



IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT AT CHHAMRA GHUTU OF DUMURIA BLOCK IN JHARKHAND

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Abstract

Agricultural environment of tribes have own tradition and characteristics. They have own genetically land ownership, sheds, pesticides, fertilizer, agricultural processes, agricultural instruments, agricultural by products and irrigation etc. Population growth and impact of globalization have changed the whole agriculture system of tribes during 1951-2011. By product of farmer like indigenous fishes, herbs, sheds (paddy), fertilizer are eroded and whole agricultural land of this TD Block are converted as unfertile and fellow land due to miss use of chemical pesticide and fertilizer. Marginal farmers have sold their bullock cart, Wooden tiller, bullock cart, Aranh, Nagleh, Barahi, Katu, Katri, wash, Agar, Ruka, Sulak, Phal, Arngam and Wooden Karah. New generation do not have any ideas about the traditional equipments. After the impact of globalization many recent types of equipment are introduced for tilling and harvesting in the field of agriculture.

Key words: *Globalization, Tribes, TD Block, Tribal's Equipments*

Introduction

Genetically land ownership of tribes: Genetically male generation hold the land ownership of paternal properties. Female generation has no right on land properties. They are nominally holding the properties at the house of father's in-law, if she takes birth male child. In case of unmarried girl, she may only use her landed properties till her death. (Ref- Mahali.S, Ph. D Thesis, page-204, 2014)

Wooden tiller, bullock cart, Aranh, Nagleh, Barahi, Katu, Katri, wash, Agar, Ruka, Sulak, Phal, Arngam and Wooden Karah. New generation do not have any ideas about the traditional equipments. After the impact of globalization many recent types of equipment are introduced for tilling and harvesting in the field of agriculture.

Rice "Oriza Sativa", Wheat "Triticum Aestivum Linn", Tea "Thea Sinerinis", Corn, "Zea mays", Maize, Gram, Mustard Shed, "Brassica campestris", Ground nut, Sugar cane, Mango, "Mangifera indica" Mahua and Jamun etc were the indigenous crops but after green revolution new high yielding variety seeds are introduced. Lakshman sal, Sita Sal, Basmati, Dudheshwar, Bhutiya etc paddy seed are about to abolish from the country.

Tulsi, "Ocimum Sanctum", Cow dung, Compost, Nimleaf, "Azaadirachta indica" and Trifala fruits and leaf.

To control the soil pH they use Ash, Cow dung, Mud and Herbs etc.

Traditionally their agricultural production was less than present time but it has no side effect for the human beings and other animals also. (Ref-Sing J.P, 1976, Page-209, Pattern of land use in Urban Areas: A case Study of Sillong, Indian Geographical Std. Gowhati.).

