A

SURVEY REPORT

OF

SCHEDULED TRIBES COMMUNITY

AT

MARLEM WARD AND GUDI PARODA WARD

CONDUCTED BY

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

FOR

SCHEDULED TRIBES (RNDCST)

Academic Year: 2018 – 19

(REPORT NO.1)

COMPILED BY: DR. DINESH TOLU VELIP AND

DR. GAJANAN MADIWAL

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS,

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INTRODUCTION

Background Information:

The Government College of Commerce and Economics, Borda, Margao, Goa was established with an aim to provide higher education to the students belonging to poor economic background, especially to the Scheduled Tribes from Margao city of Goa and its allied areas. Looking at the fact that the College receives many students from ST community, it has established and registered a **'Research and Development Centre for Scheduled Tribes (RNDCST)'** on 21st July 2018 with a primary aim to study in depth about the ST community from the surrounding areas especially pertaining to the socio-economic aspects, which influence their daily life. It also strives to solve the grievances pertaining to any matter related to Scheduled Tribes by conducting a survey and reporting to the appropriate authorities. It also and to conducts short term Vocational Training courses for ST people and students to help and enhance their lifestyle and socio-economic status.

In view of above, to conduct an in-depth study of Scheduled Tribe community population from Marlem and Gudi Paroda, a comprehensive questionnaire was developed by Dr. Dinesh T. Velip (Research Officer, RNDCST) in association with Dr. Gajanan V. Madiwal (Chairperson, RNDCST) and Ms. Lily Endro (President, RNDCST) and a pilot study was initiated at two pre-determined places at Salcete Taluka *viz.*, Gudi Paroda and Marlem (Municipality area of Margao).

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The questionnaire based population survey covered many aspects like demography, literacy rate, economic status, housing, availability of basic facilities, general awareness in terms of family planning, common diseases, degree of awareness of schemes provided by Tribal Welfare Department of the state, etc.

In the survey, the stress was also given to know the activities of unemployed family members and housewives, anti-social elements like tobacco and alcohol addictions, interests of people in various short term courses.

Moreover, suggestions for the improvement of any of the existing schemes of the government or Tribal Welfare Department of the state and suggestions for any of new schemes, which can help to develop or enhance socio-economic status of tribal community, were also investigated through the survey.

ANALYSIS
OF
QUESTIONNAIRE BASED POPULATION SURVEY

During the initial phase of population survey, only two wards were selected from the Salcete *Taluka viz.,* Gudi Paroda and Marlem (Municipality area of Margao). Altogether, 46 families (Gudi Paroda – 30 families; Marlem – 16 families) were surveyed from both the wards for study.

Results:

1. Demography :

To study the demography or population characteristics of Scheduled Tribe community the parameters like religion, sex ratio, age, family size was analysed during the present study. The families surveyed at Marlem ward belonged to only one religion i.e. Christianity (Gawda – ST); whereas at Gudi Paroda the families belonged to Hindu religion (Velip – ST). An average family size of 4.47 ± 2.0 and 4.88 ± 1.15 was observed at Marlem and Gudi Paroda wards, respectively. The minimum and maximum family size observed at Marlem ward is 2 and 12, respectively; whereas at Gudi Paroda ward was 3 and 8, respectively. The results of average family size show that on an average each family at both the wards represent 4 to 5 family members except few cases, which is a very good indication of acceptance of family planning programme initiated by Government of India to stabilize country's population against the scenario in the past. The sex ratio (Male:Female Ratio) was slightly high in the case of Gudi Paroda ward (0.9:1) as compared to Marlem ward (0.8:1), which exhibits more balanced gender composition. An analysis of sex ratio, points out that the cases of child abuse especially the girl child is totally eradicated from

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the society and the acceptance of girl child in the family is increasing in the state.

