

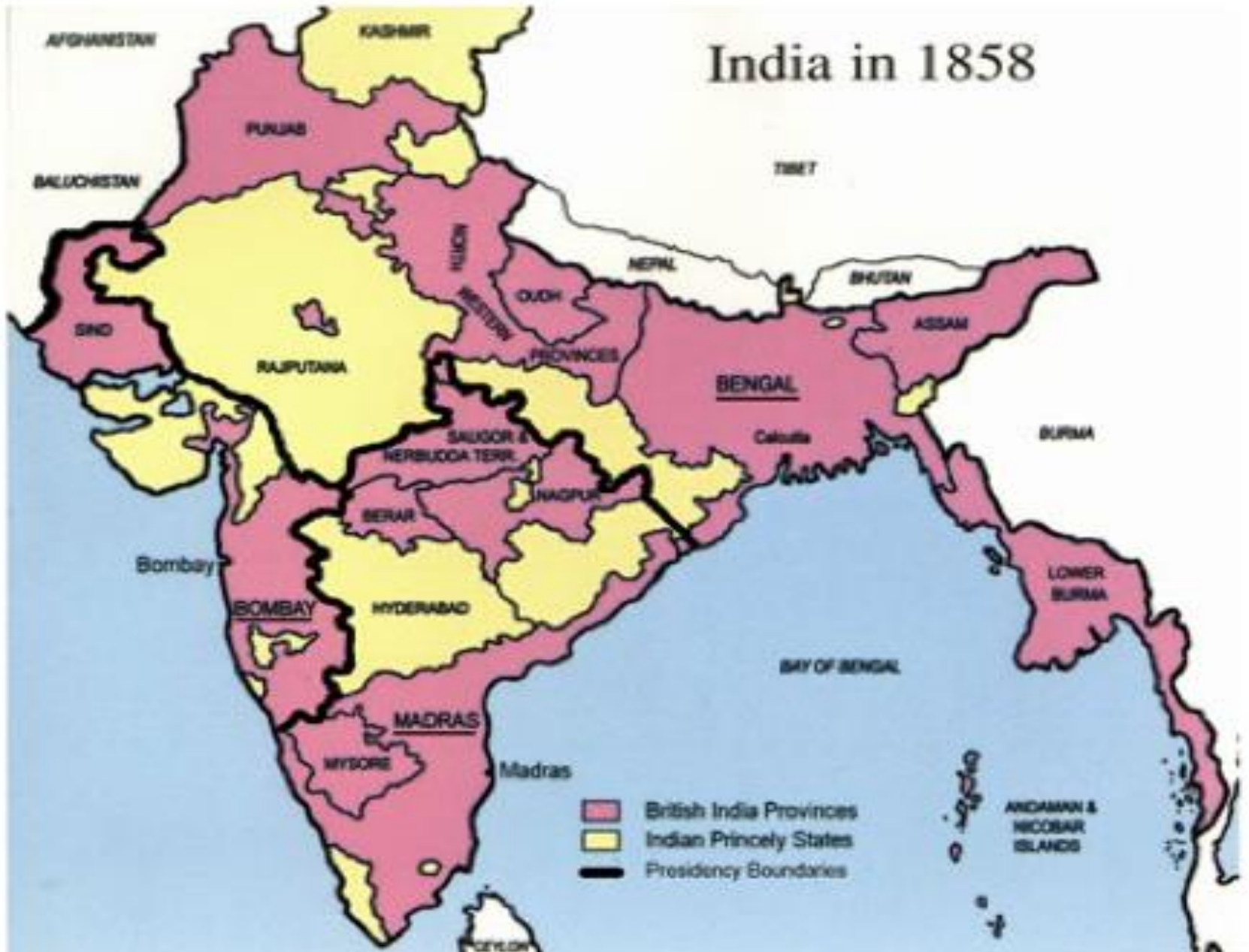
Economics Paper V
Maharashtra's Economy

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Regional Development: Trends and Patterns in the Recent Past

Introduction: Backdrop

- Historically Maharashtra has been formed by merging three distinct categories of districts: Marathi speaking districts of (1) Bombay Provinces (2) former Central Provinces and Berar (Vidarbha) and of (3) Hyderabad State under Nizam i.e (Marathwada).
- Relative economic lag and underdevelopment of Vidarbha, Marathwada and the drought prone areas of Western Maharashtra & Konkan was well recognized when these regions were confederated into one 'linguistic' state.



