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## A Study of Effects of Industrialisation on Tribal Livelihood in Dindori: A Case Study of Ashewadi and Dhakambe

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### **Abstract:**

*Industrialization has significantly impacted tribal communities, particularly in regions where traditional livelihoods depend on natural resources. This study examines the effects of Industrialization on tribal livelihoods in Dindori Taluka, focusing on Ashewadi and Dhakambe villages. While Industrialization fosters economic growth through employment generation, infrastructure development, and improved living standards, it also introduces socio-economic vulnerabilities such as displacement, marginalization, and cultural erosion. Dindori's emerging industries, including food processing, textiles, and pharmaceuticals, present opportunities and challenges for local tribal populations. Using a random sampling method, 1.27% of the 158 villages were selected, with 15 tribal respondents from each Village participating in the study. Demographic analysis revealed gender imbalances, with males comprising 53% in Ashewadi and 60% in Dhakambe, which may influence labour distribution and social structures.*

*Additionally, age distribution varies between villages; Ashewadi has a predominant 26-45 age group, indicating a workforce-driven population. Dhakambe exhibits a more balanced age structure, suggesting greater social and economic dynamism. This study highlights the need for policies that balance economic progress with tribal welfare, ensuring inclusive and sustainable development. Understanding demographic patterns and their implications is crucial for mitigating Industrialization's adverse effects and promoting tribal community resilience.*

**Keywords: Industrialisation, Tribal, Tribal Livelihood, Assessment.**

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### **Introduction:**

Industrialization has played a pivotal role in India's economic growth, yet its impact on tribal communities remains a critical concern. Tribal populations, traditionally dependent on natural resources, face challenges such as displacement, economic marginalization, and cultural erosion. This study examines the effects of Industrialization on tribal livelihoods in Dindori, particularly in Ashewadi and Dhakambe villages. Industrialization, characterized by technological advancements and urbanization, offers economic benefits, including employment generation, infrastructure development, and

improved living standards. However, it also disrupts traditional livelihoods, leading to socio-economic vulnerabilities. In Dindori Taluka, Industrialization presents opportunities for economic growth through industries like food processing, textiles, and pharmaceutical manufacturing. While these developments can enhance local economies, they also threaten tribal sustainability. This research explores both the benefits and challenges of Industrialization, emphasizing the need for policies that balance economic progress with tribal welfare. Ensuring inclusive and sustainable development is essential to safeguarding tribal communities in the face of industrial expansion.

**Aim and Objective of the Study:**

The basic aim of the study is to identify the effects of industrialisation on the tribal livelihood of the villages in Dindori tehsil. The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To study the profile of the study area.
2. To study the effects of Industrialization on tribal livelihood.
3. To study the employment opportunities in Dindori.
4. To study the problems and prospects of Industrialization in Dindori.
5. To study the changes in the domestic accounting system of tribals.

**Hypothesis:**

1. Industrialization plays a significant role in the development of tribal area.
2. Industrialization creates more employment opportunities in tribal area.

**Methodology:**

This research is based on primary as well as secondary data. The researchers could observe the **effects of industrialisation on tribal livelihood in Dindori. In Dindori, there are 158 villages; however, only two villages were selected using a random sampling method. The percentage of sampling is 1.27%.** The primary information will be acquired by observing and conversing with a small subset of industries, while secondary information will derive from books, journals, and scholarly publications. The related material for this study was gathered from websites, newspapers, Web of Science, business journals, government statistics, and annual reports to analyse the statistical data as needed. Standard statistical methods, including mean, percentage, and correlation, were used in the study, which was done

using MS Excel and SPSS software. Additionally, tables and graphs are used to tabulate and present the data.

