



## **THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF ADIWASI FAMILIES IN JUNNAR TAHASIL (DIST. PUNE, MAHARASHTRA)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*India has Himalaya at its north, Hindi Ocean in the south, Bay of Bengal at its east and Arabian Sea at its West. The society carved out within such Geographic boundaries is chilled at Indian society, The Population of Indian Society is 121.2 Corers (2011). Indian Society is politically sovereign and it has an inclusive and featured cultures. Indian society's known history dates back to Five thousand Years. Indian Society consists of various races, religious, sects, castes, Languages uniforms, occupations food cultures, etc. Indian society, in General, is divided into three communities i.e. 1. Tribal Community, 2. Rural Community, 3. Urban Community. Within these communities, we are not as familiar as rural and urban Community with Adiwasi People. Indian Independence has completed its 67 years but our country not achieves proper development.*

According to Imperial Gazetteer of India published in the British Period:

*Adiwasi society means a group of people of common name, a common dialect speaking living on a common terracing and a group of people in which though no intra- caste marriage.*

The Adiwasi Society is away from the mainstream of the development. It seems unfortunate social section is in the form of equality and The Adiwasi society in the country is the society, said in general, who is inhabitant since ancient times in the country.

#### **Adiwasi Population in India:**

According to the census of 2001, the population of Adiwasi in India was 8.2% of the total Population of India. The Adiwasi Population in year 1950 was 2.25 crores means 5.29 % of total Population. The growth rate of Adiwasi population between the years 1999 to 2001 was 24.34%. According to population census, there are overall 427 Adiwasi tribes in the country. Out of 8.46 crore Adiwasi population, highest Adiwasi population is in MP (14.51%) , then MH (10.17%) and in Orissa it is 9.66% The 71% of Adiwasi Population in 6 states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Zharkhand.

**Table 1 :- Highest Adiwasi Population States in India:**

Sr. No	Name of the States	Population
1	Madhy Pradesh	122.34
2	Maharashtra	85.77
3	Orisa	81.45
4	Gujrat	74.81
5	Rajsthan	70.98
6	Zarkhand	70.87

Source: - MH State Annual Adiwasi Sub-Scheme Adiwasi Development Department.

**Highest Adiwasi Population Districts in Maharashtra:**

According to 2011 census, the total Population of MH is 11-24 cores out of this, total Adiwasi Population is 8577276. This is 8.9% of the total Population. Today according to scheduled list of MH. There are 47 Adiwasi tribes in MH. Nandurbar district is known as Adiwasi District, since it has the highest number of Adiwasi Population with 86,000 (65.53) In MH. Below it, Gadchiroli has 37200 (38.30%) , Raigad has 26900 (12.18%) Dhule has 44 4000 (25.97%), Nashik has 1194600 (23.91), Chandrapur has 375000 (18.11), Pune 262000 3.62), These districts have comparatively higher Adiwasi Population than other districts.

**Table 2 :- Highest Adiwasi Population districts in MH.**

Sr. No	Districts	Population (000)
1	Nandurbar	860
2	Gadchiroli	372
3	Raiygad	269
4	Dhule	444
5	Chandrapur	375
6	Pune	262

Source: - MH State Annual Adiwasi Sub-Scheme Adiwasi Development Department

**Total Adiwasi Population in Pune District: -**

Pune is seen as one of the prominent districts in the Maharashtra. It is known as education hub and historical city. The total population of Pune District is 72,32,555 (2011) and within it, Adiwasi Population is 2,62,722 (2011). The ratio of Adiwasi Population to the total Population is 3.63% According to the study of the Pune District, it was found that Junnar Tahsil has highest Adiwasi Population and Baramati Tahsil has the lowest Adiwasi Population.

**Adiwasi Society in Junnar Tahsil :-**

Junnar Tahsil, Which is surrounded with the hills and valleys, has got a distinct natural beauty. It is seen as the distinct natural beauty. It is seen as the Tahsil of hills and mountains. We find Shivneri, Lenyadri, Ozar such sights nearby the Junnar Tahsil. Junnar Tahsil has total 181 villages and out of these Adiwasi people live in 57 Villages. The total Population of Junnar Tahsil is 3,69,806 (2011-2012) and Adiwasi Population is 70,966.

### **Importance of the Study:-**

Indian Society is based on the caste system. So caste system has important place in the Indian society. Indian constitution has given equality, justice and fraternity to each of these castes and tribes. Yet Adiwasi Scheduled Tribe is living in the very backward stage. Since Adiwasi society is living in the hills and valleys, from earlier times, it does not have much relation with other society. Due to the improper implementation of govt. schemes and laws by the administrative mechanism, Adiwasi society is deprived of development.

Junnar tahsil is known as the tahsil of hills. Junnar Tahsil has Thakar, Katkari and Mahadev Koli, these Adiwasi tribes with this view, to unravel this downtrodden and problem faced society, the researcher after studying the socio-economic problems of the people in Adiwasi society, why this society is excluded from the development? What are their problems and how they can be solved? These research questions are put forth in this research paper.

