

Asian Resonance

Awareness of Government Policies and Programs among Tribes in Nashik District

Abstract

In this article described Tribal population in Maharashtra and analysis tribal population taluka wise of Nashik district and studied Health awareness programs in Surgana, Peth and kalwan Taluka in Nashik District.

Keywords: Awareness, Government Policies, Tribes, Nashik, Nav Sanjeevan Yojana.

Introduction

Social Awareness is the ability to take the perspective of an empathize with others from diverse backgrounds and cultures to Tribes understand social and ethical Norms for behavior and to recognize family, school, health & community resources and supports Government. Social awareness is a crucial component of this study was stimulated by Government supported the Tribes community development and co-operation to determine the Impact of Tribes community. Development program in terms of its awareness among the masses. The Tribal's of community development policies at the same time in Nashik District, Taluka and Tribes villages which the Tribes community development programme had helped to bring about in terms of family, Agricultural Business, Health Government schools Government Facilities. The study was to include the image Tribes Rural people had of the community development program and their Contact with the development programmer would first need to test whether this wide ranging development had taken place and them to between the nashik District Tribes development and Tribes villages.

The Tribal's populations are is recognized as socially and Economically vulnerable Their lifestyles and food habits are different from That of their rural neigh neighbors The depend on minor forest produce and manual labor for livelihood They may not have adequate Income Their food consumption pattern is dependent on the vagaries of Nature and varies forums externs demotion.

The Tribes parts or groups within such castes races or the scheduled Tribes as are deemed under art 341 to be The scheduled Tribes caste for the purpose of the constitution of Indian The president of India has powers to Issue the list of the scheduled Tribes castes as has been published in the scheduled castes as has been published in the scheduled castes order of 1950 after consultation with the Governor of any state. The main objective of any Tribes community development program is to obtain overall development in the raising.

The rural Tribes castes poor to higher levels of living Through active involvements and participation of the people themselves True imitative should come from the people for any such developmental activities to government also Right to education and right to awareness information Literacy of honestly conferred and sincerely enforced could bring about major social changes among scheduled Tribes castes Right to awareness Information is one of the emerging human right of the Twenty Fist century If people are well informed They will be more vigilant and Therefore democracy is bound to become more vibrant Right awareness to right time will naturally help the socio economic heath Educationally development among Tribes castes.

The main Tribes in Maharashtra are the Bhils, the Gonds, the Mahadeo koli, Pawra, Thakurs and Varlis. There are Three Main Tribes casts are kolams (Living in Yavatmal Districts), Katkaris (Living in Thane and Raigad District) and Madia Gonds (Gadchiroli Districts) which have



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been notified as primitive Tribes by the Government of India. There are 36 Districts in the Maharashtra state but Tribal population is largely living in the western Sahyadri hills Districts i.e. Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Thane and Palghar.

Considering the importance of information is regarding Tribes in Maharashtra. The Researcher has taken this study for Research.

Conceptual Analysis

Awareness

The quality of state of being aware knowledge and understanding that something is happening of exists promoting a heightened awareness of the problem seemed to have only a slight awareness.

Tribes

The term Scheduled Tribes first appeared in the constitution of Indian Article 366 (25) defined scheduled Tribes as 'such Tribes or Tribes or Tribal communities of part of or groups within such Tribes or Tribes or Tribal communities are deemed under Article 342 to be scheduled Tribes for the Purposes of this constitution Article 342, which is reproduced below prescribes procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of scheduled Tribes (Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs)

Objectives of The Study

1. To study of Govt. policies & program offered to Tribes in Maharashtra.
2. To study Awareness of Govt. Policies, Policy program among Tribes in Nashik District.
3. To study the impact of Govt. policies, Specific Facilities & program on Tribes day to day life.

Scope of the Study

Scope of the study is restricted to only highly percentage of populations of tribal's area considered and Therefore the area of study is limited to Surgana, Peth and kalwan Taluka in Nashik District only

Hypothesis

1. Many Tribal development schemes, Awareness program are followed by Maharashtra Government to Tribal Communities.
2. Impact of Tribal Development is Very Less.

Research Methodology

For the data collection of this study "questionnaire" tool was used. Researcher was distributed & collected total 120 questionnaires among Grampanchyats of Surgana, Peth, Kalwan talukas of Nashik District. Researcher filling questionnaires from total 12 Grampanchayts i.e. In each grampanchayat selected 10 families for filling questionnaires.

