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## Sustainable development perspective for tribal women

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### Abstract

Researcher emphasize in this paper sustainable development perspective for tribal women in Nandurbar district (M.S.). The study region is tribal area. Because of the high proportion of tribal population in Nandurbar district of tribal region. According to census of 2001, the proportion of scheduled tribe population is 65.50 percent. The major tribes in this region are Bhills, Kokani and Pawaras. The paper consist primary and secondary data analysis. In tribal community the place of the women is very lower as compare to other communities. Tribal women depend upon they cheap wage labour and forest timber because of not being sufficient agricultural production.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development, Tribal Women

### 1. Introduction

United Nations Organization has commissioned a world commission on Environment and development in the year 1987 in view to be thought on Environment and development. The commission has prepared report titled as "Our Common Future" in which the concept of sustainable development is put forwarded.

As per its definition "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The welfare oriented progress of the human generations to come is known as sustainable development. That means sustainable development promotes the idea that social, Environmental and economic progress can be achieved within the limits Earth's natural resource.

### 2. Objectives

The main objective of the present study are to study the economical aspects of tribal women through the criteria of population, sex ratio, literacy of women, health, education, and employment.

### 3. Hypothesis

Tribal women in Nandurbar district is observed economically weak and sustainably undeveloped.

### 4. Database and Methodology

The present study work is carried out by using following methodology.

Number and percentage of population, sex ratio, literacy, worker, medical and educational amenities in Tehasil, 2001.

#### 4.1 The study region

Nandurbar is one of the tribal district of Maharashtra. The study area situated on north-western tip of Maharashtra state. The extent of study area 20° 50' to 22° 17' N latitudes and 73° 30' to 74° 50' east longitudes. The geographical area of the districts 5034.23 sq km. It is part of Deccan plateau.

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LOCATION OF NANDURBAR DISTRICT