The study of age composition of both the wards revealed that the maximum population lies in the age category of 21 to 60 years i.e. 58% and 55% in Marlem and Gudi Paroda, respectively (Figure 1) and it forms the active working population and contributes significantly to the economy of the wards. The age categories namely 6 to 16 years and 16 to 21 years represented altogether 27% and 28% respectively in Marlem and Gudi Paroda wards. These are the age categories of population, which are engaged in taking their education till matriculation (6 to 16 years) including primary and high schooling, and higher education (16 to 21 years) till graduation. The senior citizens (> 60 years) and children including infants (< 6 years) population represented around 15% and 17% of population at Marlem and Gudi Paroda wards, respectively. During the analysis of population of age composition, it was noticed that the children belonging to age group less than 6 years were very few in the case of Marlem ward (3%) as compared to Gudi Paroda ward (9%), which denotes higher recruitment at latter ward. In contrast to this, the old age population was more in Marlem ward (12%; Figure 1A) as compared to Gudi Paroda ward (8%; Figure 1B), which can be attributed to the lifespan of the people. The maximum age recorded in the case of Marlem ward was 80 years as compared to Gudi Paroda ward i.e. 70 years.
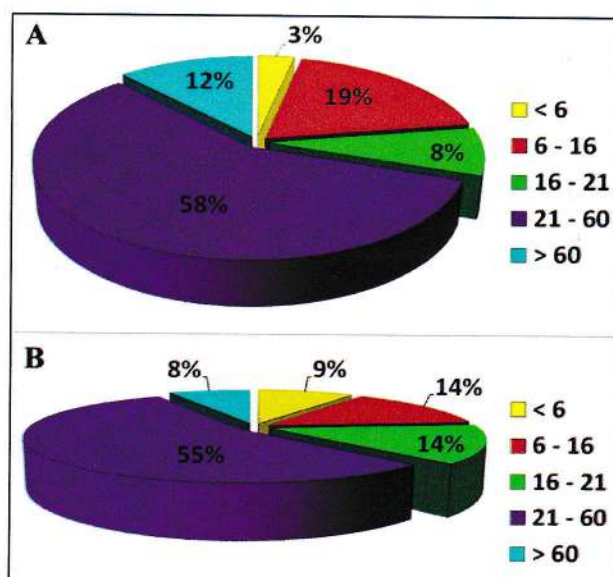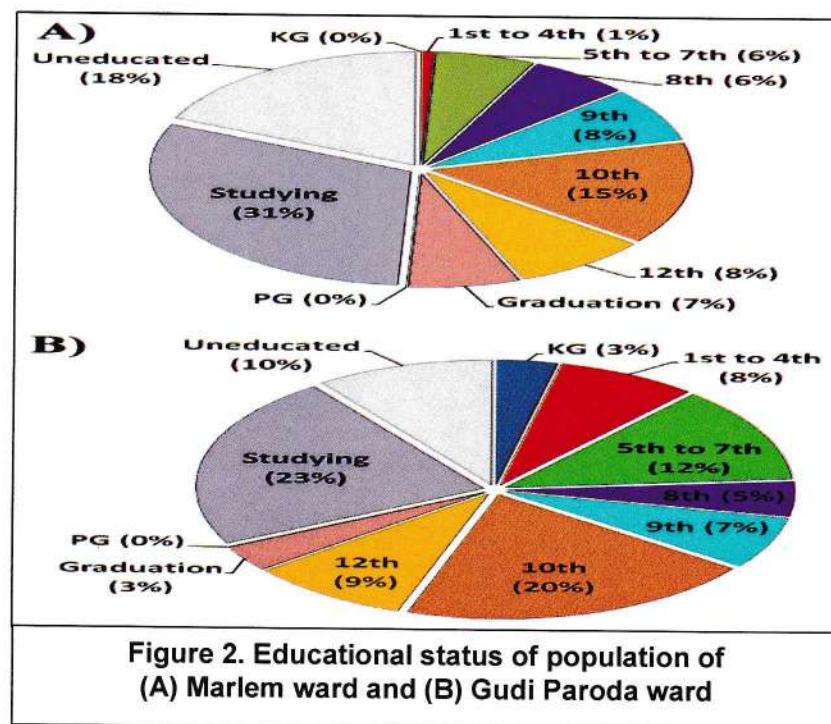
Figure 1. Age composition of (A) Marlem ward; (B) Gudi Paroda ward

2. Education/Literacy:

During the survey, literacy status of the Scheduled Tribes community people was also analysed at both the wards. A literacy rate of 82.09% was observed at Marlem ward; whereas Gudi Paroda ward represented 88.46% literacy level, which indicates more number of educated people at latter ward as compared to former ward. Overall, a good literacy rate is observed at both the wards. A detailed analysis revealed that there is a significant difference in educated categories of 10th pass and graduates at both the wards. Around 20% of people at Gudi Paroda ward have completed the basic education level i.e. Matriculation (Figure 2B) whereas only 15% of population completed Matriculation in the case of Marlem ward (Figure 2A) other than those which are still studying. There are more Graduates in Marlem ward (7%) as compared to Gudi Paroda ward (3%),

whereas in none of them observed to have taken admission in the Post Graduate studies. The lack of interest in Post Graduate studies might be due to giving more preference to early employment rather than taking further education. The total number of population pursuing education is 31% and 23% at Marlem and Gudi Paroda wards, respectively. The people belonging to illiterate category are more in Marlem ward i.e. 18% (Figure 2A) as compared to Gudi Paroda ward (10%; Figure 2B) indicating higher illiteracy at former ward.