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Geography

Table 3.1

Share of Regions in Area and Population (Excluding Mumbai)

Region	Geographical Area ('00 Hectares)	Share in Area (%)	Population 2011	Share in Population(%)
1	2	3	4	5
Rest of Maharashtra (RoM)	144893	47.4	58187537	58.2
Marathwada	64813	21.0	18731872	18.7
Vidarbha	97404	31.7	23012551	23.0
Maharashtra	307110	100	99931960	100

Demography

Regional Population CAGR (per annum)

Region	2001	2011	CAGR(%)
1	2	3	4
RoM	48642785	58187537	1.8
Marathwada	15589223	18731872	1.9
Vidarbha	20607842	23012551	1.1
Maharashtra*	84839850	99931960	1.7

Source : Census 2001,2011

Demography

Table 3.3

Region wise Share of Rural and Urban Population to Total Population

Region	2011		2001	
	% of Rural Population	% of Urban Population	% of Rural Population	% of Urban Population
1	2	3	4	5
Rest of Maharashtra (RoM)	56.7	43.3	61.6	38.4
Vidarbha	64.9	35.1	67.9	32.1
Marathwada	72.9	27.1	75.5	24.5
Maharashtra	54.8	45.2	57.6	42.4

Source : Census 2001, 2011

Table 3.4
Region wise Population of Schedule Tribes (2001)

Region	Total	Male	Female	Share in total ST Population(%)
1	2	3	4	5
Rest of Maharashtra	5,213,052	2,633,510	2,579,542	60.8
Marathwada	608,109	311,649	296,460	7.1
Vidarbha	2,756,115	1,402,595	1,353,520	32.1
Maharashtra	8,577,276	4,347,754	4,229,522	100

Source: Selected Indicators for Districts in Maharashtra and States in India 2008-09

Table 3.5

Population of DPAP Talukas and ST Population

	Region	DPAP	Adivasi Talukas	Non-Adivasi Talukas	Non DPAP	Total	DPAP/Total (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ST	Rest of Maharashtra	2597247	1742496	854751	2524685	5121932	50.7
	Marathwada	283388	58527	224861	324721	608109	46.6
	Vidarbha	1047418	614132	433286	1708697	2756115	38.0
	Maharashtra	3928053	2415155	1512898	4558103	8486156	46.3

	Region	DPAP	Adivasi Talukas	Non-Adivasi Talukas	Non DPAP	Total	DPAP/Total (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Non ST	Rest of Maharashtra	19705045	3080167	16624878	23813807	43518852	45.3
	Marathwada	6316810	152103	6164707	8664304	14981114	42.2
	Vidarbha	7313066	1548959	5764107	10538661	17851727	41.0
	Maharashtra	33334921	4781229	28553692	43016772	76351693	43.7
Total	Rest of Maharashtra	22302292	4822663	17479629	26338492	48640784	45.9
	Marathwada	6600198	210630	6389568	8989025	15589223	42.3
	Vidarbha	8360484	2163091	61973931	2247358	20607842	40.6
	Maharashtra	37262974	7196384	30066590	47574875	84837849	43.9

	Region	DPAP	Adivasi Talukas	Non-Adivasi Talukas	Non DPAP	Total	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
ST	Rest of Maharashtra	11.7	36.1	4.9	9.6	10.5	
	Marathwada	4.3	27.8	3.5	3.6	3.9	
	Vidarbha	12.6	28.4	7.0	14.0	13.4	
	Maharashtra	10.6	33.6	5.0	9.6	10.0	
Non ST	Rest of Maharashtra	88.4	63.9	95.1	90.4	89.5	
	Marathwada	95.7	72.2	96.5	96.4	96.1	
	Vidarbha	87.5	71.6	93.0	86.0	86.6	
	Maharashtra	89.5	66.4	95.0	90.4	90.0	

