (14.96%)	111954 (15.00%)
5	Nanded	143892 (37.54%)	137803 (37.98%)	281695 (37.75%)
6	Beed	16806 (4.38 %)	15916 (4.38 %)	32722 (4.38 %)
7	Latur	29872 (7.79 %)	27616 (7.61 %)	57488 (7.70 %)
8	Osmanabad	18569 (4.84 %)	17470 (4.81 %)	36039 (4.83 %)
Total		746035	383247	362794

Source: Registrar General and Census commissioner, India.

Graph No 1



The above Table 1 and Graph 1 show that Male & female District wise Scheduled Tribe Population in Marathwada Region. A Nanded District is larger in area compared to

other districts. Scheduled Tribe Population is around 37.38% in which male ration is 37.54% and female ration is 37.75 %, which means that Nanded has more forests.

Table No 2
Major Tribes of Marathwada

Sr. No	Districts	Scheduled Tribe
1	Aurangabad	Bhil,BhilGarasia, Koli mahadev, Dongar,Koli, Koli Malhar,Thakur.
2	Jalna	Bawcha, bhania.
3	Parbhani	Andha,Koli Mahadev,Dongar koli.
4	Hingoli	Bhil, Pardhi,
5	Nanded	Andh,,Bhil,Bhil Garasia,Arakh,Gond,Rajgond,Mannewar,Kolam, Koli Mahadev,Mountain Koli.
6	Beed	Bhil,Bhil Garasia,Koli Mahadev,Hill Spider, Pardhi,Adventurer,
7	Latur	Koli Hahadev,Mountain Spider.
8	Usmanabad	Koli Hahadev,Mountain Spider,Pardhi, adventurer,Thakur.

Source: Registrar General and Census commissioner, India

It can seen in the above table 2 that various castes of the Scheduled Tribes of Marathwada seen in the place. Nanded district has the largest number of tribal people and the largest number of sub caste people. In Hingoli district minimum the least number of Bhil and Pardhi Castes found.

➤ **CONCLUSION:**

- 1) All these societies in the world were in a complete tribal state, and then the rural society, after the advent of the monarchy, the trades fired at the capital and because of this, and the citizens have now started.
- 2) After industrialization, it seen that the entire tribal society started to become citizens.
- 3) It observed that the Economic development of the people of the Scheduled Tribes has drastically declined.
- 4) Scheduled tribe people live according to the laws of nature so the Environment protected.
- 5) It is the responsibility of the Government to provide Justice and rights to the Schedule Tribe communities in all the states and to resolve their problems.



➤ **SUGGESTIONS:**

- 1) I think in order to bring the tribe community into the mainstream educationally, Scholarship should given like other cadres and the tribe community should given the opportunity of higher education.
- 2) In the current situation, the capitalists are stealing the land of the tribal people. And tribes are grabbing the lands of the people and building a new type of farm house.it is necessary to settle these land grabbers.
- 3) I think in honor of the 75th anniversary of the Country's Independence Day, Azadi ka Amrit Mohotsve. Is the occasion to bring the people of the society into the mainstream?
- 4) I feel that even today the Schedule Tribes due to wrong and inadequate development planning so it is the duty of the government to address their margins face many problems.
- 5) I think a large number of employment should provided through the Employment Guarantee Scheme so that the standard of living of the people will improve and poverty will reduced.

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