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Socio-economic profile of identified tribal agri entrepreneurs of Jharkhand

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Abstract

Study was undertaken for socio-economic profile of identified tribal agri-entrepreneurs. Jharkhand holds the 6th rank in terms of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population among the Indian states. Major tribal Groups are Santhal, Munda, Oraon and Ho. Eight out of the thirty-two tribes of Jharkhand fall under Primitive Tribal Group (PTG). Tribal lives are closely associated with the nature as they eke out their livelihoods from the natural environ – streams, trees, plants, animals etc. The two notable features of Jharkhand are its high proportion of Scheduled Tribe population which is 26.34% against an all India average of 8.6%, and a high percentage of area under forest cover which is about 29% against the Indian average of 23%. In this paper the authors tries to identify and prioritize the socio-economic condition of tribal farmers ingenerating livelihood from Agriculture and social and economical impact on economic, personal and social life farm production employment Entrepreneurial environmental environment the tribal livelihood. Detailed study on the recommendation of Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Agricultural Technology Management Agency on the criteria of per capita national income. A total of 9 tribal agri-entrepreneurs were selected as sample respondents for the present study. Data was collected by interview schedule and personal observations. It can be concluded that Agriculture give more annual income for tribes as compared to other sources like wage employment, remittance, shop keeping etc. The results reveals that majority of the respondents had minimum age was 28 years and maximum age was 70 years. 77.77 percent of the tribal agri-entrepreneurs were educated up to graduation level and 11.11 percent each up to middle school and higher secondary level of education. Shri Annu Oraon had highest extension contact. Shri Birsa Munda had the highest social participation. Shri Birsa Munda had the highest land holding. Shri Ram Chandra Soren had the highest irrigation potential. Shri Jhari Munda is closest to the city.

Keywords: Socio-economic, tribal agri entrepreneurs, scheduled tribe

Introduction

The tribal people of India live in forest, hills, plateaus, naturally isolated regions, and are differently termed as 'Vanyajati' (forest caste, Vanavasi - forest inhabitants), 'Paharia' (hill-dwellers), 'Adimjati' (Primitive Caste), 'Adivasi' (Original Settlers); 'Janjati' (folk communities), 'Anusuchit Janjati' (Scheduled Tribes) and several other names signifying either their ecological or economic or historical or cultural characteristics (Vidyarthi, 1973) [9]. Jharkhand holds the 6th rank in terms of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population among the Indian states. It has thirty- two Tribal Groups, major among them being Santhal, Munda, Oraon and Ho. Tribal population and is home to about 32 tribal ethnic groups that make up about 26.34 percent (Census 2011) [2] of the state's population and 8.29 percent of the Scheduled Tribe's population of country. As Jharkhand is having the highest level of poverty in India at 39.1% as against the all India average of 27.5%, Natural environment surrounding the people provides several goods, services and amenities and other environmental resources that forms the livelihood of the tribes. Livelihoods are ways of keeping one-self meaningfully occupied by using one's endowments (human and material) to generate adequate resources to meet the requirements of the household in a sustainable manner (Bernstein, 1992) [10]. Keeping this in view, the present study was chosen with the objectives to analyze the socio-economic conditions of the tribal respondents

Materials and Methods

The present study was carried out in the Jharkhand State during the year 2018-19. Ranchi and Khunti from South Chhota Nagpur, Dumka and Jamtara from Santhal Pargana and East Singhbhum from Kolhan division constituted locale of study. Research design adopted was ex-

post-facto cum exploratory. Identify the entrepreneurs among tribal community of Jharkhand. Most of the reports and literature dealt only with qualitative information. Hence, it was thought prudent to identify of the tribal entrepreneurs based on personal approach to institutions namely, ATMA, KVK and reputed NGOs. The Emails were sent to the Heads of KVKs and NGOs as well as Project Directors of ATMA followed by personal contact and phone. The criteria for selection of entrepreneurs were decided based on discussion with officials and scientists of the discipline. Only those tribal agri-entrepreneurs were selected who were reported to have income over per capita income of the country and adopted scientific methods of production and organized farm business on sound principles of business.

Results and Discussion

Socio-economic profile of selected tribal agri-entrepreneurs

The identified tribal agri-entrepreneurs were selected from all the three zones of Jharkhand. The socio-economic profile of the selected tribal agri-entrepreneurs has been discussed in this section.