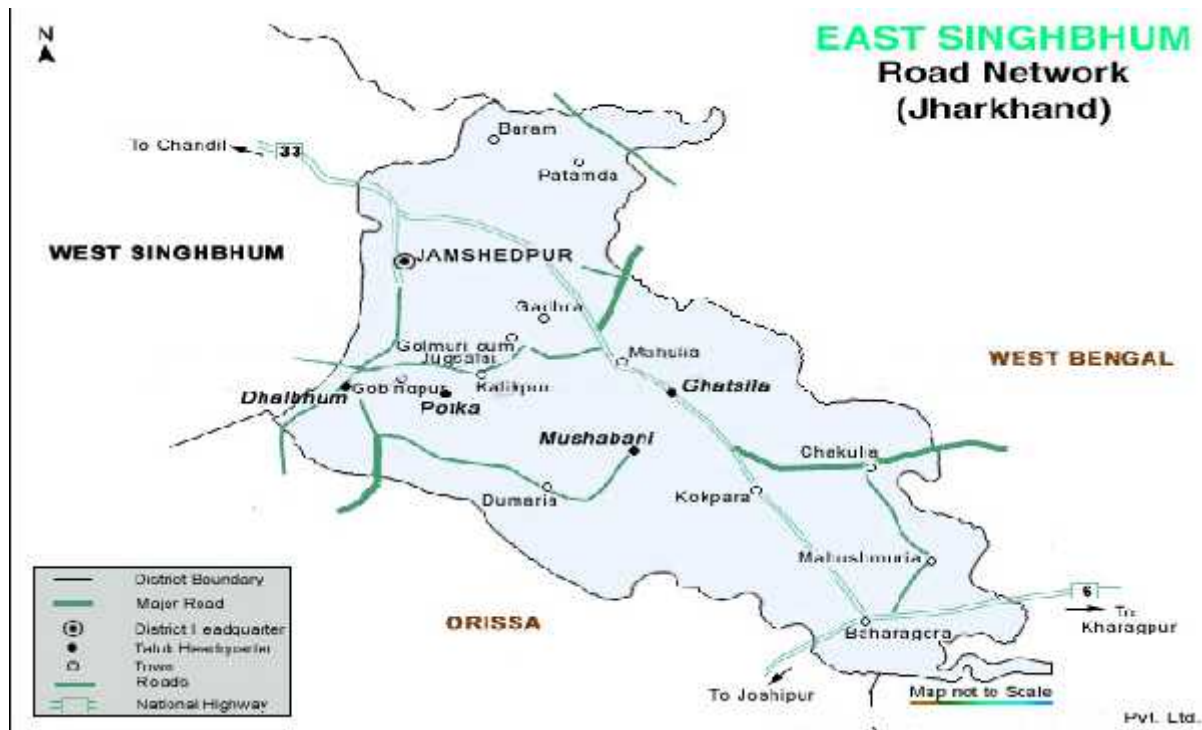
After independence and industrialization, subsistence agriculture is gradually changed into commercial farming; dairy farming, vegetable farming, Fisheries developed. Agricultural production, equipment, fertilizer, pesticide irrigation pattern are also changed. They use tractor, power tiller, fertilizer and pesticide etc. Now they lose their traditional medicine for paddy plants. Those are Neem leaf, Kargale leaf, Lupung leaf, Mohua, Manure and compost use has also decreased. Fixations of kargale (tree) branch in the paddy field are also abolishing. (Whittlesey, D, 1936:89-119).

Materials and Methods

Regarding the subject matter of the article various books of scholars and research scholars have been consulted. Materials and data has also been collected from the concerning institute and offices like HCL (Hindustan Copper Limited) library, GM (General Manager) office, BDO, Dumuria, NGO-Marsal club Chhamraghutu and others NGOs of locality's of the information has also been collected from local old people and extreme care has been taken to be objective in approach.



Location of study area:



List of farmers, numbers cattle, cultivated land and cultivated crops at Chhamraghutu Village of Dumuria Blocks, during 1971-81

Sl.No.	Name of marginal farmers	Area of Cultivated land (in acre)	Crops Cultivating/Fishing	No. cow/buffalo of farmers
01	Let -Aklu Baskey	18	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fish,	2 buffalos, 4 cows
02	Let -Fagunath Baskey	04	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fish,	2 cows
03	Let- Kandra Baskey	05	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fish,	2 buffalos, 4 cows
04	Let - maisa Baskey	04	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fish,	2 cows
05	Let- Kushal Baskey	02	Paddy and Gram	02 cows
06	Let -Chadra Baskey	02	Paddy and Gram	02 cows
07	Let -Chaitan Baskey	02	Paddy and Gram	02 cows
08	Let-Chandrai Baskey	02	Paddy and Gram	02 cows
09	Let -Pukan Baskey	02	Paddy and Gram	02 cows
10	Let -Mokar Baskey	02	Paddy and Gram	02 cows
11	Let Jharak/Kanhai Lal Soren	15	Paddy and Gram	02cows
12	Let- Dukhu Soren	15	Paddy and Gram	02 cows
13	Mr. Ramsing Soren	03	Paddy and Gram	02 cows
14	Let- Ghasia Soren	12	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun	04 cows



