

Impact of Urbanization on the Tribal Population of Jharkhand

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Abstract- The current paper tries to study the impact of urbanization of local tribal people in Jharkhand. Since the majority population from rural areas are inclined towards urban areas due to availability of more opportunities of earning, resulting positive impact in their lifestyle. It further able to provide better education to their children and several other things. In this the tribal population of Jharkhand who were also migrating towards urban areas at a very rapid pace for better life, earning more money, better education to children, but the negative impact of this results in uprooting not only from their land, village etc., but also resulted in changing their culture and language. The objective of this research is to find out the impacts of such tribal population migrating to big cities, whether it is really beneficial for them. As it was found that this development affects by taking them away from their inherent culture which is considered as their true identity.

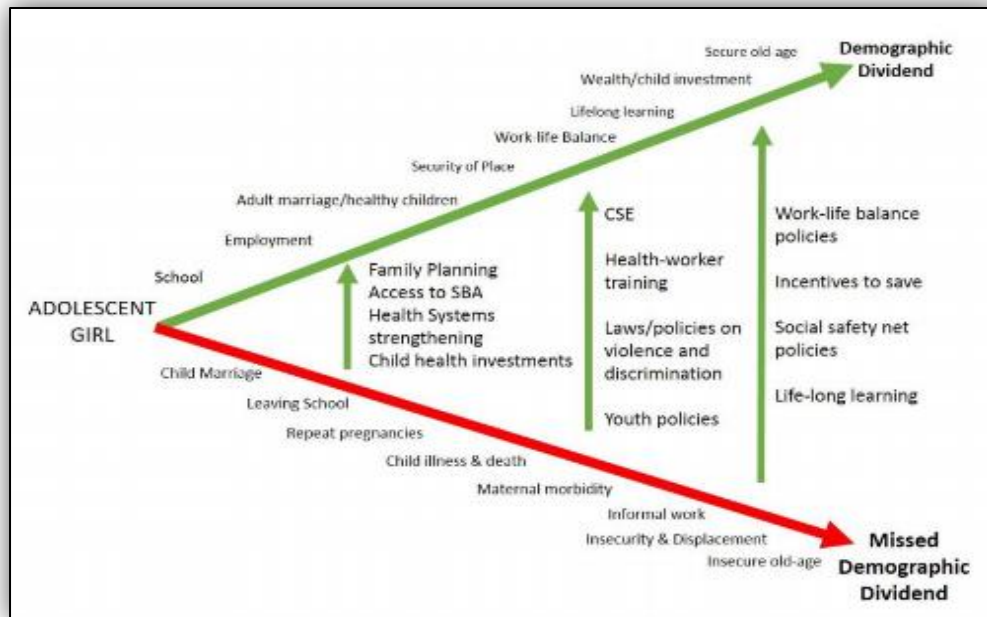
Data Base: This research is based on the analyzation of primary as well as secondary data collected from various sources and survey done in order to get the required information.

Findings: Work concludes in finding the urbanization impact on tribal population in Jharkhand who migrate in search of better life and to earn more money so that they can fulfil their desires, and are they actually fulfilling their wishes by getting lost from their own culture.

Key words: Urbanization, Development, Tribals, Migration, Education

Introduction

The Demographic Dividend is the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older)



Earlier projections had estimated that the milestone will occur in 2027. As from the above image we can see that how demographic dividend and missed demographic dividend is explained in terms of life of an adolescent girl each of them plays a different role one proves to be positive and another negative the median age of the Indian population is less than 29 years. In 2020, India had about 67% of its population in the working age group of 15-64 years, the segment is known as the demographic dividend.

Urbanization refers to the proportion of the total national population living in the areas are classified as urban; the process through which cities grow, higher and higher percentage of the population comes to live in the city. The world population has grown significantly, and our economies have become more industrialized over the past few hundred years, and as a result many people have moved towards cities according to their requirements.

Rapidly rising populations in megacities and major cities will be significant contributors, but it's also worth noting that the number of regional to mid-sized cities will swell drastically and become more influential economic hubs in the process.

