

# A STUDY OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE STATUS OF SCHEDULED TRIBE PEOPLE'S IN JAMBHALA VILLAGE TQ. HADGAON DIST. NANDED, MAHARASHTRA.

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## Abstract

The present study was undertaken in the Jambhala village Tq. Hadgoan Dist. Nanded of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. The main objective of the present investigation was to know the socio-economic life status of the tribal peoples of the village. The socio-economic life status of the Jambhala village people was studied structured schedule personal interviewing of all 80 respondents with the help of a specially prepared questionnaire which was strictly abided to the purpose of the study. The principal member of families was chosen for interviewing as per desirable schedule. Prior to interviewing respondents in Jambhala village were told about of detail purpose of the study and then taken into confidence for better response during an interview from respondents. Study interviews mostly were taken at farm or homes of the respondents.

Thereby 80 respondents were selected from the study area. From the study, it was found that majority of the scheduled tribe people belonging to Jambhala village were of different age groups and their distribution and profile of livelihood was medium level i.e. not so rich or not so poor their socio-economic lifestyle status is in progressive stage.

**Keywords:** Socio-economic life status, Jambhala village, Tribal people etc

## Introduction

Scheduled Tribes in India are generally considered to be 'Adivasi's,' meaning indigenous people or original inhabitants of the country. According to the census of 2011, the population of Adivasi in India was 8.6 % (near about 10,45,45,716) of the total Population of India. Out of total Adivasi population, highest Adivasi population is in MP (14.51%) , then Maharashtra (10.17%). The 71% of Adivasi Population distributed in 6 states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Jharkhand.

The tribes have been confined to low status and are often physically and socially isolated instead of being absorbed in the mainstream Hindu population. Psychologically, the Scheduled Tribes often experience passive indifference that may take the form of exclusion from educational opportunities, social participation, and access to their own land. All tribal communities are not same. They are products of various types of historical and social conditions. They belong to different racial stocks and religious backgrounds and speak different languages. Woman Discrimination, occupational differentiation, and emphasis on status and hierarchical social ordering that characterize the predominant mainstream culture are generally absent among the tribal groups. However, the mainstream Hindu population considers the general tribal population as primitive, technologically backward, and illiterate. All the reasons are the root cause of the alienation of tribals in education and the dropout.

In Maharashtra according to Census 2011, the population of ST's or Adiwasī people is near about 9.4% (near about 10,510,213). Gond, Madia, Pardhan, Kolam, Andh, Korku, Kathodi, Warli, Kokana, Bhil are the mainly residing scheduled tribes in Maharashtra. In Nanded District, population of ST's or Adiwasī people is near about 8.38% (near about 2,81,695), whereas in Hadgaon tehsil or taluka is having total population near about 2,59,986 and out of which population of ST's or Adiwasī people is near about 11.67 % of total population (near about 30,347). The study area Jambhala village is a small population village having total population near about 1780 in which population of ST's or Adiwasī people is near about 62.41% (near about 1111).

The study of the socio-economic life of Scheduled Tribe people's of Jambhala village in Hadgaon Taluka, District Nanded has not been done yet. As said above, the Scheduled Tribe population is always remained backward by socio-economic point of view.

## Research Methodology

The following Research Methodology has been adopted for the scientific study of socio-economic problems of Adiwasī families in Jambhala Village.

### Study area:

Nanded district mainly consist of 16 tehsils of mainly 16 talukas out of which Jambhala village of Hadgaon tehsil of was chosen as our study area for study area of the present investigation. The Jambhala village located at near about GPS coordinates N 19°35'08.74 and E 77°54'12.89. The distance from Nanded city is about near about 53 km and from Hadgaon village is near about 21 km. The study area Jambhala village is a small population village having total population near about 1780 in which population of ST's or Adiwasī people is near about 62.41% (near about 1111).

The well known famous sacred place in the tehsil named as KEDARGUDA having Lord Shiva temple very about 10 km away which is one of the major attraction of the Hadgaon tehsil. The Jambhala village area is resided in hilly areas with small water lake, having primary and higher primary education Zilla Parishad school. The main occupation among peoples of the village were having agriculture as their occupation.

