

## Social and Economic Development of Tribal People in Their Education, Economic and Social Development

V. N. Sidam, J. V. Ekale P. S. Kapse and B. L. Pisure

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**ABSTRACT:** The present study was undertaken in Nanded and Hingoli districts in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. From each district, three talukas were randomly selected. From each taluka, three villages were selected randomly by lottery method. From each village 10 tribal peoples were selected randomly. Thus, the final sample comprised of 180 respondents. The Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. The data were collected by visiting the tribal people personally with the help of structured interview schedule. The statistical methods and tests such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, co-efficient of correlation and multiple regressions were used for the analysis of data. It was indicated from that the more than half 51.11 per cent of the respondents had medium socioeconomic development. However, the 41.66 per cent of them had high socioeconomic development. And only few 7.23 per cent of the respondents had low socioeconomic development.

**Key words:** Social, Development, Tribal People Education, Economic.

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### INTRODUCTION

The bulk of the Indian Tribal population lives in villages within or nearer to the forests. As such their socio-economic conditions are influenced by agrarian and primitive type of economy. Novelty and change had all through a far less positive appeal for them. Conservatism seems to be the essential characteristic of the tribal society. As a result of traditionalism, an attitude of fatalism prevails in the tribal societies. This is intimately related to the forces of tradition and constitutes a major barrier to change. The tribals love their land too much and are not willing to leave it in normal conditions. They migrate from their hinterland only when the life becomes unbearable. But, even after migration they do not sacrifice their social and cultural traditions. With the rapid growth of industrialization and urbanization in the country some of the tribals have come in contact with urban societies. However, great majority of the tribals have still not got into the mainstream of change and naturally have preferred to remain isolated within the narrow confines, preserving some of their ancient patterns of life. Therefore, the present study entitled "Disabilities of tribal people in their socio-economic

development" was undertaken with following specific objectives.

### Objectives

1. To study the Social and economic development of tribal people.

### METHODOLOGY

The present study was undertaken in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. The present investigation was conducted in Nanded and Hingoli districts in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. From each district, three talukas were randomly selected. From each taluka, three villages were selected randomly by lottery method. From each village 10 tribal peoples were selected randomly. Thus, the final sample comprised of 180 respondents. The Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. The data were collected by visiting the tribal people personally with the help of structured interview schedule. The statistical methods and tests such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, co-efficient of correlation and multiple regressions were used for the analysis of data.

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<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Ph.D Scholar, Department of Extension Education, VNMKV, Parbhani (M.S)

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Department of Extension Education, VNMKV, Parbhani (M.S)

Corresponding Email Id- vijaysidam165@gmail.com

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results are presented under the following sub-heads.

### **Distribution of respondents according to their socioeconomic development through various welfare government schemes in education development**

The data in table 1 refers that Distribution of the respondents by their socioeconomic development through various welfare government schemes in education development about 47.77 per cent of the respondents reported government hostels were open for the purpose of higher education and educational improvement of boys and girls their educational development, good educational facilities were available to boys and girls because of government ashram school were 37.77 per cent respondents, fulfill the requirements of students educational fees and examination fees were 19.44 per cent respondent, Scholarship schemes were make available to the students for motivating them for higher education were 13.33 per cent, Central government sponsored Eklavya English school schemes was running which beneficial for tribal children were 4.44 per cent respondent for high development of education.

Also this table indicate that good educational facilities were available to boys and girls because of government ashram school were 46.11 per cent respondents, fulfill the requirements of students educational fees and examination fees were 38.88 per cent respondent, scholarship schemes were make available to the students for motivating them for higher education were 31.66 per cent, government hostels were open for the purpose of higher education and educational improvement of boys and girls there educational development were 23.88 per cent respondent, central government sponsored Eklavya English school schemes was running which beneficial for tribal children were 18.88 per cent respondent and stop withdrawal of children from school through providing inspiration fund were 10.00 per cent respondent reported for low educational development.