Figure 2. Educational status of population of (A) Marlem ward and (B) Gudi Paroda ward

3. Occupation/Employment:

Studies pertaining to occupation or employment revealed that the existence of higher unemployment among the ST community at both the wards. An 'unemployed category' of population involved people belonging to five different

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categories namely, infants, children taking education (studying), educated unemployed, uneducated unemployed and the retired people. Altogether, 66% and 68% of people were unemployed at Marlem and Gudi Paroda wards respectively (Figure 3). A detailed analysis of the unemployed category revealed that altogether 41% of population (24% - Gudi Paroda and 17% - Marlem ward) falls in educated unemployed category which denotes higher unemployment at both the wards irrespective of educational status of people (Appendix C1 and C2).
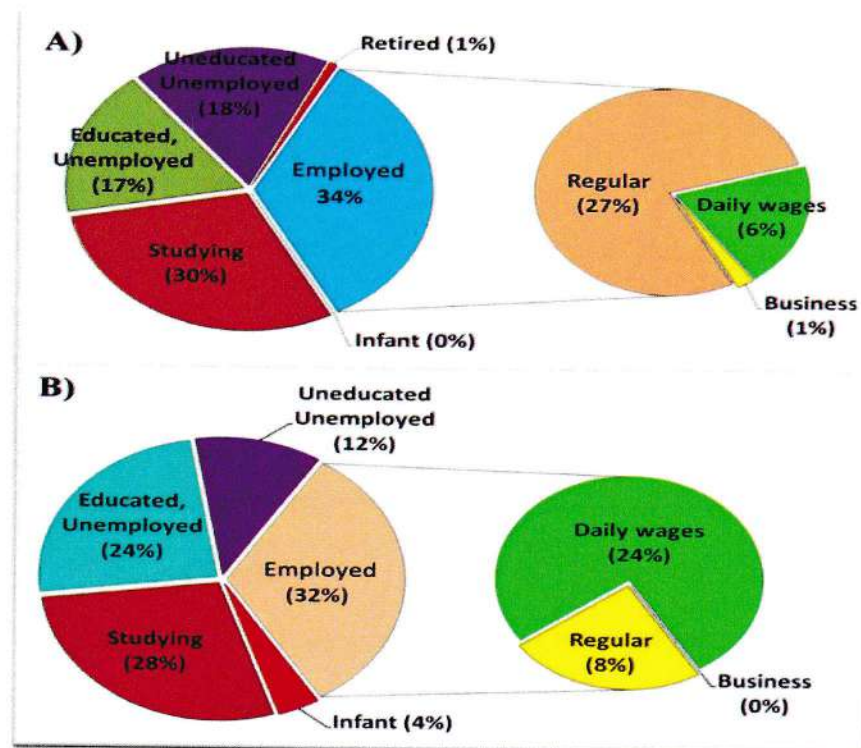

