



RESEARCH ARTICLE

STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL: A STUDY OF TRIBAL COMMUNITY IN DEORIA

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ABSTRACT

The paper highlight concisely socio-economic condition with historical framework of tribal community to inhabitant in Deoria. There is very few studies of tribal people who inhabitant in Deoria because as regarded it is a very distant part of the state which is locate in eastern zone of Uttar Pradesh. It's also known as Purvanchal. This paper examine the ground realities and various dimension in tribal life, on the basis of census data poverty, lack of basis facility, Unemployment, lower literacy rate, non irregular- occupation is a fate of tribe in Deoria. Every tribes in this district has its own history they are owner of his cultural, social and spiritual heritage but now they conflict for their cultural, traditions and social identity, They lost his identity and also sublimity. Their cultural, traditions and social life are different but their economic status are same. On the basic of census report majority tribes live in under poverty line, depend on agriculture and non regular occupation.

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INTRODUCTION

Deoria has the ancient culture, historical background and center of the religious heritage. Deoria district maintain different status in state. Generally means of a Deoria is a place where there are temple. The name DEORIA generate by a broken Shiva Temple by the side of Kurna River in its north side, in previous time it was a part and parcel of a Gorakhpur. On 16 March 1946 Deoria district came into existence. This area is known as Deoria district, Once known as kosala kingdom was a prime center of ancient Aryan civilization encompassed by the Himalaya in the north. In many places in Deoria district archaeological remains such as sculpture, coins, images, bricks, temple and Buddha at many places of this district symbol that there was a developed economically and organized social life since long time. Deoria district is one of the Uttar Pradesh state district of India. This district is situated in eastern zone of the Uttar Pradesh. The total population of Deoria is 3,100,946 as per the census 2011.out of which 1,537,436 are males and 1,563,150 are females. According to census 2011 Deoria was a largest tribal population in state. The tribal population of Deoria is 109,894 constituting 3.5 percent out of which 0.7 percent lives in rural area and 0.2 percent live in urban area of total population in this district. The decennial growth of aboriginal population has been 20.2 percent during 2001 -2011. The all over sex ratio of the tribal population is 55,678

females and 54.216 males in Deoria which is higher than the state average.

Tribes in Deoria

As per census report 2011 total population of district was 3,100,946 out of which 88 % of total population is Hindus and 12% of the Muslims. Deoria district is 32<sup>nd</sup> most populated district located in the state Uttar Pradesh. Among them 1.6 lakh (52%) are male and about 1.5 lakh (48%) are females. District has 88% of population are from general caste. (15.1%) are from scheduled caste and (3.5%) are schedule tribe. Majority of population people live in the rural area 89.8% and 10.2% lives in urban area. In Deoria two major tribes lives in district Gond and kharwar tribe these two major tribe inhabitant in Deoria district. Gond tribe is the biggest and popular of central India, popularly known as Gondawana. Gond is the second largest tribe in country after Bhill tribe and the largest tribal population in the Uttar Pradesh (census2011). The total scheduled tribe population, Uttar Pradesh gond has 50.16% and kharwar, is the second inhabitant tribe in Uttar Pradesh, in which about 14.16%of scheduled tribe are built. Census 2011 Gond (include five sub caste –Dhuriya, Nayak, Pathari, Ojha, Rajgond). Kharwar community reside in the this district, perhaps the gond tribe is the indigenous tribe of the world. First Gond the most popular tribes in Deoria This community is the largest community in the country we get most of knowledge about tribe by stories folklore songs etc. Scheduled cast and scheduled tribe the constitution (Amendment) act 8 January 2003 ten Community in Uttar Pradesh were transferred from

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scheduled caste to scheduled tribe. This Act called the scheduled caste to scheduled tribe order (Amendment) Act, 2002. But these communities recognized as scheduled tribe in specific District. Two community of district Gond and Kharwar transferred from SC to ST in Deoria district.

### Demography

As per census show the total population of ST in 3.5% is scheduled tribe against total population of district. In 2002 two communities in this district come in Scheduled caste to Scheduled tribe. The total tribal population of Uttar Pradesh is, 1134273 which constitute 0.6 percent of the total population, out of which 0.7 percent lives in rural areas and 0.2 percent lives in urban areas. The tenth decade growth of tribal population has been 930.6 percent during 2001-2011. The population of the district in 2001 was 2,714,179 at the present territorial jurisdiction. The population of the district at 2011 census is 3,100,946 there has been decadal growth of 14.24 percent. The decadal growth of district is lower than the state average.

also higher than the state average of (912) females per thousand males. The growth rate of the district is 14.24 percent during 2001 -2011. The growth rates for rural and urban areas of the district 89.79 percent lives in rural areas while 10.21 percent lives in Urban areas of the district. The proportion of Urban population has slightly increased during the decade from 9.9 percent in 2001 to 10.21 percent in 2011 census. As total population of scheduled tribe 42,021 in the Deoria.