Review of Literature

Bala, Anju (2018) explained the tribes constituting 8.61 percent of total population of India in 2011 are the most deprived population group in India. The centuries old physico-socio-psychological isolation has been responsible for backwardness of tribes. The tribal groups are still at different stages of pre-capitalist with dependent on subsistence economy. The fear of disintegration, mass poverty, ignorance about modern education and exploitation by money lenders has been responsible for low standard of living. Low literacy among scheduled tribes is result of

inadequate facilities, illiterate home environment and non recognition of tribal languages. Although, many steps have been taken for their development, still their position is not satisfactory. The present paper is an attempt to analyze the spatial distribution of tribes indicating their problems with some solutions.

Chetia, Padmaja (2015) studied the progress of tribal people towards inclusive growth. The study found that the socio-economic conditions of the tribal people of North Guwahati are not appreciable. Their standards of living are still low. Moreover the tribal development schemes have not brought any changes in the life of majority of the tribal people. Inclusive growth is not making the fruits of development available and accessible to the tribal population of North Guwahati.

Gandhimathi, S. (2016) explained total literacy rate of the tribal in India is 47.1 per cent whereas it is 64.8 per cent at the national level. And on the basis of male – female percentage, the male accounts 59.2 percent (73.3 National) and female 34.8 percent (53.7 National). Despite special initiatives on tribal education by the government, since independence, the achievement in not as per expectations and the problem of tribal education is still a matter of concern. Tribal education, being a district discipline with different socio – cultural fabrics and hardships, needs to be analyzed to focus on the problems associated with it.

Kamble Veena (2012) discussed information and computer literacy of the participant teachers of 88th orientation course, Academic staff College, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

Misal Dilip M. (2016) focused on the tribal policies, tribal welfare, which have been implemented by the Government of India. The discussion is initiated right from the colonial period and passed through British regime, pre-independence, post-independence and continued to the present day. The study found that the tribal development policies are aimed to protect and initiate the all-round development of tribes to stay in the society by mingling with others.

Veer D.K. & Khiste G.P. (2018) discusses the Information Literacy as reflected in Web of Science for the period from 1989–2016.

Tribal Economy

The tribal people depends mainly primary activities for their livelihood. Some important economies are:

1. Shifting Agriculture
2. Lumbering: It is the process of taking wood from forest. Tribal people use forest wood to keep them warm and in other household activities.
3. Hunting and fishing: Many tribes live in forest areas and do economic activities of hunting, gathering and fishing. They take fruits, nuts, honey, and edible roots from forest. Reddi, Garasia, Koya, Kharia, Birhor, Korwa, Kuki, Naga tribes are involved in these activities.
4. Sedentary cultivation and animal husbandry

Tribal Problems

1. Less means of communication

2. Less health facilities
3. Lack of education
4. Land alienation
5. Forest policy
6. Alcoholism
7. Poverty
8. Fear of extinction
9. Shifting Agriculture

Who is Tribal's in Maharashtra?

The area under Government policies and program scheme the Tribal in Maharashtra is 50,757 59 KMs, as against the total Geographical area of 307,713,59kms of the state This works out to about 16.5 percent of the geographical area of the state the comparative figures of the state's population and the tribal population in the last four decades censuses are given below

Tribal Population in Maharashtra

Table No.1

Tribal Population in Maharashtra

| Census year | Maharashtra States Total population (Lakh) | Maharashtra State Tribal population (Lakh) | Percentage |
|-------------|--|--|------------|
| 1971 | 504.12 | 38.41 | 7.62 |
| 1981 | 627.84 | 57.72 | 9.19 |
| 1991 | 789.37 | 73.18 | 9.27 |
| 2001 | 968.79 | 85.77 | 8.85 |
| 2011 | 1123.74 | 105.10 | 9.35 |

From the above Table No.1 it is seen that during the decade of 1971-1981 the tribal population is very less in Maharashtra i.e. 38.41 lakh (7.62%) and in decade of 2001- 2011 the highest Tribal Population is 105.10 lakh (9.35%). It is seen that from above table the increasing tribal population in Maharashtra by decade wise.

The above Mentioned Population figures clearly show that during the decade 2001-2011, The Tribal population, as a percentage of the Total population of the state, is more of less constant at around 9%.