**Review of Literature:**

1. Verma K (2023) explains and highlights the ecological degradation caused by Industrialization in tribal regions, emphasizing the need for alternative, sustainable development models prioritising tribal well-being.
2. Sinha T (2022) explores the threats Industrialization poses to tribal livelihoods and cultural identity, advocating for community-led initiatives and decentralized governance to ensure tribal self-determination and sustainability.
3. World Bank (2021) reports that industrialization can bring economic benefits but also risks social and environmental degradation. Mitigation strategies protect tribal rights and sustainability.
4. Sharma A (2015) describe that Industrialization in tribal regions causes ecological degradation and displacement, erodes cultural identity and traditional practices inadequate corporate social responsibility. Alternative development models are necessary for tribal well-being and must be prioritized.
5. Iyer R. (2021) examines the environmental and health risks posed by Industrialization in tribal regions, emphasizing the need for equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms to ensure that tribal communities are not disproportionately affected. The study underscores sustainable development as a means to safeguard tribal well-being.
6. Sharma (2021) evaluates the economic marginalization and cultural erosion resulting from

Industrialization, highlighting the necessity of recognizing and protecting tribal rights. The research advocates for inclusive development models that prioritize the needs and interests of tribal communities.

7. Sahu N (2020) discusses the displacement and marginalization of tribal populations due to industrial expansion, noting the inadequacies in compensation and resettlement policies. The study emphasizes the need for policy reforms that uphold tribal rights and promote sustainable development.
8. Chaudhary L (2020) Explain that Industrialization in tribal regions causes land dispossession and water scarcity. Tribal communities face increased vulnerability.
9. Bhatia M (2020) Explain that Industrialization threatens tribal cultural heritage and traditional practice. Alternative development models prioritize tribal well-being. Inclusive and sustainable development protects tribal rights.
10. Jadhav (2020) Explained that government policies on rehabilitation and compensation for displaced tribal communities in Maharashtra, noting that the promises of land redistribution and compensation have often been poorly implemented in areas like Dindori.
11. Das P (2019) Explain that Industrialization perpetuates economic inequality and social injustice in tribal regions. Decentralized governance and community engagement are crucial. Tribal self-determination and sustainability are essential.
12. Singh & Sharma (2019) discussed the land acquisition for industrial projects in tribal areas of

Maharashtra, particularly in Talegaon and Akrale, highlighting significant socio-economic and political challenges. Industrial expansion in these regions has led to forced displacement, threatening tribal livelihoods and cultural identity. Tribal communities actively resist such displacement through organized protests, legal challenges, and advocacy efforts.

13. Kumar S (2018) Explains that industrialization has displaced tribal communities, threatening livelihoods and cultural identity. Effective policies and institutional frameworks protect tribal rights, but corporate social responsibility initiatives are inadequate.
14. Mehta & Pillai (2017) Explain that they look explicitly at Ashewadi and Dhakambe, examining how Industrialization has disrupted traditional livelihoods, land use, and employment patterns in these tribal areas of Dindori.

### **Data Analysis and Interpretations:**

#### **Profile and Sample Size:**

In Dindori, there are 158 villages; however, only two villages were selected using a random sampling method. The percentage of sampling is 1.27%. Both villages contacted fifteen tribals to collect the data. A demographic analysis of the Ashewadi and Dhakambe villages reveals a noticeable gender ratio imbalance. In Ashewadi, males constitute 53% of the population, while females account for 47%, indicating a slight male predominance. In Dhakambe, the disparity is more pronounced, with males comprising 60% and females 40% of the total population. Such gender imbalances may have socio-economic and cultural implications, influencing labour distribution, resource access, and community dynamics.

Understanding these demographic patterns is crucial for assessing the impact of Industrialization on gender roles, workforce participation, and social structures within tribal communities in the region. A demographic analysis of the Ashewadi and Dhakambe villages highlights variations in age distribution. Ashewadi's population is predominantly within the 26-45 age group,

indicating a workforce-driven demographic structure. In contrast, Dhakambe exhibits a more balanced distribution across young, middle-aged, and older populations, with a higher proportion of young individuals. This demographic composition suggests greater social dynamism and potential for economic activity in Dhakambe.