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VIDARBHA

- All farmers believed the answer to their problems was the making available of irrigation, power for their pump sets and the procurement of cotton at assured and remunerative prices. They expressed the need for appropriate advisory and quality seeds.
- IGIDR has clearly brought out that the reasons for suicide are indebtedness of the farmers and that there are grave issues of mental health due to use of pesticides.
- the farmers being increasingly exposed to price volatility.

VIDARBHA

- Cotton growing had become extremely unproductive • Bt. Cotton and hybrids show more wilting under heavy rains compared to the hybrids • Input cost were very high with seed costing over Rs 1140/- to Rs 1600/- per packet.
- • With desi seed they spent only Rs 1000/- or so while their returns were also poor • From past few years their input costs have become extremely high.
- • The returns were only 3 quintals per acre whereas they had been promised 12 quintals return • Earlier they had got 10-12 quintals and the reduction in productivity was steadily increasing for previous three years • They had got Rs 2500/- per quintal earlier

VIDARBHA

The prices since removal of government Monopoly Procurement now were only Rs 1700/- per quintal

- Farmers got no profit
- The government had to procure their cotton
- The seed was spurious
- They had noticed the seed manufacturers warning about “best when used in irrigated conditions” too late as the lettering was very small
- No one from government had warned them not to use these seeds
- Electricity was not available to energize the few pumps installed so in the absence of rain they could not get enough water to the fields
 - Many last mile irrigation projects were being held up by forest department and that while the rest of Maharashtra had irrigated conditions they were being made to suffer
 - Some of the projects proposed under irrigation would lead to submerging many villages and they would not like to go for sugar cultivation as only those with large land and money can afford the same
- When the women went for supplementary E.G.S. work they got only Rs. 30/- while the men folk got Rs. 35/- that this was not enough to make ends meet.

MARATHWADA

1. UNCERTAINTY IN RAINFALL PATTERN:-

Out of the total area in Marathwada, rainfall nearly 85 to 90 percent is received during monsoon period.

2. PROBLEM OF RURAL ATMOSPHERE:-

The farmers of the Marathwada region are generally illiterate, superstitious and conservative follows the old traditional customs and live in joint family. Even today farmers in the Marathwada region are using wooden ploughs and iron ploughs on large scale. The density of tractor per thousand hectare of land is relatively low in Marathwada division.

3. SOIL CHARACTERSTICS:-

The problem of soil erosion is a complicated problem. Soil erosion varies from place to place according to the fertility of the soil, the slope of ground, the vegetation cover, the use to which the soil is being put and the nature and amount of rainfall. The very shallow and medium shallow soils have poor water retention capacity poor fertility and vulnerable to severe soil erosion. These soils do not support to the Rabbi crops.

MARATHWADA

4. NON SCIENTIFIC FACILITIES: -

There are few major projects in the Marathwada region. There are some medium and minor schemes in the region. Most of the medium and minor irrigation schemes become dry in the summer season due to scanty of rainfall distribution.

5. PEST CONTROL:-

Most of the farmer in Marathwada are illiterate, superstitious and follows the old traditional cropping pattern, they do not determine the loses caused by insects, pests and plant diseases except in irrigated tract. Most of them are economically poor and unable to use pesticides on large scale in their fields.

MARATHWADA

6. LESS USE OF HYV SEEDS:-

Agriculture in the Marathwada region suffers due to low quality seed or by use of unprotected seeds which are purchased or borrow from local market. Therefore, this affects the yield of agricultural crops as compared to other division of Maharashtra.