Zone and community of selected tribal agri-entrepreneurs

The agro-climatic zone and community of selected tribal agri-entrepreneurs is presented in Table. 1.

Agri-entrepreneurs from three different agro-climatic zones were chosen for the present study. Zone IV or middle Central and North-Eastern Plateau region includes 14 districts of Jharkhand. This zone has low water retentive capacity of soil particularly that of uplands. There is lack of safe disposal of runoff water and moisture conservation practices for raising rabi crops. Important crops grown in this region are rice, mustard, wheat, maize, ragi, potato, gram and pulses.

Sociologically, this zone is dominated by Santhal tribe. Out of nine tribal agri-entrepreneurs identified for the study, two agri-entrepreneurs *viz.* Shri Nunulal Besra and Shri Ramchandra Soren were selected. They have taken up agriculture + horticulture as enterprise. Shri Nunulal Besra was a resident of Dumka district while Shri Ramchandra Soren belonged to Jamtara district.

Zone V or Western Plateau region faces late arrival and early cessation of monsoon. Soil has low water retention capacity. There is lack of soil and water conservation practices in this region. Important crops grown in this region are rice, maize, barley, lentil, sesamum, groundnut, potato, pigeon pea and gram. Out of nine tribal agri-entrepreneurs, five were selected from zone V. They were Shri Sukhram Oraon, Shri Annu Oraon, Shri Julius Tigga, Shri Birsa Munda and Shri Jhari Munda. All of them belonged to Ranchi district except for Shri Birsa Munda, who was a resident of Khunti district. Their agri-enterprise mainly consisted of agriculture and horticulture.

South-Eastern Plateau zone (Zone VI) also received uneven distribution of rainfall. Soil of this zone had low water retention capacity. Major crops grown in this region are rice, wheat, ragi, arhar and linseed. Since the abiotic stresses caused low fertility of soil, the agri-entrepreneurs chosen from this zone i.e., Prof. J. Soreng and Shri Anand Sujeet Purty opted for piggery. Both were residents of East Singhbhum district.

Shri Nunulal Besra, Shri Ramchandra Soren and Prof. J. Soreng belonged to Santhal tribe. Similarly, Shri Sukhram Oraon, Shri Annu Oraon and Shri Julius Tigga belonged to Oraon Tribe. and Shri Birsa Munda, Shri Jhari Munda and Shri Anand Sanjeet Purty were from Munda tribal community.

Table 1: Zone and community of selected tribal agri-entrepreneurs

Sl. No.	Name	Agro-climatic Zone	Tribal Community	Enterprise	Address
	Shri Nunulal Besra	IV	Santhal	Agriculture + Horticulture	Village -Chatra, Block- Jama District -Dumka
	Shri Ramchandra Soren	IV	Santhal		Village -Mojara, Block-Mejhia, District -Jamtara
	Shri Sukhram Oraon	V	Oraon		Village -Bundu, Block- Ormanjhi, District -Ranchi
	Shri Annu Oraon	V	Oraon		Village -Kumhariya, Block-Kanke, District -Ranchi
	Shri Julius Tigga	V	Oraon		Village -Rurungakhuch, Block- Namkum, District -Ranchi
	Shri Birsa Munda	V	Munda		Village -Sahilong, Block- Karra, District -Khunti
	Shri Jhari Munda	V	Munda		Village -Panchadih, Block-Nagri, District -Ranchi
	Prof. J. Soreng	VI	Santhal		Piggery
	Shri Anand Sanjeet Purty	VI	Munda	Village -Mirjadih (Dimna), Block-Boram, District - East Singhbhum	

The socio-economic profile of selected tribal agri-entrepreneurs is presented in Table.2.

Age

The age of respondents was selected as it determines the maturity of an individual and has a bearing on thinking, experience, decision making and exposure of a person. It is indicated by the table that majority of agri-entrepreneurs (44.44%) were in the middle age group of 35-50 years, followed by old age group (22.22%) and young age category (11.11%). It was observed that minimum age was 28 years and maximum age was 70 years.

Education

Education is generally believed to have effect on widening the mental horizon of a person and thereby prepares and predisposes him to be receptive to new ideas. It is clear from the table that 77.77 percent of the tribal agri-entrepreneurs

were educated up to graduation level and 11.11 percent each up to middle school and higher secondary level of education.

