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Socio-Economic condition of Dungri Garasiya tribal in Karnataka

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Abstract

The tribal societies are isolated society living in compact groups in the forest areas, Traditionally referred to as advises, tribes, or tribal's, scheduled tribes (STs) constitute about 9% of India's population, In Karnataka, there are 50 scheduled tribe communities living; out of these, the Koragas of Dakshina Kannada district and the JenuKurubas who are concentrated in the districts of Mysore, Chamarajnagar and Kodagu are classified as 'primitive tribes'. More than one fifth of the population of the state belonged to scheduled caste (16.2) and scheduled tribes (6.6 percent) category (Census 2011). Over the years their share in the total population has increased. It is the only Schedule Tribes population in the state which preserve their traditional values and culture throughout the ages. They are primarily nomadic in character and moved from one place to another in search of pastures for their cattle. Due to seasonal migration they suffered a lot, it made a great impact on the education of their children, and they face health issue because of unavailability of health facilities, moreover, they lost their cattle during their journey due to bad weather or due to some unavoidable circumstance which shattered the economy of Dungri Garasiya. Different research works and findings reveal that the condition of Dungri Garasiya is not good as compare to other sections of the society. In this Research Paper, an attempt was made to understand the Social, Economic, and Political, condition of Tribal (Dungri Garasiya) in Karnataka. This Research paper also recommends some suggestions in order to resolve the issues or challenges faced by the tribal community of the state.

Keywords: Tribal, Dungri Garasiya, Nomad, social, culture and economy

Introduction

India is a country which is a composite of different cultures, traditions, regions, religions and languages in which tribal community constitute near about 85 million population of the country. There are more than 700 tribal groups found in India, each with their different culture religion social practices, dialect and occupation and they are spread in all the States and the Union Territories. Tribes of the country are basically a deprived and marginalized section of the Indian society. Traditionally referred to as advises, tribes, or tribals,

Meaning of 'Tribe'

As the name implies, tribes are 'Adivasi' or original dwellers, living in the subcontinent from unrecorded time and possibly driven into the forests by more aggressive settlers - Aryans being the earliest one to socially subjugate them. In order to resist complete domination, tribes evolved their distinct identity through endogamy, their cropping pattern, hunting and food gathering. Above all, in their intensely personal relationship with the forest around them, they formed perfectly balanced rhythms which can best be described as symbiotic.'

According to Oxford Dictionary: "A group of the same race with the same language and customs, who usually live together in the same area".

According to L.P. Vidyarthi; "The tribe is a social group with definite territory, common name, common district, common culture, and behaviour of an endogamous group, common taboos, and existence of distinctive social and political system, full faith in leaders and self-sufficiency in their distinct economy".

Tribal society is far behind in education and in raising their social and economic status and thus integrating them with the community development.

India has a rich glorious heritage, but a sizeable part of Indian population is yet to get benefits out of it. Economic condition of Dungri Garasiya is not good due to their nomadic character. They spend a maximum part of their lives in open space on the mercy of God. Many tribal's areas of the state are still facing a lot of problems due to the lack of basic facilities like road, communication, hospitals, schools and safe drinking water. Level of poverty, illiteracy and backwardness among the Dungri Garasiya is very high as evident from different research works. They are still tribal

communities which are primitive and live in secluded areas Since they are materially and economically backward, attempts have been made by the Government to develop them. Today, the governments in all countries are paying special attention to development of the tribes Though our national leaders and constitutional makers are committed to uplift the tribal people, a desired level of development has not been achieved yet.

The Following table shows the Tribes In different states and Union Territory of India. Census 2011

Table 1: State / UT wise overall population, ST population, percentage of STs in India / State to total population of India / State and percentage of STs in the State to total ST population

S. No	India / State	Total Population	ST Population	% STs in India/ State to total population of India/State	% STs in the State to total ST population in India
		(in lakh)			
	India	12108.55	1045.46	8.6	-
1	Andhra Pradesh	493.87	26.31	5.3	2.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.84	9.52	68.8	0.9
3	Assam	312.06	38.84	12.4	3.7
4	Bihar	1040.99	13.37	1.3	1.3
5	Chhattisgarh	255.45	78.23	30.6	7.5
6	Goa	14.59	1.49	10.2	0.1
7	Gujarat	604.40	89.17	14.8	8.5
8	Haryana	253.51	NST	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	68.65	3.92	5.7	0.4
10	J&K	125.41	14.93	11.9	1.4
11	Jharkhand	329.88	86.45	26.2	8.3
12	Karnataka	610.95	42.49	7.0	4.1
13	Kerala	334.06	4.85	1.5	0.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	726.27	153.17	21.1	14.7
15	Maharashtra	1123.74	105.1	9.4	10.1
16	Manipur	28.56	11.67	40.9	1.1
17	Meghalaya	29.67	25.56	86.1	2.4
18	Mizoram	10.97	10.36	94.4	1.0
19	Nagaland	19.79	17.11	86.5	1.6
20	Orissa	419.74	95.91	22.8	9.2
21	Punjab	277.43	NST	NA	NA
22	Rajasthan	685.48	92.39	13.5	8.8
23	Sikkim	6.11	2.06	33.8	0.2
24	Tamil Nadu	721.47	7.95	1.1	0.8
25	Telangana	351.94	32.87	9.3	3.1
26	Tripura	36.74	11.67	31.8	1.1
27	Uttarakhand	100.86	2.92	2.9	0.3
28	Uttar Pradesh	1998.12	11.34	0.6	1.1
29	West Bengal	912.76	52.97	5.8	5.1
30	A & N Islands	3.81	0.29	7.5	0.0
31	Chandigarh	10.55	NST	NA	NA
32	D & N Haveli	3.44	1.79	52.0	0.2
33	Daman & Diu.	2.43	0.15	6.3	0.0
34	Delhi	167.88	NST	NA	NA
35	Lakshadweep	0.64	0.61	94.8	0.1
36	Puducherry	12.48	NST	NA	NA