This paper attempts to study the growing disparity between tribes living in Ranchi city of Jharkhand and its hinterland. According to Amit Kumar Singh, the rapid pace of urbanization which started caused enormous uprooting of tribal population from their habitats and they lost their agricultural and forest-based occupations. Among those who migrated to the city got absorbed into the low wage's jobs. Although their standard of living is much lower than the general city population. But those who are still living in the rural areas are far from modern development processes and their standard of living is even is lower than their fellow tribes, who have migrated to the city.

While analyzing data, a significant variation in the availability of infrastructure and basic amenities has also been found in Ranchi district. A large number of villages of Ranchi districts do not have the accessibility to schools, hospitals, roads and other services. It is an unpleasant truth that the development of most of the economic activities and basic services has significant urban bias. Jharkhand is no exception and most of the services are located in urban centers. So, the tribals in rural areas are not able to get these benefits. This paper is based on the analysis of primary as well as secondary data to bring out the micro regional differences and their migration and it also focuses on the interventions reducing the socio-economic gap.

According to, Lewis-Fie-Rains (L-F-R) Model, which is based on the concept of the dual economy comprising a subsistence agriculture sector and a modern urban sector, the rural urban migration plays a balancing role by, transferring manpower from low Income activities of rural sector to higher ones of urban sector and thus, narrows down the rural urban gap.

However, L-F-R model has failed to explain the phenomenon of coexistence of surplus labour in the urban sector with substantial and steady movement of rural workforce to urban areas. The experiences of developing countries like India reveal that the modern sector, due to its relatively slow pace of growth and its pursuit of capital-intensive techniques, cannot absorb the natural growth of the urban workforce. Thus, rural urban migration in this country neither results in rapid economic growth in urban area, nor brings about fundamental transformation in rural areas therefore, rural urban migration is now seen as the major factor contributing to the ubiquitous phenomenon of urban surplus labour, as a force that continues to exacerbate already serious urban unemployment problems caused by economic and structural imbalances between urban and rural areas (Todaro, 1969).

Migration – A Livelihood Strategy

Many development studies have stressed increasing landlessness, capitalist transformation and the need for poor rural people to leave home villages in search for opportunities elsewhere (McGee 1982; Standing 1985; Breman 1985 and Rubenstein 1992). The liberalization period witnessed the increasing crisis in the agriculture and allied sector that supports a large chunk of the population and subsequently, the slow and gradual displacement of the millions of people from their traditional livelihoods result in increasing unemployment in rural areas. Their vulnerability increases as they have meagre physical assets, human capital, inability to adapt to the needs of the new economic production methods and the prevailing rural infrastructure deprivations, clubbed with the fact that they largely belong to socially deprived groups (Deshingaret al. 2006; Fan 2005; Hirway 2001 and Mitra 2003). This scenario has pushed the people to choose or opt for the migration for livelihood expansion. In other words, migration is best understood as one of the strategies adopted by individuals, households, or communities to enhance their livelihoods because in general migration has a function of reducing vulnerability – effective migration strategies help people to reduce the risks of seasonality, harvest failure, backwardness, unemployment, etc.

Sharma (1997) and Karan (2003) observed that entrenched rural poverty, high population densities and growth rates, skewed access to productive resources and slow economic growth are among the drivers of migration from different tribes of Ranchi district like only few of them are moving much more forward at a good rate.

Census data of India, from Ranchi districts in Jharkhand indicate that one out of every two households actually has a migrator.

Objectives

- To find out the reason behind the migration of tribal people of Jharkhand from rural to urban areas.
- To find out the factors attributing towards urbanization.
- To find out whether the urbanization leads towards their upliftment or segregates them from their cultural and ancestral land.
- To find out how tribal people are economically raised in different sectors.

Hypothesis

- Urbanization leads to the development of tribal people as by providing them a full exposure according to their requirements and needs, migrating from different places for so many reasons proving to be fruitful and is much needed.
- According to NarulHoda and Taruna Bansal, Urbanization is taking a place at rapid scale the unprecedented growth of population coupled with technologies innovation and economic growth leads to increased urbanization. Cities have therefore become the 'engine of growth.'