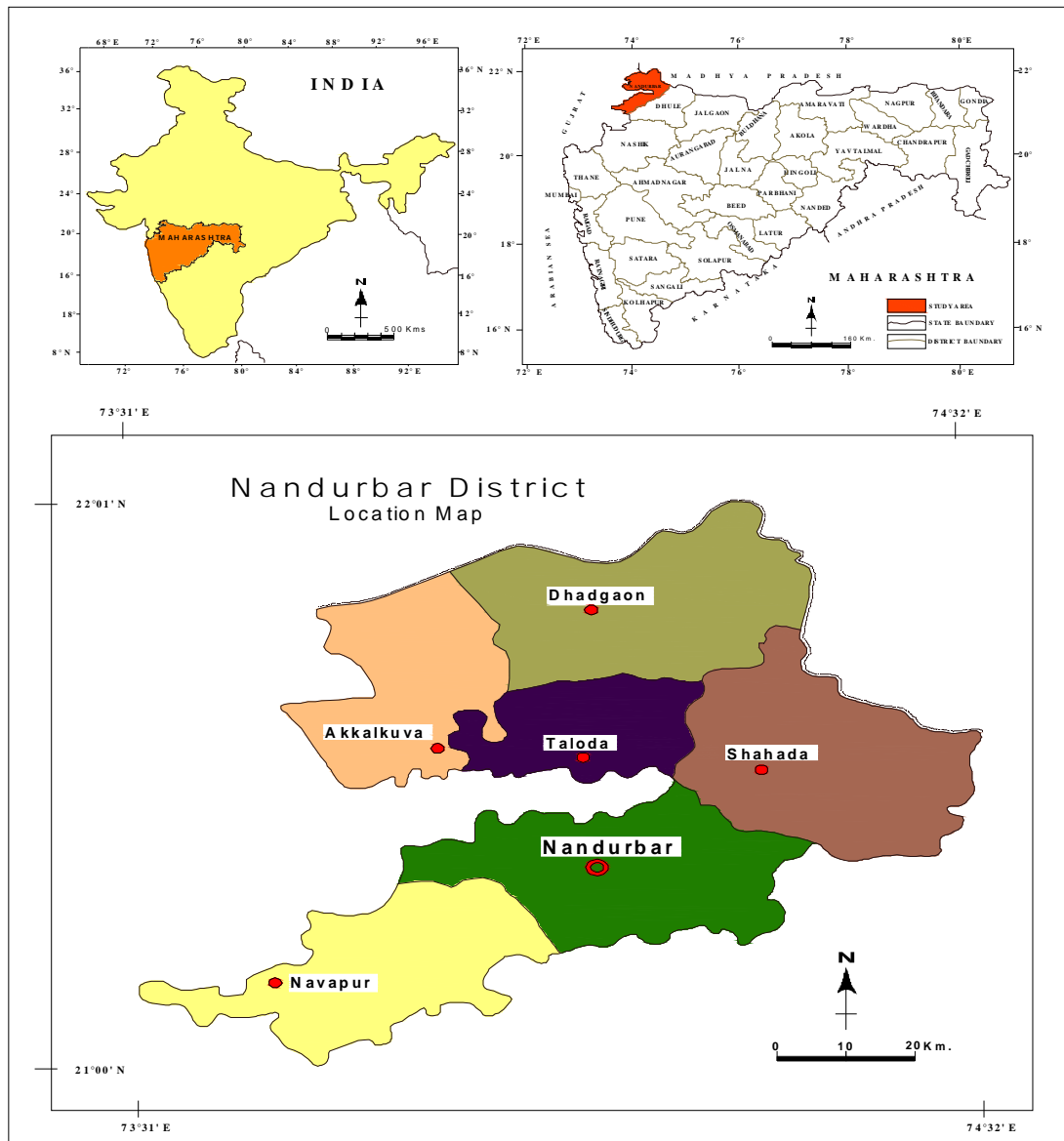


Fig 1: Location map of Nandurbar district.

5. Result and Discussion

According to census 2001, Nandurbar district has 65.50% tribal population of the total population. It includes tribal communities such as Bhill, Kokani and Pawara. 74.70%tribal population is situated in rural area. Nandurbar district has highest density of tribal population.

Table 1: Percentage of tribal population in Nandurbar district.

Name of Tehasil	% of ST Population	Sex Ratio	Female Literacy	% of Worker	% of Medical Facilities	% of Education Facilities
Akkalkuwa	84.8	1021	28.5	56.6	23.4	96.9
Akrani	95.0	1013	34.0	58.3	14.1	98.2
Taloda	72.3	1006	33.7	58.0	23.9	98.9
Shahada	48.6	998	24.5	63.9	48.6	98.3
Nandurbar	40.8	1022	31.5	62.9	28.7	98.7
Navapur	84.9	1008	37.5	50.3	24.2	100
District	65.50	1011	31.7	59.0	27.7	98.4

Source: Nandurbar District census handbook 2001

As the census reported the district has the sex ratio of 1011. but it has lowest literacy rare i.e.31.7%. The ratio of tribal women non-worker is found 59% and the medical facility ratio is 27.7%, education facilities are in sound position i.e.98.4%.

Actually Akkalkuwa, Akrani, and Navapur all three tehsils are considered as most dense & remote area still they have good ratio of educational amenities i.e.96.9, 98.2, and 100% respectively. But it is not reflected in the increasing of literacy rates of these tehsils. Akkalkuwa, Akrani and

Navapur has literacy rate about 28.5, 34.0 and 37.5% respectively. Due to the weak medical facilities, the health status of the tribal population is observed very poor.

As per the primary data collected by interview, the people are observed unaware about the welfare schemes of Government such as crop loan, Gharkul yojana, agricultural equipment provision schemes etc. This scheme has poor utilization in this area which is reflected in their poor standard of living. Sustainable development through the various schemes is miles far to reach. It is not translated into reality.

## **6. Conclusion**

Tribal community is economical backward community. Particularly tribal woman is far behind as compare to women belong to other communities. Various social welfare and development schemes sponsored by Government of India is implemented very slowly in this region Particularly in tribal area. Today the tribal women is in real sense starved economically. Regular assessment of these schemes is needed for the welfare of tribal women, sustainably.

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