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

NST: No notified Scheduled Tribes (as in 2011), NA: Not Applicable

Review of Literature

Naik (1972) planned seven principles by which a "tribe" can be recognized. They are: Economic backwardness; politically a unit under a common tribal authority; Functional interdependence within the community; common dialect; own traditional laws and members are averse to change; geographical isolation. He says these criteria are common in all tribes in India.

Ghurye (1963) also discusses the common characteristic and features of all the tribal groups are as follows: They declare

primitive religion known as animism. Their dialects are almost same; they live either naked or semi-naked; they live away from the civilized world in remote parts in the forests and hills; They follow primitive occupation such as collects foods, hunting, and gathering of forest products; He also mentions that they are large carnivorous

Objectives- To study the social, economic, condition of tribal (Dungri Garasiya) of Karnataka. To study their

lifestyle, and to highlight their problems which they are facing in day to day life, Made a few recommendations.

Methodology -This Research Paper is based on field work and secondary data which is collected from different, Books, Articles, Journals, Newspapers, Ministry of Tribal affair website, etc.

Table 2: Percentage of ST Population below Poverty Line during 2009-10 and 2011- 12 (Tendulkar Methodology)

S. No.	State	Rural		Urban	
		2009-10	2011-12	2009-10	2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	40.2	24.1	21.2	12.1
2	Assam	32.0	33.4	29.2	15.6
3	Bihar	64.4	59.3	16.5	10.3
4	Chhattisgarh	66.8	52.6	28.6	35.2
5	Gujarat	48.6	36.5	32.2	30.1
6	Himachal Pradesh	22.0	9.5	19.6	4.0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3.1	16.3	15.0	3.0
8	Jharkhand	51.5	51.6	49.5	28.7
9	Karnataka	21.3	30.8	35.6	33.7
10	Kerala	24.4	41.0	5.0	13.6
11	Madhya Pradesh	61.9	55.3	41.6	32.3
12	Maharashtra	51.7	61.6	32.4	23.3
13	Odisha	66.0	63.5	34.1	39.7
14	Rajasthan	35.9	41.4	28.9	21.7
15	Tamil Nadu	11.5	36.8	17.6	2.8
16	Uttar Pradesh	49.8	27.0	20.2	16.3
17	Uttarakhand	20.0	11.9	0	25.7
18	West Bengal	32.9	50.1	20.6	44.5
	All India	47.4	45.3	30.4	24.1

Source: Erstwhile Planning Commission

Finding and Conclusion

This study clearly shows that the Social-Economic Conditions of tribal (Dungri Garasiya) is very bad, the problem of Karnataka tribal are more realistic than the tribes of Indian. Their problems are even more because they are less of population to organize. Some Important Findings are:-

- Tribe Dungri Garasiya are still deprived in various field.
- They are socially, economically and politically backwards.
- Their literacy rate is low as compared to other communities of the state.
- Lack of political reservation and political voice.
- Deprived of the Forest Right Act
- Domination of the landlord on their land.
- Lack of adequate policies and programme for their upliftment.
- The lack of political will and administrative support at the state level.
- Suffering from the communal force in the state.
- Many Tribals like Dungri Garasiya are not registered properly in the census of state and Centre.
- No proper policy for their permanent settlement.
- They have no concept of business and they sell their products at a cheap rate in the market.
- Animal's husbandry and sheep department are not doing well for them, many animals are lost in epidemics and communicable diseases.
- Lack of the implementation of those acts and policies which are implemented by the government of India for scheduled tribes of other states

Few Recommendation and Suggestion

- There should be implementations of all those Articles, Acts, Schemes and policies which are provided by the central government for the scheduled tribes in India.
- There should be some special organization in the state to analyze the social, economic, and political condition of Dungri Garasiya.
- Animal's husbandry should be established at the village level.
- There should be established Dungri Garasiya schools and libraries in rural areas.
- There should be the implementation of a policy for the overall developments of Dungri Garasiya in rural areas.
- Make Tribal zone at District level.
- Dungri Garasiya culture programs, Radio, TVs, and libraries, need to be established at the village level.
- Connecting the tribal areas with roads and provide them bridge facility at Rivers.
- There should be the property rights of tribal on forest land and protect them from non- tribal peoples.
- The state government should compensate for the economic loss which they faced during their migration.
- The tribal university should be established at the state level.

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