Family size

The size of family in which a person lives and gets socialized has immense importance in deciding his values, beliefs and behavior patterns which are likely to affect his or her attitudes towards a particular problem, hence, it was thought important to understand the family type of the respondents. The table shows that all agri-entrepreneurs belong to nuclear family. Among the nine tribal agri-entrepreneurs, Shri Ram Chandra Soren, Shri Annu Oraon and Shri Birsa Munda had 6 members in their family. Shri Nunulal Besra, Shri Jhari Munda and Shri Anand Sanjeet Purty had 5 members in their family. Prof. J. Soreng, Shri Sukhram Oraon and Shri Julius Tigga had 4 members in their family.

Extension contacts

Besides getting updates from the internet it is also important to be in contact with extension agencies. It was observed that tribal agri-entrepreneurs mostly had contact with BAO, DAO, ATMA, SAU, SHG, NGO. Shri Ram Chandra Soren and Shri Annu Oraon had highest extension contact with the score value of 9 each followed by Shri Julius Tigga (8) Shri Nunulal Besra, Shri Birsa Munda and Shri Anand Sanjeet Purty had score value 7 each Shri Sukhram Oraon had lowest extension contact (4) preceded by Shri Jhari Munda (6).

Social participation

The social participation of a person shows his degree of involvement in various organizations. This is likely to have an impact on this views and attitudes about the problem. Among the nine agri-entrepreneurs Shri Birsa Munda had the highest social participation (10) followed by Shri Nunulal Besra (7), Shri Julius Tigga and Shri Anand Sanjeet Purty with score value of 6 each. Shri Sukhram Oraon had score value of 5 followed by Shri Ram Chandra Soren, Prof. J. Soreng and Shri Jhari Munda with score value of 3 each while Shri Annu Oraon had the lowest social participation (1).

Size of holding

It is clear from the table that Shri Birsa Munda had the highest

land holding *i.e.* 6.47 ha. He was followed by Shri Jhari Munda (3.23 ha), Shri Sukhram Oraon (2.42 ha), Shri Nunulal Besra (2.41 ha), Shri Annu Oraon (2.40 ha), Shri Ram Chandra Soren (2.02 ha), Prof. J. Soreng (0.871 ha) and Shri Anand Sanjeet Purty (0.404 ha).

Irrigation Potential

Irrigation potential is the irrigated area upon total area. It is apparent from the table that Shri Ram Chandra Soren had the highest irrigation potential *i.e.*, 83.51 per cent followed by Shri Sukhram Oraon (78.92%), Shri Annu Oraon (77.82%), Shri Birsa Munda (74.31%), Shri Nunulal Besra (72.53%), Shri Julius Tigga (72.48%) and Shri Jhari Munda (68.47%).

Proximity with city

Proximity with city is an important factor for an agri-entrepreneur as it affects lots of other parameters such as transportation cost, market access, awareness about market conditions, etc. It is indicated by the table that Shri Jhari Munda is closest to the city (5 km) followed by Shri Anand Sanjeet Purty (6 km), Prof. J. Soreng (8 km) Shri Ram Chandra Soren (9 km), Shri Birsa Munda (10 km), Shri Nunulal Besra (15 km), Shri Julius Tigga (17 km), Shri Annu Oraon (19 km) and Shri Sukhram Oraon (21 km).

Table 2: Socio-economic profile of identified tribal entrepreneur.

Parameter	Agriculture + Horticulture							Piggery	
	Shri Nunulal Besra	Shri Ram Chandra Soren	Shri Sukhram Oraon	Shri Annu Oraon	Shri Julius Tigga	Shri Birsa Munda	Shri Jhari Munda	Prof. J. Soreng	Mr. Anand Sanjeet Purty
Age	28	46	40	36	50	42	39	70	35
Education	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4
Family size	5	6	4	6	4	6	5	4	5
Size of holding (ha)	2.41	2.02	2.42	2.4	2.42	6.47	3.23	0.871	0.404
Irrigation Potential (%)	72.53	83.51	78.92	77.82	72.48	74.31	68.47	NA	NA
Extension Contact (Score value)	7	9	4	9	8	7	6	8	7
Social Participation (Score value)	7	3	5	1	6	10	3	3	6
Proximity with city	15 km	9km	21km	19km	17km	10km	5km	8km	6 km

NA- Not applicable

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