

Original Research Article

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Economic Analysis of Tribal Farm in Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra, India

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ABSTRACT

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An attempt has been made in the present investigation to study the employment, income and consumption pattern of tribals in Dhanora tahsil of Gadchiroli district. The study is based on the primary data of 60 tribal households obtained from three villages belonging to the tribal area of Dhanora tahsil drawn through simple randomization. The data for the year 2017-2018 on the relevant aspects of the study were collected by survey method. The method of analyst used is simple tabular method and regression technique. The study revealed that the tribal households had mostly the poor quality lands with no irrigation facilities. The agriculture was observed to be of subsistence in nature. Low standard of living, illiteracy, education up to primary level and low capital investment in productive assets of the sample tribal households have resulted into low level of socio economic conditions among the individuals or families of the tribal society, with less differences among the size classes and were below the state averages.

Introduction

After sixty nine years of independence the development in economics, social, educational and political sectors generally visible, but the tribal community are far behind and unaware of these developments. The tribal communities are under the burden of poverty, illiteracy, superstition and various addictions. They are slaves of old traditions and customs and this is a great hurdle in the way of their development. They are even not able to express their pains, sorrows and also their identities, feelings etc., which are under a prolonged dormancy.

In order to get a clear view of these issues, this study attempts to examine the comparative

analysis of socio-economic conditions of tribal farmers in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra. Gadchiroli is one of district of Maharashtra in India. There are 12 Talukas, 1,675 villages and 6 towns in Gadchiroli district. As per the Census India 2011, Gadchiroli district has 2, 50,435 households, population of 10, 72,942 of which 5, 41,328 are males and 5,31,614 are females. The population of children between age 0-6 is 1, 20,272 which is 11.21% of total population. The sex-ratio of Gadchiroli district is around 982 compared to 929 which is average of Maharashtra state. The literacy rate of Gadchiroli district is 66.02% out of which 72.99% males are literate and 58.93% females are literate. The total area of Gadchiroli is 14,412 sq. km with population density of

74 per sq.km. Out of total population, 89% of population lives in urban area and 11% lives in rural area. There are 11.25% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 38.71% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in Gadchiroli district.

The main objectives include, to examine the socio-economic status of farm and non-farm tribal families. And also to study the employment pattern of the farm and non-farm tribal families

Materials and Methods

On the basis of population of tribals, 1 tehsil (Dhanora) from Gadchiroli district was selected. On the basis of population of tribals, 3 villages (Chatgaon, Sawargaon and Tukum) from selected tehsil were selected for study. To study the different aspects of overall tribal economy, the sample tribal families were categorized into two groups i. e. farm tribals and non-farm tribals. From each village, 20 farmers (10 from farm tribals and 10 from non-farm tribals) were selected randomly. The study was required both primary as well as secondary data on different aspects of the tribal population in the district.

Socio economic status of farm tribals were calculated and are presented in table no.4.1 it was observed that at average age of farm tribals is 49.66 years in study area. It means middle age tribals are available in study area. As well as the non-farm age mean is 47.43 years. It was observed that at average education of farm tribals is 1.96 and non-farm is 1.76. It found that most of farm and non-farm tribals are illiterate in study area. It was observed that at average family size of tribal farm is 4.6 and non-farm is clear that most of the family have 4 to 6 members in their family in study area. It was observed that at average land holding of tribal farm is 2.24 ha. It's clear in the study area the average land holding is 2 ha. It was observed that at average number of

animals of tribal farm are 4.03 and non-farm is 18.96. It found that the number of animals in the study area farm tribals is 2 to 4 animal and non-farm tribals have more than farm tribals in each farmers. It was observed that at average total income of tribal farm is 199103.33 and non-farm is 88078.66. It shows the total income of farm tribals is greater than the non-farm tribals.

Results and Discussion

Farm tribals were calculated and are presented in table no.4.2 Total land is 67.31 ha. And gross cropped area is 73.25 ha likewise net sown area is 67.25 ha and its mean is 2.24, 2.44 and 2.24 respectively.

Farm tribals were calculated and are presented in table no.4.3. Here calculated the cropping intensity and it obtained 108.24.

Farm tribals were calculated and are presented in table no.4.4. In this table we found that the position and value of asset which is used by farmers. So here building purchase value mean is 73966.66 Rs. and Present Value is 151666.66 Rs. as well as farm machinery purchase value is 3814.28 Rs. and present value is 7242.85 Rs. Farm Implements purchase value is Rs. 3488.33 and present value is Rs. 5849.33 Tools purchase value is Rs.399.66 and present value is Rs. 515.5 and last Others purchase value is 16455.33 and present value 27871. Its clear that the purchase price is smaller than present price value.

Non-farm tribals were calculated and are presented in table no.4.4. In this table we found that the position and value of asset which is used by farmers. So here building purchase value mean is Rs. 43233.33 and Present Value is Rs. 80683.33. Farm Implements purchase value is Rs. 610 and present value is Rs. 940. Tools purchase value is Rs.470.83 and present value is Rs. 570.66

and last others purchase value is Rs. 12086.66 and present value is Rs. 14793.33. It's clear that the purchase price is smaller than present price value. Table no.4.4 showed the purchase value and present value of assets farm tribals is greater than non-farm tribals.