Analysis of Tribals in Nashik District

Nashik district, also known as Nasik district, is a district in Maharashtra, India. The city of Nashik is the administrative headquarters of the district. Nashik is well known for the production of wine. Nashik district is the third largest district in Maharashtra in terms of Population of 6,109,052 and area occupying an area of 15,582 square kilometres in the north Maharashtra region. It is bounded by Dhule district to the north, Jalgaon district to the east, Aurangabad district to the southeast, Ahmadnagar district to the

south, Thane district to the southwest, Valsad and Navsari districts of Gujarat to the west, and The Dangs district to the northwest. The Western Ghats or Sahyadri range stretches from north to south across the western portion of the district. With the exception of the westernmost few villages, the western portion is hilly, and intersected by ravines, and only the simplest kind of cultivation is possible. The western slope of the Ghats is drained by several rivers, including the Daman Ganga River, which drains westwards to the Arabian Sea.

The Nashik district was formed in the year 1869 with the city of Nashik as its district headquarters. According to 1961 census the Nashik District comprised of 11 Talukas and 15 towns. From ancient period Nashik has been known with the different names like padmadnagar, Trikantak and Janasthan later an in mughal Rule it was renamed as Gulshana bad. It has been believed that the name of Nasik district has its origin from the story of Ramayana Laxmana severed the nose Nasika, a Sanskrit words of Ravana's sister shurpanakha who insisted to marry. The name Nasik has been a famous holy pilgrimage center known for both Rama (Nashik) and shiva (Trimbakeshwar).

In Nashed district living higher percentage of Tribal population when compared with percentage of Tribal population in Maharashtra state.

Tribal population by Taluka wise in Nashik District

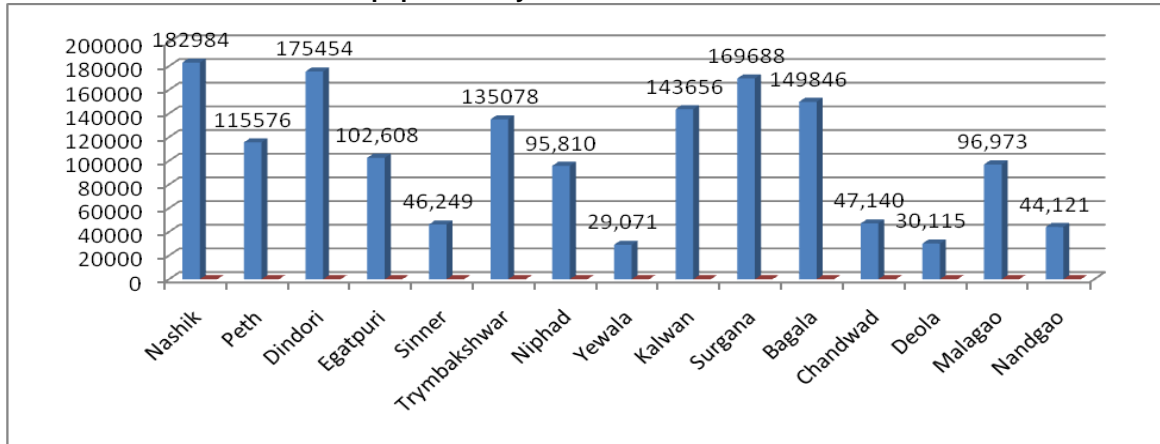
Table No.2

Tribal population by Taluka wise in Nashik District

| Sr. No. | Nashik District Taluka wise Tribal Population | Tribal Population | Percentage |
|---------|---|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | Nashik | 1,82,984 | 11.7 |
| 2 | Peth | 1,15,576 | 7.39 |
| 3 | Dindori | 1,75,454 | 11.21 |
| 4 | Egatpuri | 1,02,608 | 6.56 |
| 5 | Sinner | 46,249 | 2.96 |
| 6 | Trymbakshwar | 1,35,078 | 8.63 |
| 7 | Niphad | 95,810 | 6.13 |
| 8 | Yewala | 29,071 | 1.86 |
| 9 | Kalwan | 1,43,656 | 9.18 |
| 10 | Surgana | 1,69,688 | 10.85 |
| 11 | Bagala | 1,49,846 | 9.58 |
| 12 | Chandwad | 47,140 | 3.01 |
| 13 | Deola | 30,115 | 1.92 |
| 14 | Malagao | 96,973 | 6.2 |
| 15 | Nandgao | 44,121 | 2.82 |
| | Total= | 15,64,369 | 100 |

(Source: Population Census Report: 2011)

Graph No.1
Tribal population by Taluka wise in Nashik District



From the Table No.2 & Graph No.1 it is observed that in the Nashik taluka highest population of Tribes i.e. 1, 82,984 (11.7%) and in Yewala taluka the lowest population of tribes observed i.e. 29,071 (1.86 %).