**Table No. 1: Occupation of Respondents in Ashewadi and Dhakambe**

Villager   Occupation	Farmer	Labour	Service	Small business	Private sector	Other
Ashwani	4	3	5	1	2	0
Dhakambe	4	2	4	3	0	2
Total	8	5	9	4	2	2

(Source: Primary Data)

Table no. 1 gives the broad classification of the selected samples. The service sector has the highest number of workers (9), comprising 34.6% of the total workforce. Farming is the second most common occupation (8 workers, 30.8% of the total). Labour work accounts for 19.2% (5 workers), indicating a moderate reliance on manual labour. Small businesses contribute 15.4% (4 workers), showing an emerging entrepreneurial presence. The private sector is the least represented (2

workers, 7.7%), suggesting limited formal job opportunities. In Ashewadi, the service sector dominates (33.3%), followed by farming (26.7%) and labour (20%). The private sector (13.3%) is present, but no representation exists in the "Other" category.

In Dhakambe, farming (30.8%) and the service sector (30.8%) are equally prevalent. However, small businesses (23.1%) play a significant role, and "Other" occupations (15.4%) are present, unlike in Ashewadi.

**Table No. 2: Income of Respondents in Ashewadi and Dhakambe**

Income	10000-20000	20000-30000	30000-40000	40000 and above
Ashewadi	9	5	1	0
Dhakambe	7	7	1	0
Total	16	12	2	0

(Source: Primary Data)

Table no. 2 represents the income of respondents. Most villagers fall within the ₹10,000-₹20,000 income group, with 16 individuals (66.7%) in this bracket. The ₹20,000-₹30,000 range includes 12 individuals (25%), indicating moderate income earners. Only two individuals (8.3%) earn between ₹30,000-₹40,000, while no one earns ₹40,000 & above (0%), suggesting limited high-income opportunities. In

Ashewadi, 9 out of 15 individuals (60%) earn ₹10,000-₹20,000, while five individuals (33.3%) earn ₹20,000-₹30,000. Only one individual (6.7%) earns ₹30,000-₹40,000, and no one earns above ₹40,000. In Dhakambe, seven individuals (53.8%) fall in the lowest income bracket, while seven (38.5%) earn ₹20,000-₹30,000. Like Ashewadi, only one individual (7.7%) earns ₹30,000-₹40,000, and none exceed ₹40,000.

**Table No. 3: Changes in Livelihood**

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
1	Ashewadi	14	1
2	Dhakambe	13	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>

*(Source: Primary Data)*

Table no. 3 represents the information about the changes in tribals' livelihood because of industrialisation. Out of 30 total responses, 27 (90%) responded "Yes", while 3 (10%) responded "No". The overwhelmingly high "Yes" response rate indicates strong agreement or participation among villagers. Ashewadi: 14 out of 15 individuals (93.3%) responded "Yes", while one individual (6.7%) responded "No".

Dhakambe: 13 out of 15 individuals (86.7%) responded "Yes", while two individuals (13.3%) responded "No". Ashewadi has a slightly higher "Yes" response rate (93.3%) compared to Dhakambe (86.7%), while Dhakambe has a higher proportion of "No" responses (13.3%). The data reveals that most respondents in both Ashewadi and Dhakambe share a similar perspective, with 90% agreement overall.

**Table No. 4: Impact of Industrialisation**

<i>Village/Impact</i>	<i>Increase Significantly</i>	<i>Remain Same</i>	<i>Decrease Slightly</i>	<i>Decrease Significantly</i>
Ashewadi	11	4	0	0
Dhakambe	12	3	0	0
Total	23	7	9	0

*(Source: Primary Data)*

Table no. 4 explains the impact of industrialisation on the livelihood of tribals. Table no. 4 data indicates that most respondents perceive a notable positive impact, with 76.7% (n=23) across both villages reporting a significant increase. A smaller proportion, 23.3% (n=7), indicated that conditions have remained unchanged, suggesting a perception of stability rather than transformation. Notably, no respondents reported a slight or significant decrease, implying an absence of perceived adverse effects. In Ashewadi, 73.3% (n=11) of respondents reported a substantial

increase, while 26.7% (n=4) indicated no observable change. Similarly, in Dhakambe, 80% (n=12) perceived a significant increase, whereas 20% (n=3) reported stability. The slightly higher proportion of "Increase Significantly" responses in Dhakambe suggests that the perceived benefits of industrialization or development initiatives may be more pronounced in this Village. Overall, the findings indicate a dominant perception of positive impact across both communities, reinforcing that recent changes are mainly beneficial.