Methods and Procedures

India is urbanising. This transition, which will see India's urban population reach a figure close to 600 million by 2031, is not simply a demographic shift. It places cities and towns at the centre of India's development trajectory. In the coming decades, the urban sector is expected to play a critical role in the structural transformation of the Indian economy, and in sustaining the high rates of economic growth. Ensuring high quality public services for all in the cities and towns of India will be an end, but it will also facilitate the full realisation of India's economic potential. With only one tenth of population classified as urban population, India entered the twentieth century as under urbanized.

To make the study more feasible and manageable, instead of taking the whole state my work has been implemented on the Ranchi district. On the basis of the principles of sampling, the project confined itself on the representative study of the Ranchi city according to the criteria, a large number of villages in Ranchi don't have accessibility to schools, hospitals, roads and other services like source of income, i.e: where they will go to different sectors or places to do job in order to earn money. The tribal people consist of hunters -gatherer, shifting agriculture, settled

agriculturalists etc. The tribes which we have taken are Birhor, Birajia, Suriya Paharia, Munda, Oraon, Bedia, Santhals, Chero and Kurukh of Ranchi district.

As We know Ranchi is one the most urbanized district of Jharkhand state. Almost more than 60% of the tribal people are resides in urban areas. Despites of being so urbanized many of its tehsils in Ranchi have 100% rural populations. It gives a clear picture of predominance of the agriculturist population. Urbanization, industrialization secularization, westernization, social mobility, acculturation, democratization, democratic devolution of power, globalization, education, and administrative machinery are some of the forces that influence the socio-cultural fabric of the population in modern times. These processes have, to lesser or greater degrees, affected all the segments of the Indian population. Even the tribal population cannot be isolated from the gamut of these processes of socio-economic transformation.

As Cities start expanding, tribal community living around urban spaces face a host of issues when it comes to unlocking the full potential

And value of their land. Infrastructure needs to be developed as time passes by, but what happens when the towns and cities began to expand into adjacent lands, and those lands belong to tribal communities?

In Jharkhand, there are two acts the Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act, and the Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act which protect tribal peoples' right to their land, and hence prohibit sale of their land to non-tribal populations.

Birsa Munda, who led the Adivasi rebellion, was died in prison in 1900 at the age of 25. But in a direct concession, to the demand of the Munda rebellion, the British were actually forced to enact the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act in 1908, for confirming and initiating special protections on the land of small cultivators, and The Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1876 actually prohibits the sales of the Adivasi land to non-Adivasis in Santhal Pargana region along with the Jharkhand's border with the Bengal.

However, according to the tribal rights, 29th June 2022, over the years, there have been amendments to these acts that have weakened the position of tribal people in rural areas, and have not helped those in urban areas either. At present, there are 64,000 litigations pending in the high court of Jharkhand, filed by tribal communities against these amendments.

Analysis: Existing Acts in India,

Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act

- It restricts the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals.
- The CNT Act is effective in the North Chhota Nagpur, South Chota Nagpur and Palamudivisions, including areas under various, municipalities and notified area committees.

- So far, the CNT Act has been amended as many as 26 times, latest in 1995.
- It is listed in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, so the act is beyond the judicial review.
- It can only be repealed by the Parliament; of the state government can only make amendments to it.
- The original Act applied only to the lands of Scheduled tribes (STs) and vested the power of land transfer on the plea of the right owner, with the deputy commissioner (DC).
- It's notified that list of the backward classes; the sale of whose land would be restricted as per the CNT act.

Issues with the Act

- No upgradation of the Land Rights:
- There is poor mirroring of land records with the actual position on the ground.
- Almost nine decades after the survey and settlement of Santhal Parganas in 1932, there is no authentic record of who is currently in the possession of the land.
- In case of land disputes, the standard procedure is to look up the record of rights of 1932 and deduce through the genealogy of the original tenant, who the rightful possessor is today.
- Illegal market of the land.

