



International Journal of Humanities & Social Science Studies (IJHSSS)
A Peer-Reviewed Bi-monthly Bi-lingual Research Journal
ISSN: 2349-6959 (Online), ISSN: 2349-6711 (Print)
Volume-II, Issue-VI, May 2016, Page No. 155-160
Published by Scholar Publications, Karimganj, Assam, India, 788711
Website: <http://www.ijhsss.com>

A mapping stature regarding problems and its associated factors of Tribal Communities of Jharkhand

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Abstract

The present study envisaged the problems that were faced by tribal communities of Jharkhand and the factors responsible for it. There are 654 tribal communities live in India out of them 32 belong to Jharkhand and 8 of this 32 are very marginalized in term of economic , social , cultural, education and political . That 'sway they are called as Primitive tribal communities. It was a descriptive research and an interview schedule prepared to collect responds of 40 graduated male and female of Tribal communities belong to Kolhan region of Jharkhand. They were selected by purposive sampling technique. In the study developed a map to show problems and its associated factors of tribal Communities. These were following-1. Social problem-Child marriage, Decline of dormitories, Decline of Bride price, Wine drinking, Inter caste marriage, Orthodoxy and Conventionality. 2. Cultural Problem-Intra-Tribal of cultural difference, missing their own Language problem, Decline of tribal fine Arts, Religious superstition. 3. Educational problem-Medium of Instruction, Lack of resources, Lack of Tribal teacher, Illiterate education parents, Lack of higher education institution in tribal language. Scholarship, Schools was situated in far distance. 4. Political Problem- Vote Bank, False reassurance 5. Health Problem- Malnutrition, Pure drinking water, lack of seasonal clothing Lack of House 6. Problem of Migration- Lack of employment , Lack of opportunity or skill, House Labor, Industrial labor, Failure of farming, 5. Problem of Displacement- Due to dams, due to mine, due to industrialization, Due to urbanization 6. Economic Problem- Bound to used forest, Relating to shifting cultivation, Related to new land tenure system, Related to indebted 7. Naxolied problem-Poverty and illiterate. Implications of the study were suggested.

Key Words: Scheduled Tribes, New land tenure system, Orthodoxy, Conventionality, Intra- tribal culture difference.

“A tribe is a social group of a simple kind, the members of which speak a common dialect and act together in such common purpose as war fare (Dr. Rivers cited by Majumdar, 1958). Tribal are known by different name across the different part of India but Government of India stated them scheduled Tribes and after independence in 1951 passed fist scheduled tribes order to put 212 tribal across the India under scheduled Tribes to provide them basics needs for surviving and development. According to the 2001 Census, the population of STs is 84.3 million constituting 8.2% of the total population of the country. Chhattisgarh (31.8%) has the highest percentage of ST

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population followed by Jharkhand (26.3%) and Orissa (22.1%). At present, Government of India put 550 tribal communities under scheduled tribes while 654 tribal communities live in India, out of them 32 belong to Jharkhand. These are Santhal, Oraon, Munda, Kharia, Korba, Ho, Bhumij, Chero, Kharvar, Bijhiya, Nagesiya, Prhiya, Beiya, Cheek- Badayka, Gonda, Baiga, Khond, Lohara, Mahali, Sabar, Birjiya, Godayat, Bathudi, Kora, Karmali, Soariya- Pahadiya, Mal- Pahadiya, Asur, Birhor, Banjara, Kanvar, Kol,. According to Census, 2001 35.46 % tribal of Jharkhand belong to santhal while member of Banjara communities were only 411. There are there type of Race of Tribal communities of Jharkhand, Aastrolayd, Proto- Aastrolayd and Travid. Vidyarthi (...) Birhor, Korwa, Hill and Kharia do hunter- gathered type work; Sauria and Raharia do shifting agriculture; Mahli, lohra, Karmali, and chik Baraik do simple artisans and Santhal , Munda , Oraon, Ho and Bhumij do setteled agriculture for surviving their life. 8 (Birjiya, Korba, Mal-Pahadiya, Soariya-Pahadiya, Birhor, Sabar, Parhiya and Asur) of this 32 are very marginalized in term of economic, social, cultural, education and political. That 'sway they are identified as Primitive tribal communities. Basically they are identified because of their lifestyle is belong to before farming age, very low literacy rate and due to genetic problem and lack of nutrition stagnant the birth rate.