7. PROBLEM OF DRAUGHT:-

Nearly one third area of the Marathwada falls under the rainfall shadow where the rain is not only scanty but erratic also. So this condition is critical when there is less or no rain in the fed Agriculture.

8. PROBLEM OF TRAINING CENTERS:-

The farmers of the Marathwada are unable to the use modern technology such as whether report, onset of monsoon and soil erosion, average amount rainfall and so on.

9. LARGE DIVERSITY OF CROP:-

Agriculture of Marathwada division is predominantly characterized by the cultivation of a wide variety of food and non-food crops. There are differences among the region with respect to the methods of cultivation. Due to the differences in soil and climatic conditions different varieties of crops are grown which includes Kharif as well as Rabi.

Module II



Module II

- Most deprived and Neglected
- 10% population of Maharashtra is ST
- Inaccessible and remote forest regions
- Satpudas and Gondwana
- Geographic Marginalization
- Scattered in 15 districts and more than 10 talukas
- Virtual region

Module II

- Exploitation of Tribals have historical links
- They are deprived of ancestral domains and forest rights
- Victims of administrative neglect and exploitation of non tribals.
- Their culture and language is threatened
- Frustration and discontent

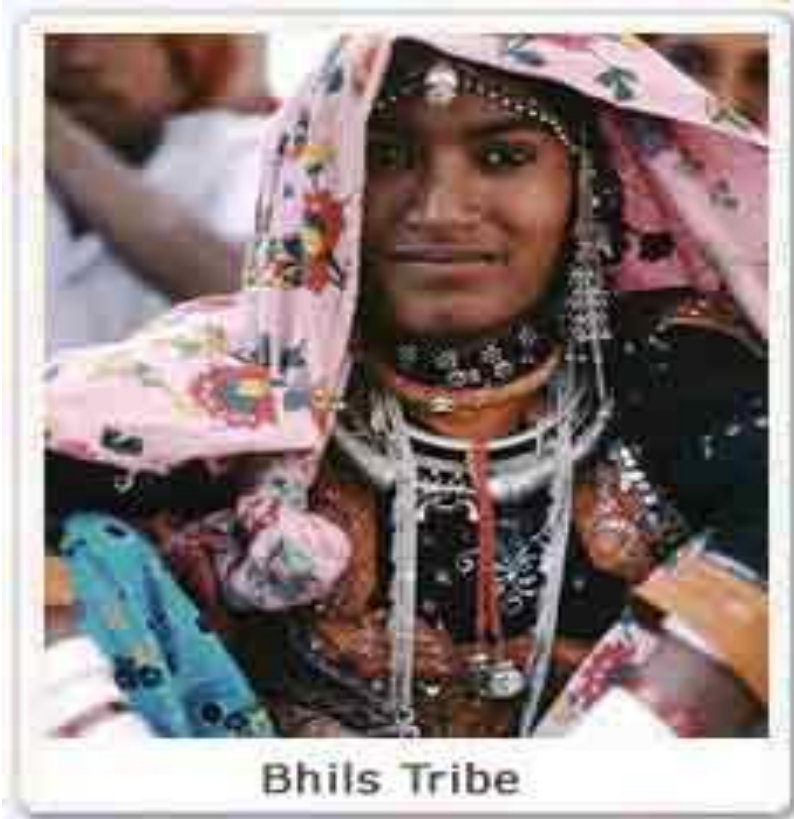
PRESENT STATUS

- 45 communities have been denoted as STs.
- The most significant communities are
- Bhils (18,18,792),
- Gonds (15,54,894),
- Mahadeo Kolis (12,27,562),
- Warlis(6,27,197),
- Koknas (5,71,916),
- Thakars (4,87,696),
- Andhs (3,72,875),
- Halabas (2,97,923),
- Katkaris(2,35,022),
- Malhar Kolis (2,33,617), Korkus (2,11,692), Kolams (1,73,646), Dhor Kolis (1,70,656), Pardhis (1,59,875), Pardhans (1,26,134), and Gamits (86,777).
The Katkaris, Kolams, and Madia
- Gonds are enumerated as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). (Government of Maharashtra. [2012])

- Three broad classes could be conceived among them:
- (1) Tribal communities residing in the interior, hilly, forest areas,
- (2) Tribal families living on the plains alongside non-tribal populations and
- (3) Educated and semi-educated tribal people.
- Three broad classes could be conceived among them:
- (1) Tribal communities residing in the interior, hilly, forest areas,
- (2) Tribal families living on the plains alongside non-tribal populations and
- (3) Educated and semi-educated tribal people.