Fake Documents

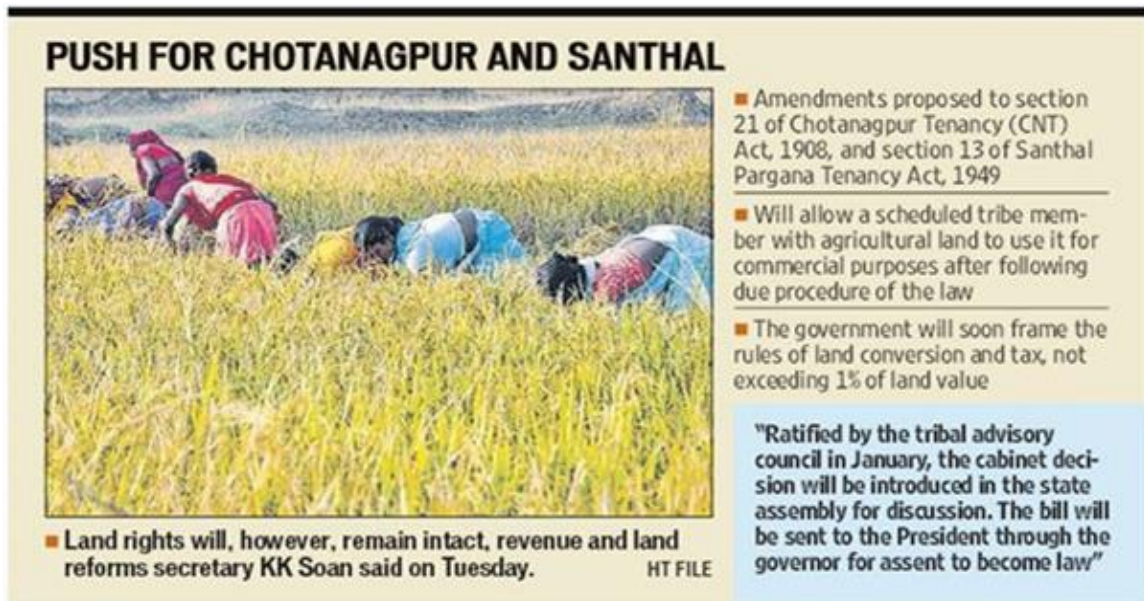
- Fake documents by themselves are not a problem unique to the Santhal Parganas.
- However, what makes it especially dangerous is the fact that government records are not actually updated enough.
- Revenue courts cannot question the validity of a deed and this creates a huge roadblock in deciding cases, since both the parties produce seemingly legitimate deeds for the same piece of land in areas where the transfers are allowed.
- In the absence of the transactional history of a land parcel, it becomes extremely complicated to detect the forged documents.

Data Generation

- There are certain problems with the process of data generation. Land records modernization is a brilliant tool for improving land governance however there are some nuances, that ought to be noted.
- Despite of the extensive digitisation, land records still mirror only a tiny proportion of the actual landholdings.

Land Mortgage Exploitation and Deprivation

- The exclusion of division made exploitation of tribals in the region and even they are deprived of other governmental facilities.
- Underdevelopment and Poverty:
- Government schemes for development works cannot be implemented in these areas, due to which these areas remain underdeveloped and poor.



In the present century, or we can say modern urbanized era, it has become evident that changes in an on-going process in human society. The tribes are somehow accepting the changes as it leads to their upliftment for their betterment because as we know that every individual needs to be economically independent. The socio-economic transformation of the tribes has become a fascinating subject gripping anthropologist and sociologist to explore deep into its ever-widening scope and importance.

As a result, the tribal people in course of time have encounter different process of transformation. Under the impact of both modern as well as customary factor of change. The tribal response to the collective effect of these forces of transformation is felt through their changing lifestyle, beliefs, rituals, political organization as well.

Suggestive Measures

- Amendments in the act, governing forest and tribal rights in the region will help.
- Control in the Corruption and Strict administrative authorities can save tribal rights and their exploitation at major.
- Involvement of the Civil societies in educating the tribals.

These Tribal people are moving into different cities according to their choices and concerns as well as their needs. These tribal people are now moving forward for their upliftment for better source of income as well as education.