### **Objectives of the research:-**

The Various objectives of the current research paper are determined as follow:

1. To study the socio-economic condition of the Adiwasi society in Junnar Tahsil,
2. To examine the education level of Adiwasi Society in Junnar Tahsil.
3. To study the various schemes and Facilities provided to the Adiwasi society by the govt.

### **Hypothesis of the research:-**

The Hypothesis accepted of the current research paper are as follows:

1. There is not so much change in the socio-economic condition of Adiwasi society in Junnar Tahsil.
2. The govt. schemes meant for the Adiwasi society do not reach to them.
3. The status of higher education among the Adiwasi society in Junnar Tahsil is at Very much backward stage.
4. The Population below the poverty line of Adiwasi people in Junnar Tahsil is greater.

### **Research Methodology :-**

The following Research Methodology has been adopted for the scientific study of socio-economic problems of Adiwasi families in Junnar Tahsil:-

### **Sampling Techniques:-**

Junnar Tahsil has 181 Villages with total population of 3,69,806 (2011-2012) within which Adiwasi society is found in 57 villages. Out of these 57 villages 18% Means 10 Villages are selected for the research. These 10 Villages consists of 1,226 households. Out of these households, the researcher has selected 10 % means 123 households for the purpose of study stratified Random Sampling of the Probability Random Sampling Method has been used for

the sample selection.

Sr. No	Tahsil	Total Population.	No. of Adiwasi Household	Household
1	Inglun	1061	90	9
2	Keli	1866	120	12
3	Ganghaldare	725	83	8
4	Bhivad	311	50	5
5	Shivli	1837	189	19
6	Ambol	1645	195	20
7	Uchil	569	79	8
8	Pimpripendhar	1803	133	13
9	Chavad	1314	152	15
10	Dhakale	1091	135	14
	Total	12223	1226	123

Source :- Junnar Tahsil Panchyat Samiti Adiwasi Family Survey Report, Publication – Junnar Tahsil.

### **Data Collection: -**

In primary source, data is collected through questionnaire, observation, schedules, etc. For the secondary data sources, reference books, textbooks, magazines, newspapers, thesis, dissertations, research papers based on Adiwasi society are used Also the economic survey of MH, annual Adiwasi tribes report, the Adiwasi research patrika published by the Adiwasi dept. of MH govt. articles Published by Social-economic review of Pune district, these data sources have been used to collect data.

### **Scope & limitations of the Research:-**

Due to the time and figure limitations, the researchers have selected the study of socio-economic problems of Adiwasi families in Junnar Tahsil for the research topic instead of studying the whole county. There are only 57 Villages out of 181 Villages in Junnar Tahsil, in which, we find Adiwasi People out of 57 Villages 18 % Means 10 Villages have been selected for the research purpose. These 10 Villages consists of 1,226 households out of these families, researcher have selected 10% means 123 families for the research purpose Maharashtra state has been selected, considering the available resources, time, labour and individual limitations. For this purpose, the study period is selected as 2005 -2006 to 2010-2011.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations:**

The socio-economic study of the Adiwasi society in Junnar Tahsil of Pune District is done. From the socio-economic study of Adiwashi People from Junnar Tahsil, The following conclusions are drawn.

The Proportion of illiterate people is 18.58% and that of literate people taking high school education is 11.85%, graduate level education is 8.13%, PG level education is 2.90% and that of technical education is 2.44% From this, it can be inferred that, the literacy rate is 78.98% and illiteracy rate is only 18.58% Even then, the higher dropout ratio from the school, chronic

poverty, low importance to education, these reasons have led to the backwardness of higher education among them.

The 25.20% Proportion of Adiwasi houses are in raw condition, 13% are pucca houses, 18.70% are made up of bricks and 43.10% houses are made up of soil. So, it is clear that 13% People's houses are pucca houses. It means 87% houses are of poor quality. The shelter is a one of the Fundamental needs. But due to low income chronic poverty, unavailability of permanent jobs, etc, this need cannot be fulfilled.

The 40.65% of the Adiwasi families are provided the water Supply through the bore wells, 59.35% are provided through tap water supply scheme of grampanchayat. From this, it is clear that, Junna Tahsil, is Self-Sufficient about water, and also has Manikdoh, wadaj, Pimpalgaon, Joga, Yedgaon these doms and Mina and Kukdi Rivers, Since Adiwasi Settlements are in hilly areas, They only have wander for four months in summer for water.

We Found 21.95 of families having agriculture as their occupation. The 48.79 of families are involved in the labour work, 24.39% families are doing service and 4.87% families give preference to the traditional family occupation. From this, it is clear that , due to unavailability of enough financial help, low availability of land, unavailability of education, banning of entry into forests by govt. and other reasons. 48.78% of Adiwasis are found doing labour work when the opinions of families having services as their occupation, we found that, 24.39% Families are doing service, even then the nature of their service is such as peon in govt. offices, cleaning worker, portorage at private Place in the places like Mumbai city. This means, though service is their occupation, the standard of their service is of poor quality. We see this status of Adiwasis due to unavailability of higher education.

