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### Social, Economical and Agril. Development of Andh Tribal

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**Abstract:** The benefits of 70 years of democracy and a decade of economic liberalization have not trickled down to the lower strata of rural society in general and 'Andh' community in particular; still stepped in immemorial poverty. So long as the economic and social conditions of these people do not improve, all the spectacular changes, which have taken place in the rural and urban areas, mean nothing to the submerged half of the people and to the nation as a whole (Kulkarni S., 1994). Availing the benefits otherwise available through the provisions of constitution, schemes and programmes introduced from time to time primarily for socio-economic upliftment, how far and to what extent social change has taken place among the small and marginal farmers belonging to these community was a matter of curiosity and concern. In consideration, present investigation was made.

**Keywords:** socio-economic upliftment

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

The study is mainly based on the descriptive research design namely Exploratory Research Design. The study was conducted in Malegaon, Barshitakli and Patur Tahsil of Washim and Akola districts of Vidarbha in Maharashtra State respectively. The district has 13 tahsils and tribe community particularly 'Andh' mainly inhabits in these tahsils. For adequate representative of different areas in Tahsil and then the villages were arranged and the list of 98 villages was obtained

from the Revenue department. The list was meticulously scrutinized and the list of villages having landless and landholder 'Andh' tribal was separately prepared. About one third villages i.e. 30 villages were sampled by equal method of random sampling technique. A list of 'Andh' tribes both landless and landholder (farmers) residing in the selected villages was obtained from Patwari of respective area. Normally twenty to forty five Andh households reside in each village. Thus from the list so obtained 10 per cent sample of the

population i.e. Andh tribe respondents were selected proportionately by random sampling.

## II. METHODOLOGY

The dependent variable in present study is Economic development, which includes educational development, change in income and social status. Economic development is an important attribute, which influences the every sphere in life of each individual either positively or adversely particularly in Andh tribal to appraise overall development above three factors were combined and a scale was developed to measure the absolute development of this community. Since it was quite difficult to decide the development by studying life span for a particular year. So, it was studied for the period of 12 years.

## Socio-economic and agril. development

The dependent variable in present study was Social development, which includes educational development and social status economic development includes change in income and employment change and agricultural development includes knowledge, adoption, cropping intensity and yield index.

Social, agricultural and economic development is an important attribute, which influences the every sphere in life of each individual either positively or adversely particularly in Andh tribal to appraise overall development above three factors were combined and a scale was developed to measure the absolute development of this community. Since it was quite difficult to decide the development by studying life span for a particular year. So, it was studied for the period of 12 years.

**Table 1**  
**Distribution of Respondents According to their Social Economic & Agricultural Development**

Sr. No.	Social – Economical & Agricultural Development	III. Respondents				IV. Total	
		Landholder		V. Land less		Base Year	Study Year
		Base Year	Study Year	Base Year	Study Year		
1	Very low	08 (10.60)	14 (9.30)	95 (63.00)	90 (59.82)	104 (34.33)	100 (0.34)
2	Low	46 (30.81)	29 (19.23)	38 (25.00)	28 (18.72)	84 (28.00)	57 (19.00)
3	Medium	45 (30.30)	64 (42.64)	08 (5.39)	17 (11.60)	54 (17.67)	81 (27.00)
4	Moderately High	34 (22.72)	37 (24.54)	05 (3.43)	12 (8.03)	39 (13.00)	49 (16.33)
5	A. High	17 (4.54)	16 (10.78)	02 (1.47)	03 (1.78)	19 (3.00)	19 (6.33)
	Total	150 (100.00)	150 (100.00)	150 (100.00)	150 (100.00)	300 (100.00)	300 (100.00)
	Mean	2.279		1.219		3.499	
	$\chi^2$	16.765		8.965		25.73	
	SD	2.862		1.530		4.392	
	Cv	10.916		5.837		16.753	
	'Z' value	0.648		0.995		0.995	

Coefficient of association = 31.44

It is imparities to compose social, agriculture and economical development of 'Andh' tribal with non-tribal, because the score of 'Andh' tribal is generally very low.

A glance of the Table 1 revealed that majority of the landholder Andh tribal respondents having low socio-economic and Agril. status were 30.81 per cent during year 1990 followed by 30.30 per cent and 22.72 per cent in medium and moderately high group respectively. The respondents belonged to very low (10.60%) and high (4.54%) during base year (1990).

In case of landless tribal respondents majority of them (63%) belonged to very low level of socio-economic and Agril.status followed by one fourth (25%) and 5.39 per cent low and medium SES level respectively. Only 3.43 per cent and only 1.47 per cent of landless Andh tribal respondent were found in moderately high and high SES level respectively during base year (1990).

It is also observed from Table 1 that majority of landholder Andh tribal respondent (42.64%) were having medium SES followed by one fourth (24.54%) and one-fifth 19.23 per cent from moderately high and low SES group respectively. While 10.78 per cent and 9.30 per cent landholder Andh tribal respondent belonged to high and very low level respectively, during study year.

In case of landless Andh tribal respondents during study year, 2002 majority (59.82%) belonged to very low level while 18.70 and 11.60 per cent were from low and medium level group respectively. 8.03 per cent and 1.75 per cent, which belonged to moderately high and high level, respectively, followed this.