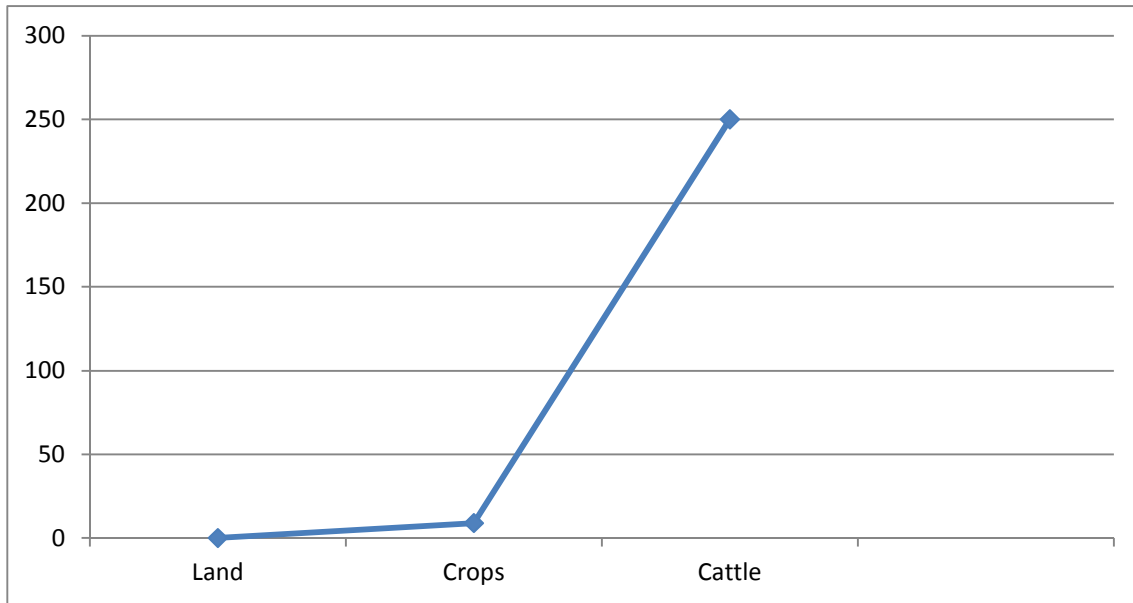
			flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fishes, 4 cows	
15	Let -Mathu Soren	02	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fish,s,	02
16	Let -Chakai Soren	02	Paddy	02
17	Let Aklu Mardi	02	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fish,s,	02
18	Let –Kushal Mardi	02	paddy	02
19	Let -Poko Mardi	02	paddy	02
20	Let -Tumba Mardi	04	paddy	02 buffalos
21	Let- Pagla Mardi	03	paddy	02 cows
22	Mr. Kala Murmu	04	Paddy ,grams, pigeon pea	02
23	Mr. Shakra Murmu	10	Paddy ,grams, pigeon pea	02 cows
24	Mr.Suklal Beshra	02	Paddy ,grams, pigeon pea	02
25	Pagla Murmu	02	Paddy ,grams, pigeon pea	02
26	Tibu Murmu	02	Paddy ,grams, pigeon pea	03
27	Aklu Mandi	02	Paddy ,grams, pigeon pea	07
27	Kushal Murmu	02	Paddy ,grams, pigeon pea	03
28	Kala Murmu	02	Paddy ,grams, pigeon pea	03
29	Jitu Murmu	02	Paddy	02
30	Let- Ishwar Mardi	05	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fishes, 4 cows	04
31	Let-Tumba Mardi	02	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower	02
32	Let-Ghashia Beshra	04	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fishes, 4 cows	06
33	Let-Gumda Mardi	02	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower	02
34	Let-Suru Mardi	02	Paddy, Wheat	02
35	Let- Dukhu Soren	15	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fishes, 4 cows	04
36	Let Jharak Soren	15	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fishes, 4 cows	04 (cows) and 02 Buffalows
37	Let -Madhu Hembram	25	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fishes, 4 cows	42 Cows and 06 Buffalows
38	Let-Durga Hembram	15	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fishes, 4 cows	40 Cows and 04 Buffalows
39	Let- Daso Soren	03	Paddy	02cows
40	Let-Dhanduh Hansds	04	Paddy, mastered oil,tomato	02
41	Let- Sidor Hansda	10	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fishes, 4 cows	12 cows and 02 buffalws
42	Let-Huah Beshra	16	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fishes, 4 cows	04 cows and 04 buffalows