**Table No. 5: Employment secured due to Industrialization**

<i>Employment opportunity Village</i>	<i>Skilled Labour</i>	<i>Unskilled Labour</i>	<i>Entrepreneur</i>	<i>None</i>
Ashewadi	12	0	3	0
Dhakambe	11	0	4	0
Total	23	0	7	0

*(Source: Primary Data)*



Table no. 5 explains the employment opportunities secured due to Industrialization in the study area. Skilled Labour constitutes the largest category, with 23 individuals (76.7%) across both villages engaged in professional occupations. Entrepreneurs account for seven individuals (23.3%), indicating a more minor but notable segment engaged in self-employment or business ventures. Unskilled Labour and None categories report zero responses, suggesting either a lack of available unskilled jobs or that respondents did not identify as unemployed.

In Ashewadi, 80% (n=12) of respondents are engaged in skilled labour, while 20% (n=3) are entrepreneurs. No individuals reported employment in unskilled labour or unemployment. In Dhakambe, 73.3% (n=11) of respondents identified as skilled labour and 26.7% (n=4) as entrepreneurs. Similar to Ashewadi, no individuals reported engagement in unskilled labour or unemployment.

### Testing of Hypothesis:

Hypothesis 1: Industrialization plays a significant role in developing the tribal area, and Hypothesis 2: Industrialization creates more employment opportunities in the tribal region.

Tables no., 3,4, and 5 show the role of Industrialization in the development of tribal area. Table no. 5 shows the employment opportunities in the study area. In Ashewadi, 80% (n=12) of respondents are engaged in skilled labour, while 20% (n=3) are entrepreneurs. No individuals reported employment in unskilled labour or unemployment. In Dhakambe, 73.3% (n=11) of respondents identified as skilled labour and 26.7% (n=4) as entrepreneurs. Similar to Ashewadi, no individuals reported engagement in unskilled labour or unemployment. Therefore, hypothesis

number second is tested and found to be faithful.

### Conclusion:

The service sector has the highest number of workers (9), comprising 34.6% of the total workforce. Farming is the second most common occupation (8 workers, 30.8% of the total). Most villagers fall within the ₹10,000-₹20,000 income group, with 16 individuals (66.7%) in this bracket. The ₹20,000-₹30,000 range includes 12 individuals (25%), indicating moderate income earners. 90% of the respondents said they feel a significant change in their livelihood because of industrialisation. Most respondents perceive a notable positive impact, with 76.7% (n=23) reporting a substantial increase across both villages. A smaller proportion, 23.3% (n=7), indicated that conditions have remained unchanged, suggesting a perception of stability rather than transformation. Notably, no respondents reported a slight or significant decrease, implying an absence of perceived adverse effects. In Ashewadi, 73.3% (n=11) of respondents reported a substantial increase, while 26.7% (n=4) indicated no observable change. Similarly, in Dhakambe, 80% (n=12) perceived a significant increase, whereas 20% (n=3) reported stability. The slightly higher proportion of "Increase Significantly" responses in Dhakambe suggests that the perceived benefits of industrialization or development initiatives may be more pronounced in this Village. Overall, the findings indicate a dominant perception of positive impact across both communities, reinforcing that recent changes are mainly beneficial.

### Recommendations:

Policymakers should ensure industrialization aligns with the socio-economic and cultural needs of tribal communities, minimizing displacement and

promoting inclusivity. Industrial initiatives should focus on generating long-term employment opportunities while encouraging entrepreneurship among tribal populations to foster self-reliance. Strengthening education and healthcare infrastructure is essential to support industrial growth and improve the overall well-being of tribal communities. Expanding mobile banking and financial services can enhance economic participation, enabling tribal individuals to access credit, savings, and investment opportunities. Efforts should be made to protect traditional crafts and promote sustainable agricultural practices, ensuring cultural heritage is maintained while integrating modern economic opportunities.

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