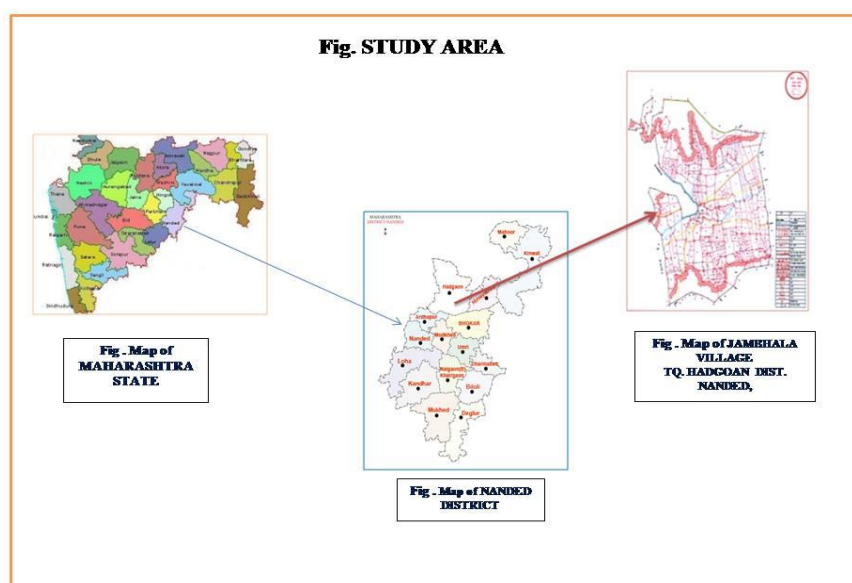


Figure 1: Map of study area

Source: Nanded Website: [www.nic.nanded.in](http://www.nic.nanded.in), Google website, Internet

### Sampling technique and Data collection:

Jambhala village was selected as a study area purposively for the study. About 80 respondents of schedule tribe peoples were selected through purposive sample method. Specially developed interview schedule was developed for data collection from adopted villages. The data collection about socio-economic status of peoples from Jambhala village was collected by structured schedule personal interviewing of all 80 respondents with the help of specially prepared questionnaire which was strictly abided to purpose of the study and it was so useful for taking interview. The principle member of families was chosen for interviewing as per desirable schedule. Prior to interviewing respondents in Jambhala village were told about of detail purpose of study and then taken into confidence for better response during interview from respondents. Study interviews mostly taken at farm or homes of the respondents.



Figure 2: Visit to study area for interviewing and research observations

### Data collection and analysis:

For present investigation as a primary source, data is collected through questionnaire, observation, schedules, etc. For the secondary data sources, magazines, local newspapers, thesis based on socioeconomic study, dissertations, research papers, reference books, textbooks, online literature available papers based on Schedule tribes Adiwasi society are used Also the economic survey of MH, annual Adiwasi tribes report, the Adiwasi research patrika published by the Adiwasi dept. of Maharashtra govt. articles Published by Social-economic review of Nanded District of Marathwada region Maharashtra state. For present investigation for the purpose of collection of data such type all available data sources were used. The use schedule structured interview for study of socio-economic and demographic characteristics was used by Venkataramaiah (1990) and Singh and Talukdar (2002).

### Result and Discussion

The findings of the present investigation of are as follows socio-economic status of the tribal peoples of the village.

**Table No. 1: Distribution of Respondents according their livelihood (As per the census, 2011 Jambhala village from total population)**

Sr. No.	Category	Study area ( Jambhala) ( Total Population) (N= 1780)	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1)	<b>Caste</b>		
	Scheduled Caste	280	15.73 %
	Scheduled Tribes	1111	62.41 %
	Others (Gen, OBC, Etc.)	389	21.85 %
		1780	
2)	<b>Population (Sex Ratio)</b>		
	Male	908	51.01 %
	Female	872	48.98 %
		1780	
3)	<b>Education</b>		
	Literates	685	38.48%
	Illiterates	1095	61.50 %
		1780	

### 1. Caste

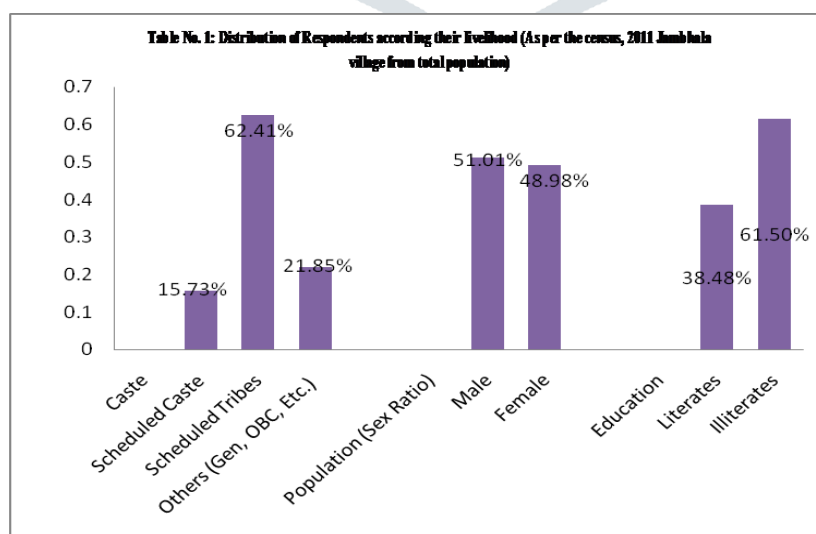
It was noteworthy from Table 1. That majority of the respondents (73.33 per cent) were from Scheduled Tribes (ST's) followed by SC Category (15.73 per cent), and remaining were of others categories (Gen, OBC, Etc.) (about 21.85 per cent) from village. It is evident that the population of ST's or Adiwas people is near about 62.41% ( near about 1111) as compared to other communities.