Figure 3. Employment status of population of
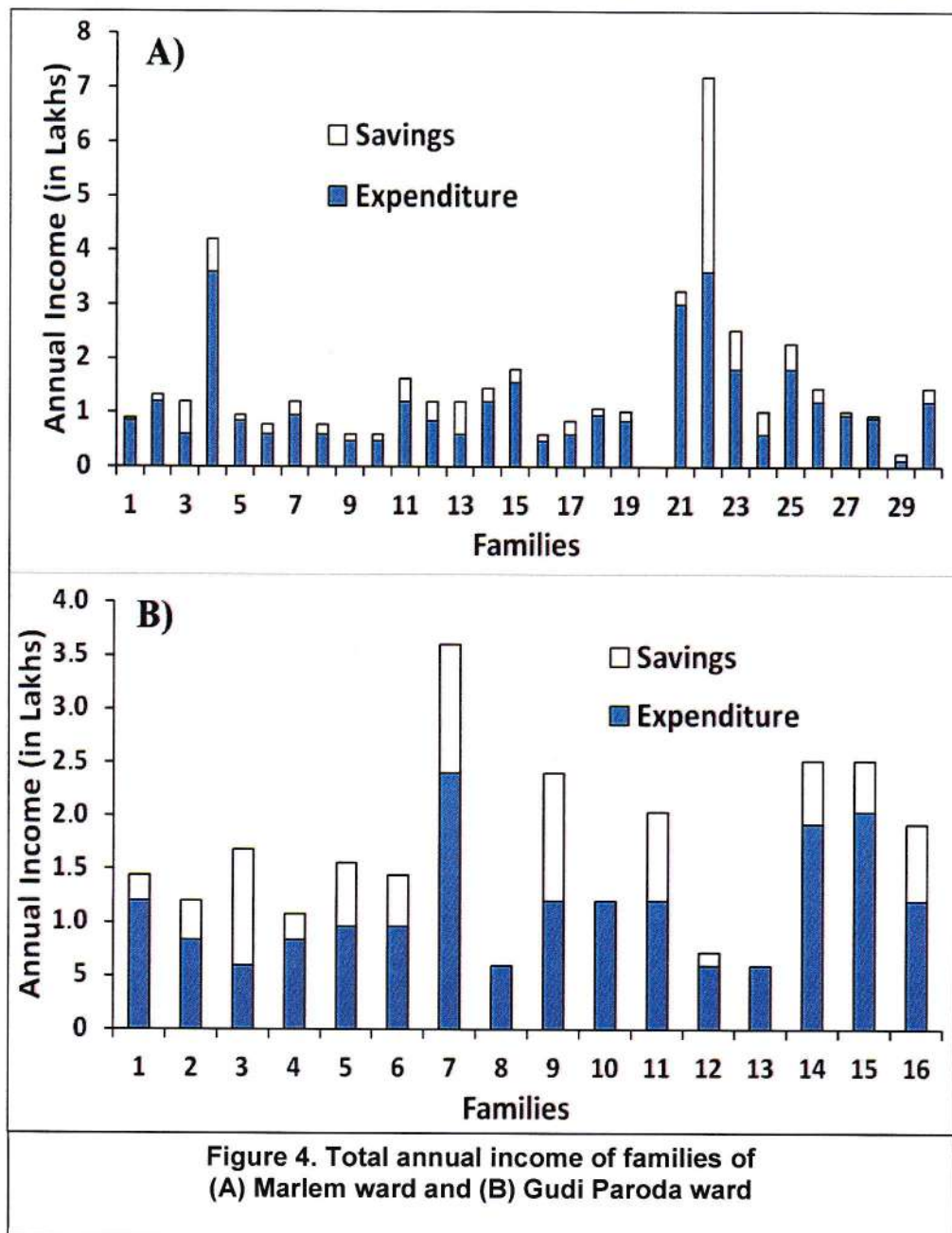(A) Marlem ward and (B) Gudi Paroda ward

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All the people belonging to educated unemployed, uneducated unemployed and retired category i.e. 36% in each of wards either remain at home or are engaged in household work, especially the housewives and the remaining are engaged in agricultural activities especially at Gudi Paroda ward.

The actually employed population at both the wards is 34% and 32%, respectively at Marlem and Gudi Paroda wards (Figure 3) which drive the financial or economic status of the respective families. Within the employed category, the maximum regular workers are at Marlem ward (27%) as compared to Gudi Paroda ward (8%); whereas the daily wage workers are more in Gudi Paroda ward (24%) compared to Marlem ward (6%).

4. Economic Status:

To assess the economic status of the surveyed wards the monthly income along with monthly expenditure and savings were recorded. An average annual income of Rs. 1,33,929± Rs.84,001 and Rs.1,65,750± Rs.81,649 was observed at Marlem and Gudi Paroda wards, respectively indicating slightly higher annual family income at the latter ward. Almost in all the cases at both the wards the total expenditure of the family is more than half of their total income (Figure 4) and in most of the cases hardly any savings are left at the end of the year which indicates a poor financial status of the families, especially in Marlem ward. Sometimes, people are unable to keep any savings for their future as observed in three of the cases in Gudi Paroda ward (Figure 4B).