Table No.3 shows that the Researcher was selected three talukas of Nashik Districts to know Awareness of Government Policy and Scheme of tribes. Researcher observed that in Surgana Taluka the awareness information is more than other talukas; but all over analysis it is observed that increasing information in progress.

Information of Health awareness in Nashik Region
Table No.3
Awareness of Government Policy and Scheme in Tribes

| S. No. | Taluka | Yes | No | Total |
|--------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Peth | 33(82.5%) | 07(17.5%) | 40(100) |
| 2 | Surgana | 37(92.5%) | 03(7.5%) | 40(100) |
| 3 | Kalwan | 29(72.5%) | 11(25.5%) | 40(100) |
| | Total | 99(82.5%) | 21(17.5%) | 120(100) |

The less developed areas from Nashik district are mostly the Tribal zones The Tribal areas include peth surgana and kalwan. In this area mahadev koli, kokna, Bhil Thakur and warli especially mahadev koli and kokna are living.

Table No. 4
Different Type of Government Policy & Scheme Programme

| A) | Education Scheme | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Taluka | Yes | No | Total |
| Peth | 32 (80 %) | 08 (20 %) | 40 (100) |
| Surgana | 35 (87.5 %) | 05 (12.5 %) | 40 (100) |
| Kalwan | 33 (82.5 %) | 07 (17.5 %) | 40 (100) |
| Total | 100 (83.33 %) | 20 (16.66. %) | 120 (100) |
| B) | Health Scheme Programme | | |
| Taluka | Yes | No | Total |
| Peth | 33 (82.5 %) | 07 (17.5 %) | 40 (100) |
| Surgana | 37 (92.5 %) | 03 (7.5 %) | 40 (100) |
| Kalwan | 29 (72.5 %) | 11 (25.5 %) | 40 (100) |
| Total | 99 (82.5 %) | 21 (17.5 %) | 120 (100) |
| C) | Agriculture Scheme | | |
| Taluka | Yes | No | Total |
| Peth | 30 (75. %) | 10 (25 %) | 40 (100) |
| Surgana | 26 (65. %) | 14 (35 %) | 40 (100) |
| Kalwan | 27 (67. %) | 13 (33.5 %) | 40 (100) |
| Total | 83 (69.16 %) | 37 (30.84 %) | 120 (100) |
| D) | Welfare of Social Tribes Scheme | | |
| Taluka | Yes | No | Total |
| Peth | 28 (75. %) | 12 (30 %) | 40 (100) |
| Surgana | 24 (60. %) | 16 (40%) | 40 (100) |
| Kalwan | 31 (77.5 %) | 09 (22.5 %) | 40 (100) |
| Total | 83 (69.16 %) | 37 (30.84 %) | 120 (100) |

By the analysis of Table No.4 It is observed that Awareness of Different Types of Government Policies & Scheme Programs in Tribal Community such as A) Education Scheme 1. Government Ashram School. 2. Education in aided Ashram School. 3. Government Hostel for Tribal Students. 4. Pandit deendayal upadhyay swyam Scheme. 5. Suvarna Mahotsavi pre matric Scholarship. 6. Post Matric Scholarship for S.T. students. 7. Freeship scheme for scheme for scheduled tribe students. 8. Foreign Scholarship for S.T. students. 9. Cash Awards for meritorious students of 10th and 12th standards. Etc.. B) Health Scheme Programme 1. pada Volunteer Workers. 2. Medical check-up of mothers and children of each family in each hamlet and provision of facilities to high risk mothers and grade 3 and 4 children in the I.T.D.P Area of 6 critical Districts. 3. To provide antenatal maternity benefit for 3 months and one month's post-natal maternity benefit to high risk mothers C) Agriculture Scheme. 1. The electric Motor Pump. 2. Oil Engine. 3. P.V.C. Pipe etc. D) Welfare of Social Tribes Scheme. 1. Supply of bicycles to girl students study in Std. V to X; 2. Opening of New Balwadis; 3. Supply of Sewing machine. 3. Running of a Library and adult education camps by mahila mandals; 4. Training to women representatives regarding the Panchayat Raj and its institution; etc is as follows.