Comparison with State Population

Bhil tribe



Katkari tribe



Mahadeo Koli Tribe



Warli Tribe



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Comparison of Development Indicators

(In percent)

No.	Indicator	General State Population	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage Difference
1	2	3	4	5
1	Literacy (2007-08) Rural			
	Male	86.3	69.1	19.9
	Female	69.1	40.9	40.8
2	Gross Enrolment Ratio (2007-08)			
	Upper Primary	86.8	83	4.4
	Secondary and Higher Secondary	56.5	35.1	37.9
3	Net Attendance Ratio (Upper-Primary) Rural (2007-08)	81.5	53.2	34.7
4	Out of School Children (6-17 years) (2007-08)	15.9	34.5	117.0
5	Average Annual Expd. per Student (5-29 years) (Rs.) General Education (2007-08)	4511	1297	71.3
6	Percentage of Children Immunized (2005-06)	62.5	39.3	37.1

Source: Planning Commission, 2011:253-403

Ranking of Talukas on Development Indices

Rank	Top 15 Talukas	District	District	Bottom 15 Talukas (All Tribal)	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Pune City	Pune	Thane	Dahanu	342
2	Nagpur City	Nagpur	Amaravati	Chikhaldara	343
3	Thane City	Thane	Nandurbar	Navapur	344
4	Haveli	Pune	Nashik	Trimbak	345
5	Nashik	Nashik	Gadchiroli	Etapalli	346
6	Kalyan	Thane	Thane	Javhar	347
7	Panvel	Raigad	Thane	Talasari	348
8	Mumbai	Mumbai	Nashik	Surgana	349
9	Vasai	Thane	Nashik	Peth	350
10	Ulhasnagar	Thane	Thane	Vikramgad	351
11	Satara	Satara	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	352
12	Karvir	Kolhapur	Thane	Mokhada	353
13	Ambarnath	Thane	Nandurbar	Akkalkuva	354
14	Wardha	Wardha	Gadchiroli	Bhamaragad	355
15	Nagpur Rural	Nagpur	Nandurbar	Akrani	356

Source: YASHADA, 2012 (Unpublished)

Expenditure Shortfall in Tribal Sub-Plan from 1993-94 to 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

YEAR	State Plan Outlay	State Plan Actual Exp.	Expected Provision for T.S.P. at 8.9%	Operational Provision for TSP	Actual Exp. Under TSP	Shortfall (4-6)	% of TSP Exp. to Annual State Exp.	% TSP Exp. to Operational Provision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1993-94	3804	3781	342	265	266	76	7.0	100.4
1994-95	4400	5122	396	330	275	121	5.4	83.3
1995-96	6069	6627	546	413	412	134	6.2	99.9
1996-97	8284	6848	746	589	535	211	7.8	90.9
1997-98	8325	7938	749	550	498	251	6.3	90.5
1998-99	11601	8187	1044	561	520	524	6.4	92.7
1999-00	12162	10419	1095	581	467	628	4.5	80.4
2000-01	12330	9586	1110	525	444	666	4.6	84.6
2001-02	11721	8526	1055	567	367	688	4.3	64.7
2002-03	11135	7539	1002	585	323	679	4.3	55.3
2003-04	12650	8188	1139	556	450	688	5.5	81.0
2004-05	9447	9817	850	530	376	474	3.8	71.0
2005-06	11000	14674	990	990	929	61	6.3	93.8
2006-07	14829	15681	1335	1389	1323	12	8.4	95.3
2007-08	20200	19422	1818	1798	1659	159	8.5	92.3
2008-09	25000	22861	2250	1942	2027	223	8.9	104.4
2009-10	37915	27731	3412	2314	2130	1282	7.7	92.0
2010-11	33935	32577	3054	3374	2323	731	7.1	68.8
Total	254806	225525	22933	17857	15325	7608	6.8	85.8