### 2. Population (Sex Ratio)

It was observed from Table 1. The males were 908 and females 872. It was according data provided to local government officials.

### 3. Education

It was observed from Table 1. Most people's from Jambhala village were illiterates having greater number than literates i.e. literates about 685 and illiterates 1095. It is clear from the data that maximum population is illiterate. But compared with past the literacy rate is increasing as matter of fact increase in percentage of literacy with respect to time which is most satisfactory.



**Table No. 2: Profile of livelihood by Respondents after present investigation study (According to survey, Sample size N=80 families)**

Sr. No	Category	Study area ( Jambhala) ( Total Population) (N= 80 families)	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1)	<b>Housing status</b>		
	R. C. C. ( Pakka )	09	11.25 %
	Non R. C. C. ( Kaccha)	71	88.75 %
		80	
2)	<b>Land holding ( Farm land)</b>		
	Marginal (up to 2 acres)	54	67.50 %
	Small ( 3 to 5 acres )	21	26.25 %
	Medium (5 acres and above)	05	6.25%
		80	
3)	<b>Occupation</b>		
	Farmer	36	45.00%
	Labour	19	23.75%
	Animal husbandry	16	20.00%
	Others	09	11.25%
		80	
4)	<b>Annual income ( per year)</b>		
	Low (up to 50000 )	53	66.25%
	Medium (51,000 to 1,50,000)	19	23.75%
	High (1,50,00 and above)	08	10.00%
		80	
5)	<b>Family composition (Sample size N=80)</b>		
	Joint families	38	47.50%
	Nuclear families	42	52.50%
		80	
6)	<b>Usage of toilets</b>		
	YES	36	45%
	NO	44	55%
		80	

### 1. Housing status:

According to table 2 it is observed that approximately 88.75 % per cent of the respondents had Non R. C. C or temporary structure type houses ( huts, houses of mud etc. ) followed by R. C. C or permanent of firm structure (11.25 %). Most of the people's lives in Non R. C. C or temporary structure type houses (huts, houses of mud etc.)

### 2. Land holding

It was observed from table 2 that 67.50 % per cent of respondents were marginal farmers (up to 2 acres), 26.25 per cent of respondents were small farmers (3 to 5 acres), While 6.25 per cent medium land holding category (5 acres and above) and no farmers above that.



### 3. Occupation

According to table 2 the occupation pattern according our investigation is as like near about 45.00% were Farmers , 23.75% were labours, whereas 20.00 % of the respondents had animal husbandry as a occupations and 11.25% rely on other occupations for their livelihood.

### 4. Annual income (per year)

It was observed from table 2 annual income pattern 66.25% were having low annual income (up to 50000), 23.75% were having medium annual income (51,000 to 1,50,000), 10.00% were having high annual income (1,50,00 and above) they had permanent jobs.

### 5. Family composition:

It was observed from table 2 majority (52.50%) of the respondents was from nuclear families and rest (47.50%) belonged to joint families. Similarly,

### 6. Usage of toilets

It was noteworthy from table 2 In Jambhala village 45 % of respondents use toilets and 55% doesn't use toilets. This change was due to awareness of usage of toilets in houses was satisfactory because of awareness of cleanliness and for maintaining hygiene status in families

### Conclusions

From present investigation following conclusions can be drawn,

- 1) The Scheduled Tribe Community in Jambhala village are mostly economically backward.
- 2) The ST's Community were still using traditional methods for farming instead of using new modern techniques being followed by other farmers; the main reason would be lack of knowledge or awareness of new modern techniques of farming among village farmers.
- 3) The ST's Community in Jambhala was still using old traditional medicinal practices for their primary health problems, illness instead going to visit local Primary Health Centres.
- 4) The most promising factor in village Jambhala, Among all the total populations The ST's Community is elevation or increase in percentage of literacy with respect to time which is most satisfactory. This was because of serious efforts taken by the Govt. Officials through various govt. schemes and awareness to attract children's for education.
- 5) In Jambhala village, ST's Community Family composition was seen mostly of nuclear families due to lack of employment at village and attraction of urbanization and modern culture as well as need opportunities of employment more at city.
- 6) After surveying in ST's Community Jambhala village, it was clear that the awareness of usage of toilets in houses was satisfactory because of awareness of cleanliness and for maintaining hygiene status in families , This was because of serious efforts taken by the Govt. Officials through various govt. Schemes and awareness in Swacchta abhiyan at State and National Level by the Government.

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