43	Let-Ramo Beshra	10	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram	04 cows and 04 cows
44	Let- Lakhan Beshra	02	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram	02cows
45	Let-Bagai Soren	02	paddy	02cows
46	Let-Charan Beshra	02	paddy	02cows
47	Let-Let-Goda Beshra	15	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean,gram	06c0ws and 04 buffalows
48	Let- Mora Hembram	03	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean,gram	02cows
49	Let-Fakuh Hembram	12	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean,gram	04coww and 04buffalows
50	Let-Dula Mardi	04	Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean,gram	02cows
Total	50 families	301	Number of crops =09	258

(Ref- Mahali S,2013,Social and Cultural Geography , ACB publication Kolkata.)

Linear graph showing land, number of cows and crops status of study area, 1981



List of farmers, numbers cattle, cultivated land and cultivated crops at Chhamraghutu Village of Dumuria Blocks, during 1991-2011 in the same family are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of marginal farmers	Area of Cultivated land (in acre)	Crops Cultivating/Fishing	No. cow/buffalo of farmers
01	Let -Aklu Baskey	18	Paddy and fish	
02	Let -Fagunath Baskey	04		
03	Let- Kandra Baskey	05	Paddy	
04	Let - maisa Baskey	04		

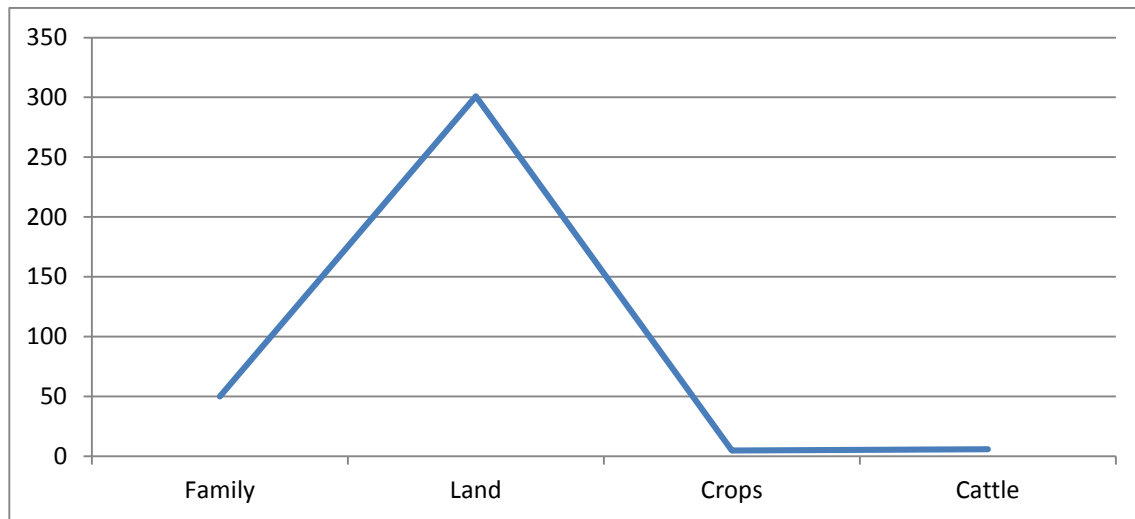


05	Let- Kushal Baskey	02		
06	Let -Chadra Baskey	02		
07	Let -Chaitan Baskey	02		
08	Let-Chandrai Baskey	02		
09	Let -Pukan Baskey	02		
10	Let -Mokar Baskey	02		
11	Let Jharak/Kanhai Lal Soren	15		
12	Let- Dukhu Soren	15		
13	Mr. Ramsing Soren	03		
14	Let- Ghasia Soren	12		
15	Let -Mathu Soren	02		
16	Let -Chakai Soren	02		
17	Let Aklu Mardi	02		
18	Let –Kushal Mardi	02		
19	Let -Poko Mardi	02		
20	Let -Tumba Mardi	04		
21	Let- Pagla Mardi	03		
22	Mr. Kala Murmu	04	paddy	02cows
23	Mr. Shakra Murmu	10		
24	Mr.Suklal Beshra	02		
25	Pagla Murmu	02		
26	Tibu Murmu	02		
27	Aklu Mandi	02		
27	Kushal Murmu	02		
28	Kala Murmu	02		
29	Jitu Murmu	02		
30	Let- Ishwar Mardi	05		
31	Let-Tumba Mardi	02		
32	Let-Ghashia Beshra	04	Paddy, WheatTomato, Bean, Gram, Fishes,	02cows
33	Let-Gumda Mardi	02		
34	Let-Suru Mardi	02		
35	Let- Dukhu Soren	15		
36	Let Jharak Soren	15		
37	Let -Madhu Hembram	25	Paddy, Wheat, , Tomato, Gram, Fishes,	02 Cows
38				
39				
40				
41				
42	Let-Huah Beshra	16		
43	Let-Ramo Beshra	10		
44	Let- Lakhn Beshra	02		
45	Let-Bagai Soren	02		
46	Let-Charan Beshra	02		
47	Let-Let-Goda Beshra	15		
48	Let- Mora Hembram	03		
49	Let-Fakuh Hembram	12		
50	Let-Dula Mardi	04		

(Ref- Mahali S,2013,Social and Cultural Geography , ACB publication Kolkata.)



Linear graph showing land, number of cows and crops status of study area, 2011



After the comparison of both data we may conclude, following impacts are seen in the tribal agricultural system in the study area:

1. Number of cows, buffalos and others cattle are decreases after 2001.
2. Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fishes, etc cultivation are stopped.
3. No changing is happened in total cultivated area.
4. Cultivated land is becoming fellow land.
5. Peple /Farmers are depended on imported rice and wheat.
6. Farmers are using chemical fertilizer and pesticide.
7. Abolision of Indigenous fertilizer/manure from the tribal society.
8. Erosion of traditional/indigenous crops.
9. Encrease of soil pH in the area.
10. Erosion of subsistence agriculture/tribal agricultural system among the tribes.
11. Encreasing rate of migration of local farmers from theirs native place.
12. Decrease of life expectancy rate of local people.
13. Decreasing rate of per capita income.

Above mentioned problems may be solved through following ways:

1. Number cows, buffalos and others cattle should be increase for cultivation and milk purposes
2. Paddy, Wheat, Mastered oil, sun flower, Bringal, Tomato, Bean, Gram, Fishes, etc cultivation are to be continued.
3. Cultivated area is to be developed.
4. Fellow land is to be developed as the cultivated land, agro forestry, social forestry, fishing, settlement and garden area.
5. Peple /Farmers have to self dependent
6. Farmers should check the using chemical fertilizer and pesticide. They must use cow dung, manure, compost and others Indigenous /traditional fertilizer.
7. Indigenous fertilizer/manure should use for cultivation.
8. Traditional/indigenous crops of paddy like dudheshwar,sitasal,chingri chopa,bhutia,lakshman sal etc.should cultivated.
9. 9 Soil of in the landed property should be controlled by the use of cow dung, manure, compost and others Indigenous /traditional fertilizer.
10. Subsistence agriculture/tribal agricultural system should continue for tribal land use /tribal land ownership system among the tribes.
11. 11 Rate of migration should be minimizing of local farmers from theirs native place.
12. Life expectancy rate of local people should be increased.
13. Increase of per capita income of local people.



Conclusion

Abolition of Tribal land use and tribal land ownership is major challenge for the Indian urban society. Abolition of tribal land use pattern, Majhipargana, Marriage system, own title, Traditional land use, Use of traditional pesticide and fertilizer, Musical instruments, Communal(Paternal) Land Ownership and their traditional dances etc are decaying from the society. Local NGOs and their society are experimenting with numerous methods to check the erosion but still it is continued. So Government should implement such types of plan/ project to continue the Tribalism in Scheduled area and Tribal area in India.

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