(Ref: State Annual Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan 1993-94 to 2010-11)

(Samarthan Arthsankalp Adhyan Kendra, Mumbai)

Causes of Deprivation

1. Deprivation of Rights over Natural Resources and the Sources of Livelihood

- Land Alienation and Inadequate Land Reforms
- Deprivation of Forest Rights
- Inadequate Water Rights
- Development Induced Displacement
- Lack of Employment

Causes of Deprivation

2. Culture, Education, Health Care, Alcohol Policy

- **Cultural Deprivation:** Tribal culture is known for its colorfulness and vitality, but threat from advancing modernity, languages are worst hit, Extincting, no systematic efforts for conservation, Text books or books or literature, poetry , music theatre etc. Young people look down upon themselves. Tension of pressures of transition to a new identity from traditional one.

Causes of Deprivation

- **Educational Deprivation** present educational system is not geared to cater to the needs of tribal pupils, tribal children find it difficult to adjust with this system due to **language barriers, alien curricula, apathetic teaching** and **lack of joyful educational aids**.
- inadequacies in operation and access to pre-primary schools in tribal areas is a major hindrance in initiating educational process.
- In tribal minority areas, tribal students also have to face social ridicule.
- Parental migration, Labour shortage in rural areas, unskilled child-laborers. uneven.
- Only Rs. 4,970 are spent per student per year in aided and Rs. 8,469 on government-run Ashram shalas. This limit certainly needs to be increased.
- *Ashramshalas* (Ashram schools) are losing their efficacy and efficiency.

Causes of Deprivation

- **Inappropriate and Inaccessible Health Care**
- Primary Health centres and sub-centres, absence of **backlog in physical infrastructure,**
- Tribal-specific ailments and diseases are not prioritized and the **insufficiency of health personnel** is not rectified.
- **Absenteeism or vacancy of posts, lack of skilled health personnel, poor motivation** and administration compounded by the **traditional belief systems among the tribal**
- people result in very low health care utilization.
- repeated episodes of
- malnutrition and child deaths in Melghat, Nandurbar and Thane

Causes of Deprivation

- **Non-implementation of Liquor Policy**
- The Government of Maharashtra
- adopted the guidelines issued by the Central Government in 1976 and enacted the
- New Excise Policy for tribal areas in 1977. Following this policy, sale of liquor was
- prohibited in Scheduled Areas and no shops were allowed
- in 1980 and liquor shops were permitted in towns and taluka
- headquarters in the tribal areas
- further added to the poverty and misery of the
- people, especially that of women and children.
- Nandurbar
- district, nearly 40 lakh litres of liquor was officially sold in 2010-11
- In Navapur taluka, a
- Scheduled Area, of the Nandurbar district alone more than 2,70,000 litres of liquor
- was sold in November 2012
- The annual consumption of tobacco in
- Gadchiroli district was estimated by SEARCH to be Rs 73 crore in

Causes of Deprivation

3. Politics, Governance, Administration

- **Ineffectiveness of Tribal Advisory Council (TAC):** a Tribal Advisory
- Council (TAC) has been organized in Maharashtra as well like PESA to oversee the
- administration and governance in Scheduled Areas.
- **Political Frustration**
- **Administrative Fragmentation of Tribal Areas**
- **Governance Issues: PESA**
- **Limitations of Tribal Sub-Plan and the Development Programmes**

Causes of Deprivation

4. Administrative Fragmentation of Tribal Areas

- The Scheduled Areas and TSP areas were supposedly made co-terminus in Maharashtra.
- 49 per cent of the tribal population lives within the Scheduled Areas whereas remaining 51 per cent lives outside.
- do not enjoy the Constitutional safeguards meant for Scheduled Areas.
- 80 talukas in 15 districts the tribal communities are a
- Majority only in 22 talukas. In the rest, they are in minority constituting 20 to 50 percent of the population.
- easily outnumbered in decision making processes.