Figure 4. Total annual income of families of (A) Marlem ward and (B) Gudi Paroda ward
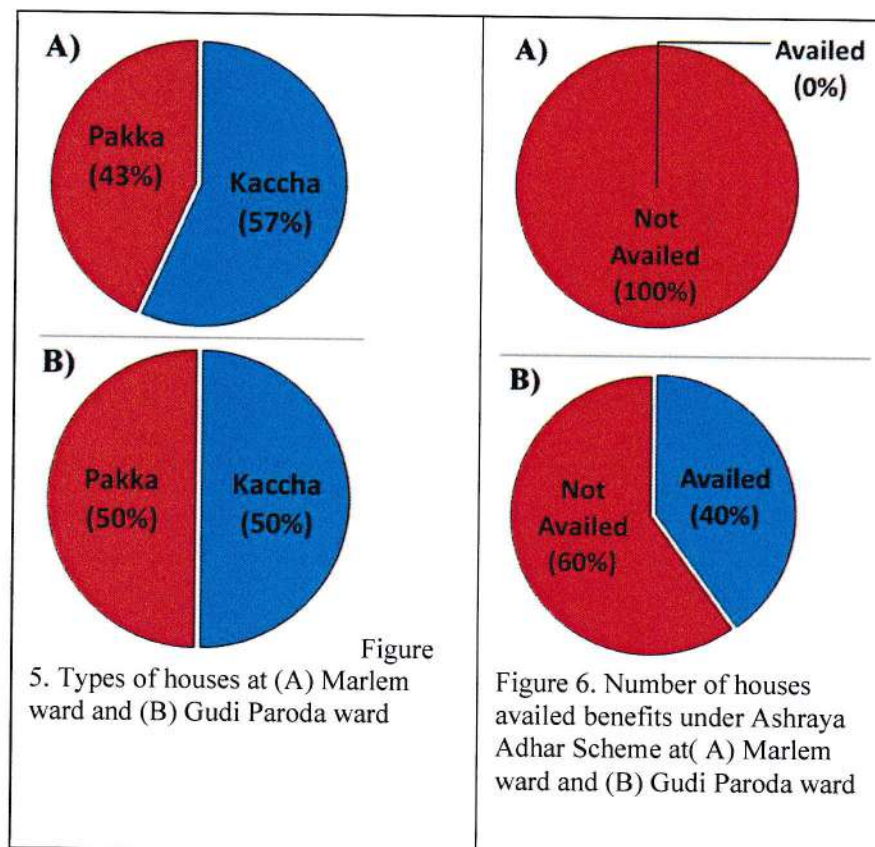
5. Housing and Basic facilities:

The data on housing status revealed that people at both the wards stay in their own house rather than rented house. Everyone has got their own house,

however, there are differences in the type of house which they have i.e. *kaccha* or *pakka* house. In Marlem ward, 43% of the families live in *pakka* houses and the remaining families have *kaccha* houses (57%, Figure 5A); whereas in Gudi Paroda ward 50% each of the families have *pakka* and *kaccha* houses, respectively (Figure 5B). It is also clear from the responses of the survey, that none of the houses from Marlem ward have been constructed or repaired under **'Ashraya Aadhar Scheme'** (Figure 6A) provided by Goa State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation Ltd, Government of Goa; whereas 40% of the families from Gudi Paroda have availed the benefits under the scheme either to construct new houses or to repair or reconstruct the existing houses (Figure 6B).

The basic facilities like electricity, LPG connection, water, link roads, *anganwadi*, Primary School, Primary Health Centre are available to almost all the people at both the wards, except for a few cases. In Marlem ward some people do not send their children to primary schools run by the Government of Goa, though the facilities are available at the ward itself. Many private schools operate in and around Margao city, and this might be the reason, as preference is given by the parents for private schools rather than government schools. Otherwise all the basic facilities are available to people belonging to Marlem ward. In Gudi Paroda ward, only one issue was raised by four families, in terms of availability of basic facilities i.e. link roads.

These families do not have proper link roads to their houses and this is because of objection raised by neighbours to construct the road.