### **Distribution of respondents according to their Overall Education Development**

The table 2 above results that majority 52.23 per cent of the tribal people belonged to low level of educational development stage while nearly one-third 32.77 per cent and nearly 15.00 per cent of them belonged to medium and high educational

development level respectively.

### **Distribution of the respondents by their socioeconomic development through various welfare government schemes in Economic Development**

The data presented in table 1 revealed that 7.22 per cent of the respondent reported through development from Shabari Tribal Wealth and Development Mahamandal Nashik, has been running business related, inspirational programmes for unemployed tribal youth to make them self employed and police force pertaining programmes for make opportunities to the tribal youths to be part of national defense service were 6.11 respondent reported for high economic development.

Also this table indicates that Provide electricity pump, oil pump for profitable tribal farm development that's why economic development were 34.44 per cent of respondent, small scale business trainings based on local needs for tribal youths self employment were 27.22 per cent of respondent, Khawati loan scheme to small, marginal tribal farmers and landless labours were 20.55 per cent of respondent, 19.44 per cent of tribal people reported that development through Shabari Tribal Wealth and Development Mahamandal Nashik, has been running business related, inspirational programmes for unemployed tribal youth to make them self employed, development through motor driving training schemes for schedule tribe youths to make employment opportunities for them were 17.22 per cent of respondent, development through drip irrigation were 15.55 per cent respondent, financial development through supply of free goat unit were 15.00 per cent respondent, police force pertaining programmes for make opportunities to the tribal youths to be part of national defense service were 13.33 per cent respondent, benefit from about inspection of certificates to stop senty of fake people in tribal community were 9.44 per cent of respondent, benefits through well and pipeline reconstruction 7.77 per cent of respondent reported for low economic development.

### **Distribution of respondents according to their Overall Economic Development**

A further look at table 3 revealed that of the respondent nearly two third (62.77 per cent) of the tribal respondents were belonged to the low level of overall economic status category. While exactly one fourth 25.00 per cent and only 12.23 per cent of

**Table 1**  
**Distribution of respondents according to their socioeconomic development on the basis of different parameters**

Sr. No.	Parameters	Development		
		High	Low	No
<b>I) Educational Development</b>				
1.	Good educational facilities were available to boys and girls because of government ashram school	68 (37.77)	83 (46.11)	29 (16.12)
2.	Central government sponsored Eklavya English school schemes were running which beneficial for tribal children.	08 (04.44)	34 (18.88)	138 (76.68)
3.	Government hostels were open for the purpose of higher education and educational improvement of boys and girls there educational development.	86 (47.77)	43 (23.88)	51 (28.33)
4.	Scholarship schemes were make available to the students for motivating them for higher education	24 (13.33)	57 (31.66)	98 (54.44)
5.	To fulfill the requirements of students educational fees and examination fees	35 (19.44)	70 (38.88)	75 (41.66)
6.	To stop withdrawal of children from school through providing inspiration fund.	00 (00.00)	18 (10.00)	162 (90.00)
<b>II) Economic Development</b>				
1.	Provide electricity pump, oil pump for profitable tribal farm development that's why economic development.	00 (00.00)	62 (34.44)	118 (65.56)
2.	Small scale business trainings based on local needs for tribal youths self employment	00 (00.00)	49 (27.22)	131 (72.78)
3.	Shabari Tribal Wealth and Development Mahamandal Nashik, has been running business related, inspirational programmes for unemployed tribal youth to make them self employed.	13 (07.22)	35 (19.44)	132 (73.34)
4.	Development of Wadi programme under Indian Constitution (275/1)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	180 (100.00)
5.	Development through motor driving training schemes for schedule tribe youths to make employment opportunities for them	00 (00.00)	31 (17.22)	149 (82.78)
6.	Police force pretaining programmes for make opportunities to the tribal youths to be part of national defense service.	11 (06.11)	24 (13.33)	145 (80.56)
7.	Khawati loan scheme to small, marginal tribal farmers and landless labours.	00 (00.00)	37 (20.55)	143 (79.45)
8.	Pretraining schemes for tribal youth before competition in different competitive exam	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	180 (100.00)
9.	Benefit from about inspection of certificates to stop senty of fake people in tribal community	00 (00.00)	17 (09.44)	163 (90.55)
10.	Development through drip irrigation scheme	00 (00.00)	28 (15.55)	152 (84.46)
11.	Benefits through well and pipeline reconstruction	00 (00.00)	14 (07.77)	166 (92.23)
12.	Farm development trough free bullock pair supply	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	180 (100.00)
13.	Financial development through supply of free goat unit	00 (00.00)	27 (15.00)	153 (85.00)
<b>III) Social Development</b>				
1.	Possibilities of leadership opportunities for development	22 (12.23)	37 (20.55)	121 (67.22)
2.	Social status increasing	00 (00.00)	53 (29.44)	127 (70.56)
3.	Involvement in social development programmes has been increased	00 (00.00)	67 (37.22)	113 (62.78)
4.	Involvement in social welfare programmes has been increased	00 (00.00)	32 (17.77)	148 (82.23)
5.	Involvement in panchayat institutions peogrammes has been increased	17 (09.44)	39 (21.68)	124 (68.78)