### Literacy Rate

Deoria district rank 24<sup>th</sup> in literacy .The level of literacy in a society reflects the quality of the human capital in that society. The total literacy rate of Deoria district is 71% the tribal were culturally unique as compared with non tribal society. Gond tribe literacy percent out of 6.2 which 73.5 are men and 48.4 percent are women. Kharwar tribe has a literacy rate of 58.5 percent, out of which 70.3 are male and 46.0 percent are female. Literacy for tribal people is a key for socio-economic growth and poverty development. Education is one of the most powerful tools for bringing socio-economic development

**Table 1. Percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population in Deoria district**

State/ District	%of ST 2001			%of ST 2011			2001-2011		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
U.P	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	17.4	12.7	17.9
Deoria	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.2	3.7	14.24	18.0	13.8

Source –Census of India 2011

**Table 2. Percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population in Deoria district**

Sex ratio in Deoria -2011			
District -Deoria	Total	Urban	Rural
All Population	1.5	10.2	89.8
ST Population	3.5	2.2	3.7

Source –Census of India 2011

**Table 3. Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Literacy rate of Deoria district**

Literacy rate		Total	Urban	Rural
Total Population	Person	71.1	80.0	70.1
	Male	83.3	86.8	82.8
	Female	59.4	72.8	57.9
Total ST Population	Person	67.4	72.0	67.0
	Male	80.7	81.5	80.6
	Female	54.6	61.8	54.2

Source –Census of India 2011

**Table 4. Occupational Distribution in Deoria district -2011**

Working Population- Deoria district -2011	Percentage -2011					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Main workers	455,382	375,569	79,813	52.0	58.8	33.7
Cultivators	150,884	129,207	21,677	27.2	28.8	23.0
Agriculture Laborer	85,751	64,713	21,038	33.2	29.2	44.0
Household Industries Worker	25,061	17,991	7,070	5.8	5.0	7.7
Others Worker	193,686	163,658	30,028	33.8	37.0	25.3
Marginal Workers	420,864	263,504	157,360	48.0	41.2	66.3
Non- Workers	2,224,700	898,363	1,326,337	71.7	58.4	84.8

Source –Census of India 2011

### Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is always considered to be one of the indicators of the health status and the country development. Deoria district sex ratio is very comparable with the developed district. The sex ratio of district is 1,017. Thus for every 1,000 men there were 1,017 females in Deoria district. Also as per census 2011, Deoria district rank 3th in terms of sex ratio (1,017) which is

among the scheduled tribes and it cannot be given more emphasis. In Deoria literacy of ST has upgrade but there is a gap both for the tribal male and female have not improved enough. Poverty is the root cause of many problems of tribal community and low literacy rates. it is not easy for them to send schools their children, as they are considering additional help hand formal school do not hold children for any special hobby. Most tribal people located in rural and internal areas where teachers will not go out of choice.

## Employment status

The tribal different from urban and rural societies in many terms. Scheduled tribal communities live in forest and in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions. In Deoria district, large population of scheduled tribe varies from forest producer, hunter-gatherer, culture, artisan's traditional occupations of tribal groups. The main occupation of tribal people is on plains is agriculture. But in Deoria, a large population of tribal has no work to make life easier. The majority of the tribal population is non-laborers. Many tribal people do not have land to cultivate. They cultivate on the land of others worked in the field of Zamindar as agriculture laborers. Many several factors responsible for landlessness among tribal and weaker sections, first poverty majority of tribal groups work in the primary sector, and are heavily dependent on agriculture either as cultivators or as agricultural laborers, second is income of their traditional occupation could make survive them well. Third factor is status in society But number of Scheduled Tribe no longer follow their traditional occupations and work as laborers on plantations or in factories. In the current study, the financial condition of tribal is in comparison to non-tribal's. They are economically backward. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for the vast majority of tribal population.

## Social Condition

We are discussing diversity in Indian culture, in different kind of tribes inhabiting this district and there have own culture and traditions. In human history tribal communities are the earliest known communities. Gond and kerwar these two major tribes inhabitant in Deoria district. The lifestyle of these tribes is different from other non tribal people. Gond and kharwar tribes as low caste as society in Deoria, Gond are expert collectors of miner forest producer they are consuming mahua, golar, honey, grain -preacher, make tools and implement, domestic servant and this tribe work in the wedding of non tribal communities carry groom and bride Doli from one place to another place. Kharwar tribe were carry water for upper caste and work in their wedding, do the work of feeding in marriage. Their occupation is not so inventive than upper class society .But It should be notice us Gond and Kharwar communities never has been untouchable in upper class society. But these tribes face many problems of tribal people in Deoria.

## Conclusion

The tribes of Deoria are living in the condition of the disadvantaged. Their economic status and level of their living

standard is very low. They have no land, no education no property, these are main difficulties that they hunt they are known as public taboo society and authority. Helpful by society and state for the now so that they live a better life as a human being. Even after Independence for many years, they are not living any land, most of tribal people work on other land .land mafia has been illegally occupied land .tribal's take themselves as the "Parja" of land mafia. Tribal's cannot build a room on this land, it is not with them. They are not owner of land; such land is called "Batiya" land, which is allocated by the government for agricultural purposes. The land is engaged in lesser tribal agriculture or physical labor. Some of them go to other state for labor. Their political behavior is also directed by their land mafia. Some landless tribal's people are not able to bank account, scheduled tribe certificate because they have no address proof. There is no facility of higher or intermediate education in tribal areas. eg. Majhauriraj... But due to the low settlement and their low economic conditions, they are unable to afford it, both from rural and urban areas. Tribal people are the most voters, but they do not have a ration card and BPL card. They face exploitation and discrimination, and are often compelled to live on less productive land in far-flung areas. They are increasing pressure on their land, increasing the number of landless agriculture laborers, and extreme high level of poverty.

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