Figure 5. Types of houses at (A) Marlem ward and (B) Gudi Paroda ward

Figure 6. Number of houses availed benefits under Ashraya Adhar Scheme at(A) Marlem ward and (B) Gudi Paroda ward

6. Awareness of Government Schemes:

There are altogether 28 different schemes provided by Central Government, State Government or State Scheduled Tribe Corporation to ST communities for the welfare of these communities. But in reality only few schemes are known to the people and some are totally unaware of the schemes available to them and because of this they are unable to claim benefits provided under these schemes. The illustrated data on awareness of different schemes (Figure 7) is based on only eight schemes namely Pre-Matric Scholarship, Post-Matric Scholarship, Book Bank Scheme for ST students, *Gagan Bharari Shiksha*
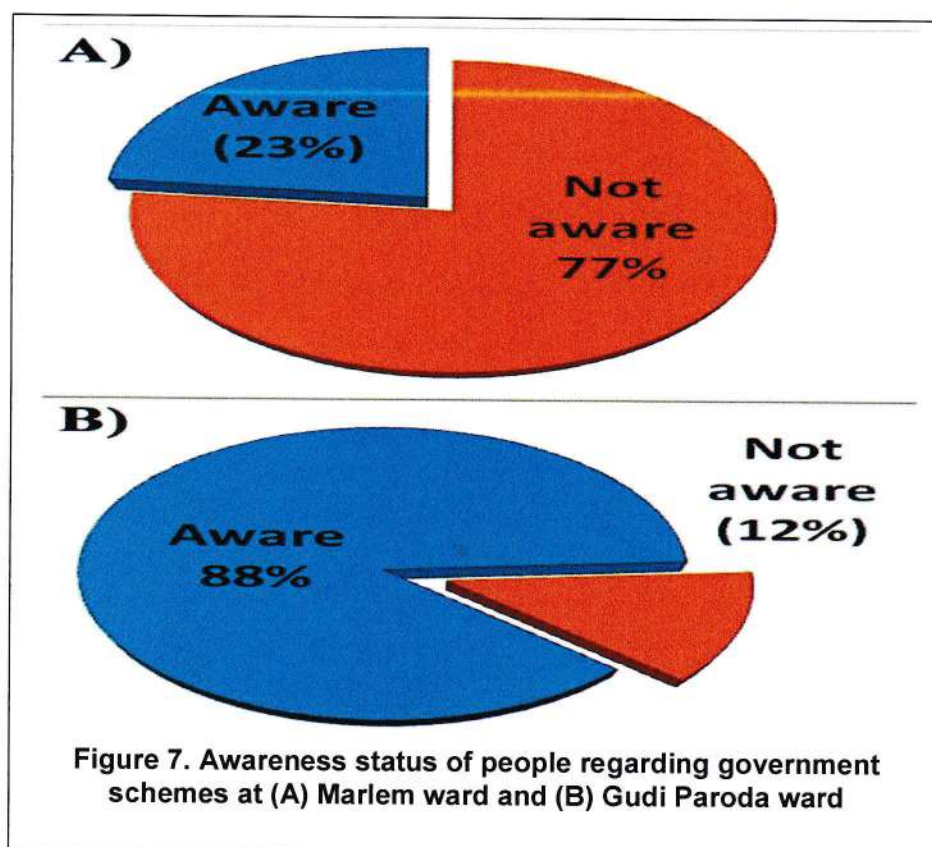
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Yojna, Financial Assistance for Widow or Orphan Child, *Ashraya Adhar* Scheme, Old Age Pension Scheme and Housewife Pension Scheme. However, for rest of the schemes people at both the wards did not show any awareness.

The maximum awareness was seen in people belonging to Gudi Paroda ward (88%; Figure 7B) as compared to Marlem ward (23%; Figure 7A). The survey has also highlighted that the number of schemes which the people are aware of, and availed benefits under those schemes and were satisfied with the application procedure and the benefits given under the respective schemes.

In the survey, we have also asked for suggestions from the people for any kind of improvements, which they feel should be done in the existing schemes and also asked suggestions for new schemes, which can benefit the tribal communities. Some people have suggested that, there should be an increase in housewife pension and also good financial support should be provided to the people to start their own business.

People have also raised a query that the benefits are not reaching to the beneficiaries on time even after furnishing all the necessary information and documents. In terms of new schemes, people have urged to release some schemes, which can help and increase the job opportunities of tribal people and also some schemes for overall development of the village and village people.