We found only 54.47% People doing joint business. And 45.52% people do not have joint business due to unavailability of financial support. this leads to more worsened situation of them. Those who do joint business, out of them 52.24% families are doing cows and buffalows domestication business, 37.31% familiae are doing joint business of goat-keeping and 10.45% familiae are doing poultry farming. It is clear that 54.47% of Families are doing joint business and with this they can earn to support family expenditure and the economic condition of the family improves.

The persons earning montlyly income between Rs. 2000-3000 is 47.15% and the proportion of families darning monthly income between Rs. 4000-5000 is 27.65% this means that, the low income from occupation, permant employment unavailability, large size of family, these reasons leads to low rate of annual income.

The 61% of the Adiwasi area families are earning daily and hardly can meet the daily meal. 31% families do find the income sufficient, 4% families are going satisfactory and only 3% families can save the money after incurring family expenditure From this, it is clear that, even if on one hand India is at the dorstep science, on the other hand the downstrodden Adiwasi society is living miserable life.

When we looked at the loan status of the Adiwasi Society, of Junnar tahsil, we found that near about 66.67% Adiwasis are burdened with loans. Only 33% Adiwasis have not taken any type of loan. The proportion of Adiwasi people who have taken loans from banks is 39.20% and 31.70% People take it from relatives and 29.26% People take loan from

monelenders. Even today, the illiterate Adiwasi society is dependent on moneylenders for the Purpose of loan. It is reluctant to take loans from banks. Adiwasi People used loans for the marriage, festivals illness, poverty, addiction and other purposes at the huge interest rates at 10%, 14% from the private Moneylender and it is proved from this that the Adiwasi People gets exploited.

The Proportion of BPL families is 58.53 % and that of above BPL Families is 41.47% in the Adiwasi area of Junnar tahsil. Their income level is low due to frequent shifting of occupation, unavailability of permanent employment, unskilled labour.

The Porportion of Landless Families is 13.82% Even though the Proportion of People holding land is more than the proportion of landless farmers, the lands awned by Farmers are mostly between 0-1 Acre due to the reasons such as ammortization of land, land sold due to the insolvency. The proportion of people having dry farming is 79.67% and only 20.32% families own wet farm. The proportion of farming families dependent on rainfall for farming is 91.05% and only 8.95% families can provide water to the farms through wells. Even though Junnar tahsil is self-Sufficient for water supply, the Adiwasi People have to depend on rainfall water for farming since their land is in the hilly areas, they cannot provide water through canals.

The Proportion of people addicted to Tobacco is 39.03%, addicated to Bidi is 20.33%, addicted to bear is 21.13% and 19.51% People are addicted to other bad habits. This People Means, there is unbreakable relationship between the Adiwasi and addiction. Due to high addiction level, the income provided to them is not sufficient. Their allover development gets stagnated. The average lifespan gets reduced and health complaints occure frequently. The proportion of families who married their son/daughter 18 years of age is 40% and 60% of families who married their daughter at the age of 15-16. This means, Child marriage system is pertinent in the Adiwasi society even today. The Population is seen increased due to increased procreation capacity because of early marriage.

The observations about the educational facilities in the Adiwasi areas of Junnar Tahsil, have shown that, all the Wadis have only up to 1-4th standard schools. They have to go to Tahsil Places for next education. 15% of the Adiwasi Wadis schools do not have building. This has lead to bad situation of education.

The proportion of families, who take out their children from schools due to remoteness of schools is 10.57%, 20.32% families believe that there is no use of education. 27.64% families take out their children from schools since they have to take their children for sheep-goat grazing. 28.64% Parents take their children out because of help in the farming and 13.01% parents do not sent their children to school since they have to go for labour work. This means, due to the difficult economic conditions, there is gap in their education. Effectively, due to low development of education, economic condition gets affected back.

The 76.42% of families of Adiwasi areas in Junnar Tahsil get information about government Schemes and 23.57% society is unknown to these schemes. Only 4.87% of the people in Adiwasi areas of junnar Tahsil have benefited the Khawati loan scheme of govt. 21.95% People have benefited the Indira Awas Yojana 4.76% people took sheep-Goat loans and 24.39% people benefitted from electric-pump and diesel pump. 43.90% People are still

deprived of government schemes. Government is trying at its best for the development of Adiwasi people; but Adiwasi society has not till reached at good stage. Illiteracy, insufficient information about schemes are the reasons that Adiwasi people do not get benefits of schemes.

When the opinions were taken about the improvements in the economic conditions of Junnar Tahsil Adiwasi people, 21.15% people feels that employment should be made available, 24.39% People feels that service should provided, only 4.87% People feels that education facilities should be given and 48.34% people feels that the wages should be increased. This means that, even today, Adiwasi people have the tendency to earn through labour work. The mentality of Adiwasi People towards education and other occupations is low due to the poverty, in solvency.

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