respondents were the medium and high level of economic development respectively.

### Distribution of the respondents by their socioeconomic development through various welfare government schemes in Social Development

The data from table 1 show that possibilities of leadership opportunities for development were 12.13 per cent of the respondent and involvement in panchayat institutions programmes has been increased were 9.44 per cent reported that there was high social development.

Also this table also presented that involvement in social development programmes has been increased were 37.22 per cent of the respondent, social status increasing were 29.44 per cent. Involvement in panchayat institutions programmes has been increased were 21.68 per cent, possibilities of leadership opportunities for development were 20.55 per cent and involvement in social welfare programmes has been increased were 17.77 per cent reported that there was low social development.

### Distribution of respondents according to their Overall Social Development

A glance at table 4 revealed that more than half 52.23 per cent of the respondents were having low level of overall social development. While 43.32 per cent of the respondent belonged to the category of medium level and meager 4.45 per cent were having high overall social development, respectively.

### Overall Social and economic development of tribal people

It was indicated from table 5 that the more than half (51.11 per cent) of the respondents had medium socioeconomic development. However, the 41.66 per cent of them had high socioeconomic development. And only few 7.23 per cent of the respondents had low socioeconomic development.

**Table 2**  
Distribution of respondents according to their Overall Education Development

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low ( up to 2)	94	52.23
2.	Medium (3 to 7)	59	32.77
3.	High (8 and above)	27	15.00
	Total	180	100
	Mean	4.62	
	SD	2.92	

**Table 3**  
Distribution of respondents according to their Overall Economic Development

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 4)	113	62.77
2.	Medium (5 to 12)	45	25.00
3.	High (13 and above)	22	12.23
	Total	180	100
	Mean	7.98	
	SD	4.15	

**Table 4**  
Distribution of respondents according to their Overall Social Development

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low ( up to 2)	94	52.23
2.	Medium (3 to 7)	78	43.32
3.	High ( 8 and above)	08	04.45
	Total	180	100
	Mean	4.72	
	SD	2.32	

## CONCLUSIONS

It could be concluded that the majority of the tribal people It was indicated from table 27 that the more than half (51.11 per cent) of the respondents had medium socioeconomic development. However, the 41.66 per cent of them had high socioeconomic development. And only few 7.23 per cent of the respondents had low socioeconomic development. It was concluded that tribal people were different particulars i.e. educational development results that majority (52.05 per cent) of the tribal people belonged to low level of educational development, low level of overall economic development and low level of overall social development, all these component responsible for the overall socio-economic development is medium.

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