Figure 7. Awareness status of people regarding government schemes at (A) Marlem ward and (B) Gudi Paroda ward
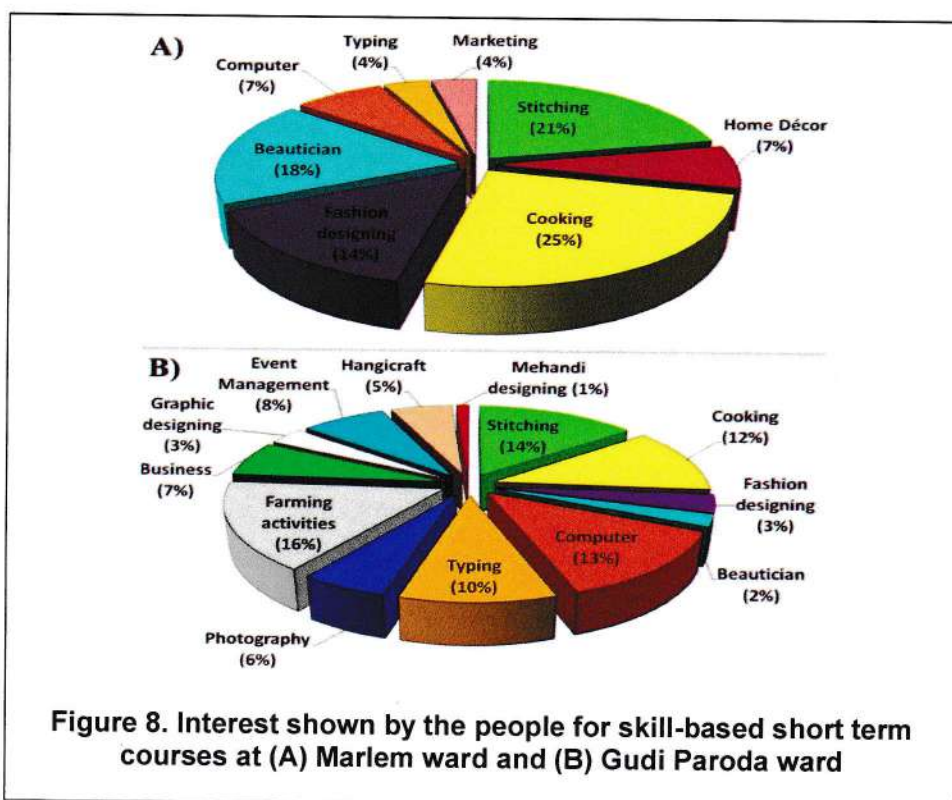
7. Skill-Based Short Term Courses:

During the survey, investigators also asked for suggestions from people for different short term courses in which they are interested to learn. This data will be helpful in arranging some of the skill-based short term courses for the interested people and can help people to enhance their knowledge, skills and employability. The results of this exercise highlighted that maximum people from Gudi Paroda ward (13 courses; Figure 8A) are interested in learning skill based courses as compared to people from Marlem ward (8 courses; Figure 8B). At Marlem ward, maximum people have shown their interest in learning

Cooking (25%), followed by Stitching (21%), Beautician course (18%), fashion designing (14%) and other (22%), respectively (Figure 8A). Whereas, from Gudi Paroda ward maximum people have shown interest in learning farming associated activities (16%) followed by Stitching (14%), Computer education (13%), Cooking (12%), Typing (10%) and other courses (35%), respectively (Figure 8B).

Figure 8. Interest shown by the people for skill-based short term courses at (A) Marlem ward and (B) Gudi Paroda ward

FINDINGS

1. As a pilot study of questionnaire based population survey, two wards from Salcete taluka were selected namely Gudi Paroda and Marlem (Municipality area of Margao) and altogether, 46 families (Gudi Paroda – 30 families; Marlem – 16 families) were surveyed from both the wards.

2. The families at Marlem ward belonged to Christianity (Gawda-ST) whereas at Gudi Paroda ward, the families belonged to Hinduism (Velip - ST) representing a mono-tribal wards.

3. An average family size of 4.47 ± 2.0 and 4.88 ± 1.15 was observed at Marlem and Gudi Paroda wards, respectively, which is an indication of acceptance of family planning programme against the scenario in the past.

4. A sex ratio (Male:Female Ratio) of 0.9:1 and 0.8:1 was observed at Gudi Paroda and Marlem wards, respectively exhibiting total eradication of girl child abuse from the society.

5. Age composition studies revealed that the maximum population (58% and 55% in Marlem and Gudi Paroda, respectively) lies in the age category of 21 to 60 years and forms the active working population and contributes significantly to the economy of the wards, followed by 6 to 21 years (27%; 28%), < 60 years (12%; 8%), and > 6 years (3%; 9%).