Causes of Deprivation

- Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) area is spread over different talukas
- The administration therein is divided between Revenue, Rural Development, Forest and the Tribal Development Departments.
- the governance in the districts is not tribal centric.

Videos on Education

- <https://youtu.be/bUjFLDEpIL4?t=21>
- <https://youtu.be/D4DlxXtEclQ>
- <https://youtu.be/CZpQ4NDE5cM>
- <https://youtu.be/iBi2DMw8QMQ>

Health

- <https://youtu.be/5SZaDM5rhlk>
- <https://youtu.be/lqQ3klAbo E>
- <https://youtu.be/XSDPtSaMBLI>
- <https://youtu.be/cWIp0uDhpvg>
- <https://youtu.be/OhSq34GCTqM>

Recommendations

1. Governance and Institutional Reforms

- **The Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) of Maharashtra**
- ✓ The scope and responsibilities of the TAC should be widened and can call it 'Tribes Advisory and Development Council'
- ✓ TAC should meet at least six times a year
- ✓ A tribal member of the legislative assembly should normally be made the Minister for Tribal Development.
- ✓ The Tribal Development Department should be accountable to the TAC.
- **The PESA [Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act] of Maharashtra**
- ✓ Immediately modified as per Central directives.
- ✓ The Gramsabha of the primary habitat (hamlet, village, etc) should be made the focal point for all decision making at the village level.
- ✓ Comprehensive training of should be undertaken to enable them to exercise their rights and responsibilities under the PESA.
- ✓ Non-governmental and social organizations should be involved

2. TSP Fund Allocation

- ✓ TSP funds should not lapse or be diverted (Andhra Pradesh)
- ✓ 8.9 per cent to 9.35 per cent
- ✓ Principle of additionality
- ✓ At least half of the funds of the TSP should be earmarked for the Gramsabhas which should be allowed to determine the priorities

Recommendations

- ✓ The ITDP project officers should establish direct rapport with the tribal and facilitate the above arrangement.
- ✓ The District Tribal Sub Plan Committees
- ✓ The Project Level Implementation Committee
- ✓ The 'Scheduled Tribes Welfare Committee' of the legislature
- ✓ capacity development programme

Recommendations

4. Administrative Reforms

- ✓ Create Tribal Majority Districts and Talukas
- ✓ The Tribal Development Department
- ✓ The Additional Tribal Commissioners (ATCs)
- ✓ The Tribal Research and Training Institute
- ✓ A system of measuring **Tribal Development Index** may be set up on the lines of the Human Development Index and published annually.
- ✓ interdisciplinary Centres
- ✓ in State universities of Western Maharashtra and Vidarbha for studying tribal issues.
- ✓ valid real time information