John, J., Asokan, S., Aswanth, K. P., Geethapriya, P.R. and Shanmugaayel, A.K. (2015) did a study on the title of Caries and the Associated Factors Influencing It in Tribal, Suburban and Urban School Children of Tamil Nadu, India: A Cross Sectional Study and found that The tribal school children had 89.3% caries prevalence, where as it was 77% in suburban and 55% in urban school children. Kapoor, D., Bhardwaj A.K., Kumar, D. and Raina S.K. (2014) did a study on Prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus and Its Risk Factors among Permanently Settled Tribal Individuals in Tribal and Urban Areas in Northern State of Sub-Himalayan Region of India and found that Urban environment showed a changing lifestyle and high prevalence of DM among tribal migrating urban tribes as compared to traditional tribes. Society for Regional Research and Analysis (2010) submitted a report on Migration of a Tribal women its socio economic effect- an in depth study of Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, M.P. and Orrisa to Planning Commission, Government of India with mentioned that socio and economic status of tribal migrated women were not good and they physically and sexually exploited in migrated city. Sen, S. and Ghosal, S. (2012) did a study on Jharkhand Tribals in An Urban Situation: A Study on Oraons of Kolkata and found that Oraons are one of the major tribes of Eastern India have migrated from Jharkhand to Uttar Gargacha around 100 years ago and settled here. They were actually brought by the Zamindars for clearing jungle land and transforming them into cultivable lands. Singh K.S. (1995) has given a detailed account in his work on Tribalism and Sanskritization phenomena. Due to long association with the tribal people, the minority non-tribal communities also adopted many social customs and traditions of tribal culture which clearly had distinct advantage over their own tradition and social customs e.g., cross cousins marriage of tribal tradition has been adopted by the non-tribal castes to wingover the dowry problems. Tribalism of larger society is the function of upper hand of tribal culture. Sharma (1995) reported that about 20 percent of the tribal population has been uprooted and displaced in less than fifty years. Singh A.K.(1997) reported the grim of health statistics and Myth of the Healthy Tribal from two rural tribal blocks of Ranchi district, It reported that only 8% of the children were immunized, two-thirds of the under-65 children were malnourished, 40% having severe malnutrition, and 71% took *Khaini* made of raw tobacco leaves. A comprehensive review of the health status of the tribal has reported higher IMR in the tribal, lower life expectancy and higher fertility rate than the national average.

Rational of the study: According to Sarat Chandr Roy, In Jharkhand Munda tribal community was come almost 600 B.C., Khadiya Tribal community was come almost 1500 B.C. and all other were come before fifteen century. So, the history of tribal people in Jharkhand is too long and raises a question that what are the factors which affect the development of those communities within a long time. According to census 2011, 26.2% of total population belongs to tribal; it means Jharkhand can't develop without the development of tribal people. 40.3 % of total tribal population live below poverty line and 92.86% of that live in remote area, it means they have very far of development till now. According to 2001 census, Literacy rate of Jharkhand tribal population was 40.7%, it means 60% was unable to express their view in written manner. According to Singh (1989), 80% of Literate Jharkhand tribal population was belongs to only four tribal communities– Sathal, Urraw, Ho, and Munda. And rest 20% belongs to all other 28 tribal communities. It means Maximum tribal have far away to education. According to census, 2001 The average growth rate of the ST population is 17.30 percent that is lower by 6.00 percent than the average population growth rate in the State. It means maximum tribal communities have in the position of extinguish. Researcher did not found any research related to their research. So, this research was a new type research.

Research Questions:

1. What type of problems had been faced by tribal communities of Jharkhand and the factors associated with it?

Research Methodology: It was a descriptive research and adapted survey method to know the problems of tribal communities in Jharkhand and the factors responsible for it.

Sample and Sampling Techniques: The sample consisted 40 graduated male and female of Tribal communities from Kolhan region of Jharkhand. They belong to different communities of tribal live in Jharkhand. They were selected through purposive sampling techniques and their detail was given in the table-1.

Table-1: Sample size and different communities of tribal

Sl. No.	Different communities of tribal	No. of samples
1.	Santhal	22
2.	Ho	5
3.	Munda	06
4.	Mahali	01
5.	kharia	01
6.	sabar	02
7.	Oraon	03
Total		40

Instrumentation and Validation: Researcher developed an Interview schedule on the basis of probable problems and its associated factors of tribal in Jharkhand. It was validated by a Professor of Anthropology.