6. A literacy rate of 82.09% and 88.46% was observed at Marlem ward and Gudi Paroda wards, respectively representing more number of educated people at the latter ward. Overall, a good literacy rate is observed at both the wards.

7. The occupation or employment status revealed the existence of higher unemployment (66% - Marlem and 68% - Gudi Paroda) among the people. Detailed analysis of **'unemployed category'** highlighted that altogether 41% of population (24% - Gudi Paroda and 17% - Marlem ward) lies in **'Educated Unemployed Category'** which denotes higher unemployment irrespective of the educational status.

8. Studies pertaining to annual income of the families stated that almost in all the cases at both the wards total expenditure of the family is more than half of their total income and in most of the cases hardly any savings are left at the end of the year; whereas in some cases at Gudi Paroda ward people are unable to keep any savings for their future indicating a poor financial status of the families and one of the prime reason for this is the high rate of unemployment.

9. Housing status of both the wards revealed that all the families have got their own houses either *kaccha* or *pakka* house. However, none of the houses from Marlem ward have been constructed or repaired under '*Ashraya Aadhar* Scheme', whereas, 40% of the families from Gudi

Paroda ward have availed the benefits under the scheme either to construct new houses or to repair the existing houses.

10. In terms of availability of basic facilities, all the facilities are available to the people, except one issue raised by few families from Gudi Paroda ward i.e. with respect to the non- availability of link roads to their houses which is due to objection raised by neighbours to construct roads.

11. Studies on awareness of different government schemes among people revealed that in reality only few schemes (eight schemes) are known to the people against 28 government schemes offered. Some are totally unaware of the schemes available to them and because of which people are unable to claim benefits provided under the schemes.

12. Maximum people from Gudi Paroda ward have shown their interest in learning skill based courses (13 courses) as compared to people from Marlem ward (8 courses). There courses can enhance their education, skills and employability.

SUGGESTIONS

1. People suggested that there should be an increase in housewife pension and provision of good financial support to the people to start their own business. People have also raised a query that the benefits are not reaching the beneficiaries on time even after furnishing all the necessary information and documents. In terms of new schemes, people have urged to release some schemes which can increase the job opportunities of tribal people and also some schemes for overall development of the village and village people.

Acknowledgements

APPENDIX

Appendix C1: Employment status of Marlem ward

Fami lies	Employed			Unemployed					Education status of Educated Unemployed Category
	Regular	Daily wages	Busi ness	Infant	Studying	Educated but Unemployed	Uneducated Unemployed	Re tired	
1	1				2	1	1		9th Std
2	1				2	1	1		12th Std
3	1	1				1			10th Std
4		2			1		1		
5	1				2	1			8th Std
6	1				4	1			8th Std
7	2				1				
8	1				2	1	1		9th Std
9	1				1	1			12th Std
10	1				2				
11	1	1				1	1		12th Std
12	2					1			9th Std
13	2				1				
14	1						1		
15	1				2		1		8th Std
16	1				2	1			10th Std
17			1			1	1		10th Std,
18	1	3			3	1			6th Std
19		1			3	1	1		3rd Std
20	3				4	4		1	10th, 12th Std
21	3					2			7th, 8th Std
22	2				1	1			8th Std
23	2	1				1	1		Graduation
24	1				1		2		
25	2								
26					2	1	3		8th Std
27	1				2	1	1		10th Std
28					2		1		5th Std
29	1						5		
30	2						2		
Total	36	9	1	0	40	23	24	1	

Appendix C2: Employment Status of Gudi Paroda ward

Fami lies	Employed			Unemployed				Education status of Educated Unemployed Category
	Regu lar	Daily wages	Busi ness	Infant	Study ing	Educated but Unemp loyed	Unedu cated Unemp loyed	
1		1			2	1		8th Std
2		1		1	1	1	1	9th Std
3		1					3	
4		1			1	1		10th Std
5		3				1		12th Std
6		1		1	2	2		7th, 8th Std
7	2					1	1	7th Std
8		1			3	1		5th Std
9	1	1			1		1	
10		1			2	2		10th Std, B.Com
11		2				3		4th, 9th, 10th Std
12		1				4	1	4th, 10th Std
13		1			3		1	
14		2		1	3	2		10th Std
15	1	2			2			
16	2				2		1	
17								
Total	6	19	0	3	22	19	9	

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