For the study researcher distribute 40 questionnaires & Collected in three talukas i.e. Peth, Surgana, Kalwan & By the analysis of received questionnaires following major findings are as follows.

Awareness of Education Scheme in Tribal Community shows highest awareness in the Surgana 35 (87.5 %) and lowest in Peth 32 (80 %).

Awareness of Health Scheme Programme in Tribal Community shows highest awareness in the Surgana 37 (92.5 %) and lowest in Kalwan 29 (72.5 %).

Awareness of Agriculture Scheme in Tribal Community shows that highest awareness in the Peth 30 (75. %) and lowest in Surgana 26 (65. %).

Awareness of Welfare of Social Tribes Scheme in Tribal Community shows that highest awareness in Kalwan 31 (77.5 %) and lowest in Surgana 24 (60. %).

Government Policies and Program for Tribes Nav Sanjeevan Yojana

The Nav sanjeevan yojana aims at integrated and coordinated implementation and strong thinning of various drinking water health facilities etc to the tribal which were previously being implemented by several agencies.

The collector has to Take a monthly review of the Awareness programs include in the scheme The collector has to identify the risky/sensitive areas /pockets /villages in his District the collector while identifying area/pockets/villages has to Take into account the following norms 1) village which have been declared as inaccessible Earline 2) villages/pockets where mal-nutrition has occurred on a large scale in the past 3) villages which are cut off during the Munsee. 4) Villages where no clean and

pure water supply is available 5) Villages which are for off from the primary health centers or sub centers 6) Villages where the fair price shops are not functioning or villages which are for off from she shops 7) Villages where there are no Anganwadis under the Integrated child Development scheme.

Public Health

District Level Schemes

1) National Rural Health Mission and Grant-in-aid to State Health Society Centrally Sponsored Scheme: An outlay of Rs.258.48 lakh has been provided for the year 2017-18 for this Scheme in the Tribal sub plan.

B) District Level Schemes

1. National Malaria Education Programme: This Scheme is being implemented in the tribal areas as a District level scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 1103.62 lakh has been provided for the year 2017-18.
2. Pulse polio Immunizations Programme: The Government of India have decided to eradicate polio by 2005 A.D. accordingly a massive polio immunization campaign for all children in the 0 to 5 age group was undertaken in the State. The Government of India have provided funds required for polio vaccine and materials and supplies, the training programmer for local education etc.
3. The Schemes sanctioned in 1997-98 for most vulnerable areas:

Under Melghat pattern in the five districts (1) Thane, (2) Nashik, (3) Nandurbar, (4) Amravati and (5) Gadchiroli.

Under Melghat pattern the following schemes of health development concern and nutrition concern are implemented in the five most vulnerable Tribal districts, But these schemes are implemented in all 15 tribal districts from 2003-2004.

These schemes are also implemented in the year 2017-18. For these schemes the following outlays are provided.

Primary Health Centers (PHCs)

The community health centre is the first level referral institution where the patients are referred from The Primary Health Centers under its jurisdiction for further referral services. Clinical services are also rendered by also reentered by the Community Health Centre the functioning if Primary Health Centre provides referral and curative services to the community in the villages under its jurisdiction. The Community Health Centre is established either by up gradation of Primary Health Centre of taking over dispensaries run by Municipal councils of establishes at a new location, An outlay of Rs. 315.13 lakhs provided for Strengthening of Primary Health Centers for the year of 2017-18.

Conclusion

A greater part of the Tribes still follows the primitive characters they live in groups moving from one place to another in caravans in search of better lively hood and they are living in temporary structured place. Their dress, dialect, folklore, customs and practices exhibit distinctly different from other social

groups ;Old Tradition like worship of during religious ceremonies adorning head with horn etc. These Tribes are lack in education which makes their survival difficult so they are forced to continue with tradition of mooring hurdles them to fit into the settled society this does not allow them to fit into the settled society. They are forced to continue in search of work with many families. From the all above study researcher is observed that in Nashik District the tribal population increasing decade wise & In Peth, Surgana & Kalwan talukas increasing Health awareness information is in progress.

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