### Social Development

A comprehensive theory of social and cultural change consumes that the source of development lies both inside and outside the system. Sankritisation

**Table 2**  
**Distribution of respondents according to their social development**  
**(Social status + educational development)**

Sr. No.	Social development	VI. Respondents				VII. Total	
		Landholder		VIII. Land less		Base Year	Study Year
		Base Year	Study Year	Base Year	Study Year		
1	Low	54 (35.67)	34 (22.51)	48 (31.91)	43 (28.81)	102 (34.00)	77 (25.67)
2	Medium	77 (51.96)	88 (58.61)	84 (56.22)	78 (51.76)	161 (53.67)	66 (55.33)
3	High	19 (12.37)	28 (18.88)	18 (11.87)	29 (19.43)	37 (12.33)	57 (19.00)
	Total	150 (100.00)	150 (100.00)	150 (100.00)	150 (100.00)	300 (100.00)	300 (100.00)
	Mean	2.242		1.198		3.441	
	$\chi^2$	4.379		2.342		6.721	
	SD	3.246		1.736		4.983	
	Cv	2.678		1.432		4.110	
	'Z' value	5.166		2.763		7.929	

Coefficient of association = 17.41

\* Significant at 0.05 probability Level. \*\* Significant at 0.01 probability Level.

represents the actual cultural mobility within the framework of great tradition and stratification system of caste; whereas westernisation implies changes resulting from culture. The data in Table 2 contents the distribution analysis of Andh tribal respondents according to their social development (Social status + educational development).

A glance at Table 2 revealed that a little more than one third (35.67%) of the Andh tribal respondents were having low level of social development during base year (1990). While more than half (51.96%) of the respondents belonged to the category of medium level and a meager (12.37%) were having high social development land holder respondents group during base year.

There was slight improvement noticed, among these landholder group after a period of Twelve years little more than one-fifth (22.51%) were in the low level of social development i.e. decrease by 23.16 per cent in this category over base year; followed by 58.61 per cent and nearly one-fifth (18.88%) under the medium and high level of social development respectively during study year.

While focusing on the landless group regarding social development in the period of Twelve years i.e. from base year to study year. It is noticed that the proportion of social development among these groups varies from landholder group.

From the data depicted in Table 3, it is revealed that nearly one third (31.91%) of the landless respondents were belonged to low level of social development. While 56.22 per cent and 11.87 per cent of the respondents were enjoying the medium and high level social development respectively during the base year 1990.

When the same landless group was critically studied after a period of Twelve years. It was noticed that a little more than one-fourth (28.81%) of the respondents belonged to low level of social development, followed by 51.76 per cent and 19.43

per cent having medium and high level of social development respectively during 2002 study year.

This social development has been brought out by sociologists and researchers like Dhanorkar (1998). This has been attributed to course of time critical interpretation of data presented in above table tempt us to believe that respondents from both categories neither were prone to social development nor reluctant to get themselves socially developed. In course of time and subject to availability of provisions, developmental opportunities would be highly inclined to visualize social transformation of the community.

### **Educational Development**

The British education system primarily aimed at providing structure to administer the country. However as a byproduct of this system a sort of liberation and humanism was sought to be taught. Against the back drop of vast illiterates the educated people attained a status in the society and social structure underwent a change because the hitherto deprived classes also took advantage of education and came closer to the higher castes at the macro level.

Alike the education of family head, the family education indicates overall educational level of the family and have significant effect on the overall development of Andh tribal and hence it has been studied

The Table 3 above reveals that majority (52.05%) of the landholders belonged to medium level of educational stage. While nearly one-third (31.95%) and merely 16.00 per cent of them belonged to low and high educational level respectively, during the base year i.e. 1990. The educational development of landholder respondents after twelve years was found to be 53.38 per cent under medium educational category followed by one-fourth (25.71%) low and one fifth (20.91%) having high educational level, at 2002.

**Table 3**  
**Distribution of respondents according to their education development**

Sr. No.	Educational category	IX. Respondents				X. % change in education development	
		Landholder		XI. Land less		1990	2002
		1990	2002	1990	2002		
1	Low	48(31.75)	39(25.71)	51(34.15)	44(29.27)	4.91	0.89
2	Medium	78(52.05)	80(53.38)	79(52.44)	80(53.53)	1.33	4.88
3	High	24(16.20)	63(20.91)	20(13.41)	26(17.20)	12.28	9.56
	Total	150(100.00)	150(100.00)	150(100.00)	150(100.00)	—	—
	Mean	28.891		15.449		44.34	
	$\chi^2$	6.522		3.488		10.01	
	SD	22.685		12.131		34.816	
	Cv	53.578		28.743		82.491	
	'Z' value	0.068		0.036		0.105	

Coefficient of association = 86.70

\* Figures in parenthesis indicates number of respondents

It implies that there was 4.91 per cent positive change in high category of educational development followed by 12.28 per cent and 1.33 per cent in low and medium level of educational development among landholder respondent in a period of 12 years.

In case of landless Andh tribal respondents little more than half (52.44%) were having medium educational level followed by 34.15 per cent and 13.41 per cent low and high education respectively during base.

### III. CONCLUSION

While the proportion of educational development among some landless respondent during study year (2002) was found more than half (53.53%) had medium educational development followed by 29.27 per cent and 17.20 per cent low and high level of educational development respectively. It implies that there was slight positive change, high (0.89), medium (4.88) and low (3.79) educational development level among landless Andh tribal families during the period of 12 years.

To be more precise in interpretation it can be claimed that most of the Andh tribal families from both categories were educated upto middle school. Afterwards average families were educated upto 4th standards. Proportion families educated between primary and high school was similar for the families of both the categories. Findings could be justified on the plea that proportion of families had no formal education could be the consequence of un-awareness and unsound economic conditions of respective families. Proportion of family members taking higher education was due to the aspirations personal of the member and admirable number of constitutional safeguards, incentives etc., provided by Government.

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