Procedure: In this study researcher were taken responses of the samples on the interview schedule. It analyzed through percentage analysis technique and on the basis of indication of maximum percentage to find out basic problems of tribal of Jharkhand and its associated factors.

Analysis and Interpretation of data: Percentage analysis of responses of fifteen questions of interview schedule

Sl. No.	Questions of Interview	Responses and its %
1.	Do they face Social Problem?	Asked yes 100%
2.	What are the Factors of Social Problem	Child marriage– asked 50%, Wine drinking– asked 80%, Dowry system– asked 12%, Decline of Bride price- asked 22.5%, Decline of dormitories-10%. Inter caste marriage-30%, Orthodoxy– asked 40% and conventionality– asked 40%
3.	Do they face Cultural Problem?	Asked yes- 48%
4.	What are the factors of Cultural Problem?	Intra– Tribal cultural difference- asked 37.5%, Missing their own language- asked 37.5% Decline of tribal fine Arts- asked 40%, and Religious superstition- asked 40%
5.	Do they face Educational Problem?	Asked yes– 85%
6.	What are the factors of Educational problem?	Medium of Instruction– asked 80%, Lack of resources– asked 60%, Lack of Tribal teacher– asked 77.5%, Illiterate parents– asked 62.5%, Lack of higher education institution in tribal language– 30%. Scholarship– 50%, and Schools was situated in far distance– 55%
7.	Do they face Political Problem?	Asked yes- 20%
8.	What are the factors of political problem?	Vote Bank– asked 20%, False reassurance- asked 12%
9.	Do they face health Problem?	Asked yes- 67.5%
10.	What are the factors of health problem?	Malnutrition– asked 60%, Pure drinking water– asked 55%, lack of seasonal clothing– asked 52.5% Lack of House– 40%
11.	Do they face Problem of migration?	Asked yes– 32.5%
12.	What are the factors of migration?	Lack of employment–asked32%, Lack of opportunity or skill- asked 30%, House Labor– asked 20%, Industrial labor– asked 20%, Failure of farming–asked 30%,
13.	Do they face displacement problem?	Asked yes– 20
14.	What are the factors of displacement problem?	Due to dams– asked10%, due to mine– asked 20%, due to industrialization– asked 12%, and Due to urbanization– asked 10%
15.	Do they face Economic problem?	Asked yes 62.5%

16.	What are the factors of Economic problem?	Bound to used forest– 50% , Relating to shifting acculturation–60%, Related to new land tenure system- 30%, related to indebtedness- 20%
	Do they face naxolied problem?	Asked yes– 20%
	What are the factors of naxolied problem?	Poverty– 20%, Illiterate– 20%

Conclusion & Discussion: On the basis of above analysis it can be concluded that the map of problems and its associated factors of tribal Communities. Was as follow- 1. Social problem- Child marriage, Decline of dormitories, Decline of Bride price, Wine drinking, Inter caste marriage, Orthodoxy and Conventionality. 2. Cultural Problem– Intra- Tribal of cultural difference, missing their own Language problem, Decline of tribal fine Arts, Religious superstition. 3. Educational problem- Medium of Instruction, Lack of resources, Lack of Tribal teacher, Illiterate education parents, Lack of higher education institution in tribal language. Scholarship, Schools was situated in far distance. 4. Political Problem- Vote Bank, False reassurance 5. Health Problem- Malnutrition, Pure drinking water, lack of seasonal clothing, Lack of House 6. Problem of Migration- Lack of employment , Lack of opportunity or skill , House Labor, Industrial labor, Failure of farming, 5. Problem of Displacement- Due to dams, due to mine, due to industrialization, Due to urbanization 6. Economic Problem– Bound to used forest, Relating to shifting cultivation, Related to new land tenure system, Related to indebted 7. Naxolied problem– Poverty and illiterate. Society for Regional Research and Analysis (2010) reported that Scheduled Tribes (STs) are indigenous, have their own distinctive culture, geographically isolated and are low in socio economic conditions. For centuries, the tribal groups have remained outside the realm of the general development process due to their habitation in forests and hilly tracts.

Implication of the study (Recommendations):

1. Giving proper guideline to tribal people regarding policies and facilities provided to them by Government.
2. Regularly supervised the facilities provide them by departmental officers/persons.
3. Provide them education at any cost.
4. Motivated them to participate in mainstream.
5. Advertised the benefit which will have provided them in place of taking their land
6. Create awareness about social and Health problem.
7. Developed their skill regarding arts
8. Aware towards new land tenure system

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