Farm tribals under the livestock position and its value showed in table no. 4.5 and it calculated which obtained draft animals total number mean is 1.5 and its value is 1500. Milch animal's total number mean is 1.42 and its value is 12500. Dry animal total number mean is 0 and its value also 0. Calves total number mean is 9 and its value is 2744.44.

Table no.4.5 showed that the farm and non-farm tribals livestock total numbers and its value. The result is found that the farm tribals have draft animals more and non-farm tribals have calves which is below 1 year and it included poultry, goat etc. Non-farm tribals under the livestock position and its value showed in table no. 4.6 and it calculated which obtained draft animals total number mean is 0.06 and its value is 666.66. Milch animal's total number mean is 0.06 and its value is 666.66. Calves total number mean is 20.17 and its value is 13564.13.

The net worthy information on the cropping pattern adopted by the sample tribal farm is given in table no. 4.6

It can be seen from the table that, the cereals are important crops and occupied about 82.52

per cent of the total cropped area during 2017-2018 in study area. Amongst the different cereals, occupied 60.45 per cent area, whereas, pulses occupied about 17.47 per cent for both *kharif and rabi*. The other important crops of the district are wheat and paddy. Paddy occupied 74.33 per cent, wheat occupied 8.19 per cent. The total average of Rice is 1.815 in study area.

The total average of Wheat is 0.2 in study area. The total average of Red gram is 17.47 in study area. It observed that in presented in table no.4.6 the Rice is used most in study area as compare to other crops. After the Rice second rank is Red gram crop. And in little range wheat crop is taken in study area. Results revealed that majority of the farmers had adopted the rice production technology.

Table no.4.7 presents the employment pattern of farm and non-farm tribals. In this table it is clear that the working member of farm and non-farm tribals is same. And male worker of farm tribals is greater than non-farm tribals and female worker of farm tribals is smaller than non-farm tribals as well as children worker of farm tribals is smaller than non-farm tribals after that crop production employment mean is in farm tribals is more than non-farm tribals. Livestock employment is only to farm tribals. And the main point is egs/manrega or any govt. scheme work is get more to non-farm tribals as compare to farm tribals. Also business or any service employment is more to non-farm tribals.

Table.1 Land utilization of farm tribals

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total (Ha)	Mean
1.	Total land	67.31	2.24
2	Gross cropped area (ha)	73.25	2.44
3	Net sown area (a)	67.25	2.24

Table.2 Socio-economic status of farm and non-farm tribals

Sr. No.	Particular	Mean	
		Farm	Non-farm
1	Age	49.66	47.43
2	Education	1.96	1.76
3	Family size	4.6	5.16
4	Male	1.93	2.6
5	Female	1.43	1.76
6	Children	1.23	0.8
7	Land holding	2.24	-
8	No. of animal	4.03	18.96
9	Total income	199103.33	88078.66

Table.3 Cropping intensity of farm tribals

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total	Mean
1	Net sown area (ha)	67.25	2.24
2	Gross cropped area (ha)	73.25	2.44
3	Cropping Intensity	108.92	108.92

Table.4 Asset position of farm and non-farm tribals

Sr. No.	Particulars	Farm				Non-farm			
		Purchase value		Present Value		Purchase Value		Present Value	
		Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
1	Building	2219000	73966.66	4550000	151666.66	1297000	43233.33	2420500	80683.33
2	Farm Machinery	26700	3814.28	50700	7242.85	0	0	0	0
3	Farm Implements	104650	3488.33	175480	5849.33	18300	610	28200	940
4	Tools	11990	399.66	15465	515.5	14125	470.83	17120	570.66
5	Others	493660	16455.33	836130	27871	362600	12086.66	443800	14793.33

Table.5 Livestock position and value of farm and non-farm tribals

Sr. No.	Particulars	Farm				Non-farm			
		Total No.	Mean	Total value	Mean	Total No.	Mean	Total value	Mean
1	Draft animals	30	1.5	300000	15000	2	0.06	20000	666.66
2	Milch Animals	10	1.42	100000	12500	2	0.06	20000	666.66
3	Dry animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Calves (below 1 year)	81	9.00	24700	2744.44	565	20.17	393360	13564.13

Table.6 Cropping pattern of tribal farmers

Sr. No	Crop	Total Area (Ha)	Mean	Percentage to the total (2017-18)
1	Rice	54.45	1.815	74.33
2	Wheat	6	0.2	8.19
3	Total Cereals	60.45	2.015	82.52
4	Red Gram	12.8	0.42	17.47
5	Total Pulses	12.8	0.42	17.47
6	Gross cropped area	73.25	2.44	-
7	Oilseeds	00	00	00

Table.7 Employment pattern of farm and non-farm tribal

Sr. No.	Particulars	Mean	
		Farm	Non-farm
1	Working member	3.63	3.63
A	Male	2	1.83
B	Female	1.4	1.53
C	Children	0.1	0.13
2	Crop production	17775	14580
3	Livestock	266.66	0
4	Egs/manrega	11436.66	13130
5	Business /service	1443.33	75310.34

In conclusion, low standard of living, illiteracy and education upto primary level, low capital investment in productive asset was seen amongst the tribal families. The tribals households had mostly the poor quality lands and absence of poor quality facilities. The cropping pattern was predominant with food grain crops indicating subsistent agriculture.

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