Recommendations

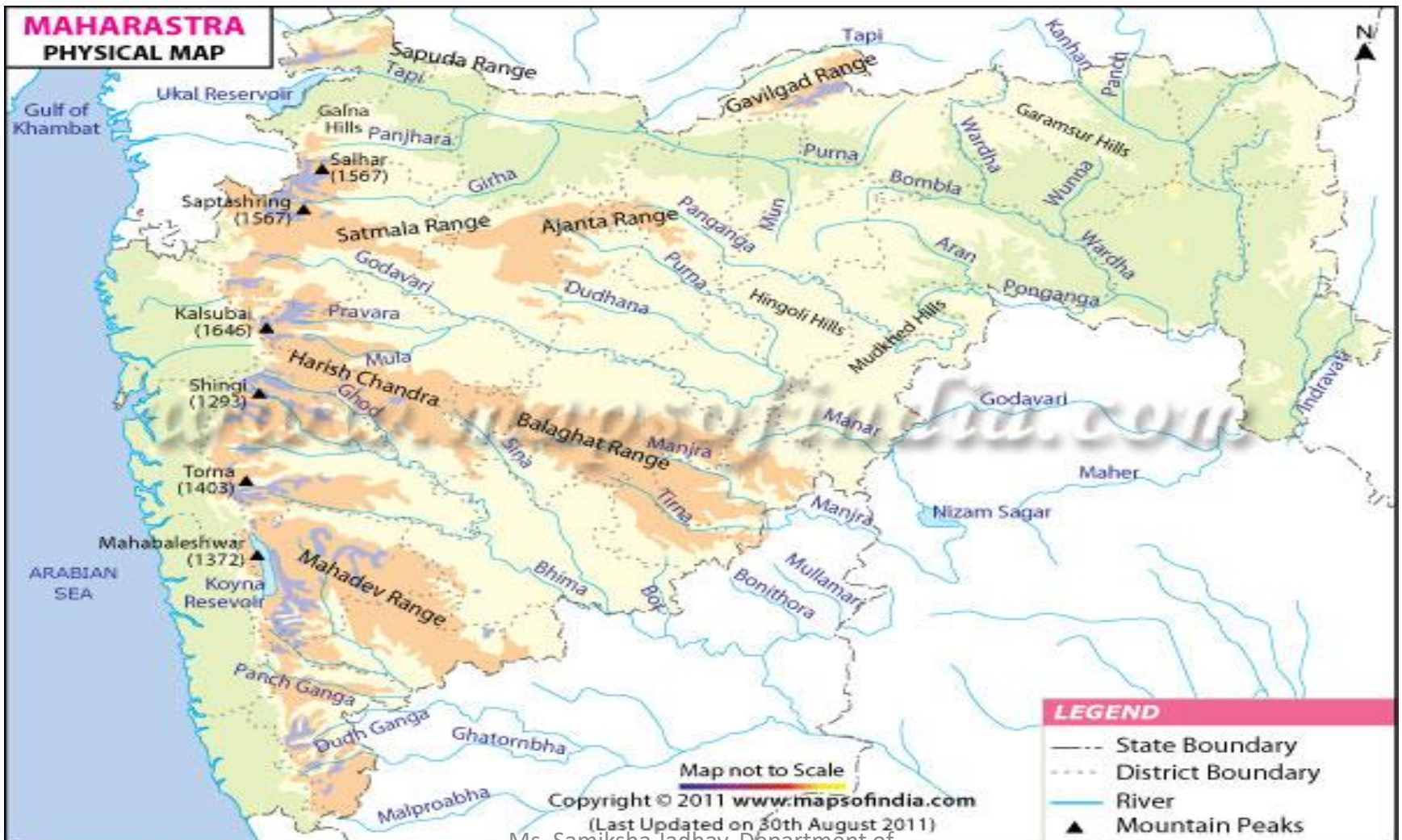
- **Rights and Endowments**
- anomalies in land records and complete the process of land titling to all the prospective tribal beneficiaries
- The alienated tribal lands should be restored through a crash and time-bound programme.
- (Forest Rights Committee) Gramsabha
- a support price mechanism should be instituted so as to prevent exploitation of tribal communities while selling non-timber forest produce in the market.
- 'transit permit

Water Resources



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MAHARASTRA PHYSICAL MAP



LEGEND

- State Boundary
- - - District Boundary
- River
- ▲ Mountain Peaks

Map not to Scale
 Copyright © 2011 www.mapsofindia.com
 (Last Updated on 30th August 2011)

Videos on Water Resources

- <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/fadnavi-s-says-announcement-on-drought-in-maharashtra-by-october-31-1358954-2018-10-09>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vukElxYPbVY>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pr7M65WeCnc>
- <https://youtu.be/0UCZrq5eAo>

- <https://youtu.be/ihRFwT0VWQ0>