As the data that has been collected both from primary as well as secondary data the work has been done by personally examine the tribal group, we met and interacted with them through certain questionnaire that follows:

- What leads you to leave your place and to move out to some other places like urban cities?
- Are they fulfilling their desire and wishes as they are moving out to other places for their source of income?
- As the development is a rapidly ongoing process the changes are good for the future?
- What are the profits they have gained by the government scheme and how it's helpful?

Result and Discussion

As a result of rapid urbanization. It encompasses an extensive survey of the tribe's dwelling places in urban, fringe and the rural settlements. The salient features include exploration of the physical and cultural background in the case study area. As it is clearly seen that the changes in the physical background can be seen as well as in their tradition and culture also. In the present scenario the changes that are happening as urbanization is taking place at a rapid scale led to the development and these changes are somehow acceptable by them. The matter of the fact is that in today's modern era everyone has to look for themselves, run their family, full their desires. Although they are so much attached to their own land and their values and cultures. But in order to move forward so that they will not be left out the impact of urbanization is somewhere proving to be beneficial for the development of tribals as well as the society.

In abnormal situations about 92% of the households have reported seasonal migration of some of their family members. Drought or crop failure is also one of the major reasons of Migration. Drought affected a lot of families, opted for larger out migration both in terms of number of members migrating and duration of migration. Some migrants, in distress, remained outside the village even during festivals like Sarhul, Karma and Diwali (Sohrai). Food availability alarmingly reduces during monsoon when food stock depletes and current harvest, would reach the hearth after nearly four months. For a large number of poor household's forest product becomes staple food. Non availability of fodder and malnutrition resulted in loss of milch animals whereas goat and sheep herds deplete because of additional demand for cash. Borrowings increases, and in order to repay all the loans, the intensity of migration, duration of migration and the number of family members who would migrate increases.

The seasonal migration resulted in about 20 to 33 % of family members remaining out of the village for about more than half of the months, and the students who are migrating for better adaptation of knowledge almost stays away from their family as well as land until its completed,

somewhere its like the movement is generally organize not as individual migrants but it is in the form of close kin network. Like we can say it as a close relative, one of the members of the family, cousins, and so others provide the information regarding the work available in the urban sectors, any kind of job that will help them in living their livelihood, as well as labour demand, wage rate and their living condition prevailing at the destination. These tribal migrants, in order to find the work especially in distant locations, they usually

took their whole family together to stay as a whole like 8-9 or 6-7 group of family they stay together. When there is need or some kind of festivals these members or sometimes only one of them would come back to village to look after their land, or house or agriculture if cultivated and if someone is earning then he/she will come home in order to provide them the amount to run family and fulfil their needs. Now in the present time women are no longer staying at home they are stepping forward and equally moving forward in order to earn money and run their family. Female usually migrate along with the male in the area the percentage of female migration was actually about 43% to 50% of total migration.

As its already known that the high female migration is not abnormal at all, (Mosse et al., 2002, Sah, 1999; Berman, 1996) have also found that migration of family group in order to maximize the productivity of their labour is quite common among tribal's. As the absence of the good credit support is the major cause of migration and undoubtedly in the case of poor resources clearly the migration is the most effective way to resolve the issues. In fact, migration is the dynamic context that might help in enhancing the 'credit worthiness.

There is no denying in the fact that with time changes is needful and important. The process of population growth in the urban areas along with the commercial, industrial, and transport preferment have favored the recent urban development throughout the years.

These have been the accelerated with the overwhelming growth of population in urban areas through migration and acceleration and natural growth. These have given rise to systems of central places, problems of villages and squatter settlements besides enhancing the linkages of industrial centers thereby increasing the entropy of urban places.

Tribal people must continue their positive traditional cultures and social traits to avoid the extinction in the long run from the memory of future generations. Aboriginal cultures have many important things, which need to be preserved and have to be continued in order to sustain that socio economic culture and tradition of tribals that is what Jharkhand is all about.

Conclusion

The tribals are no longer the one who are confined or encapsulated mass of people to the hills and forests. As the time is changing and evolution is taking place at a rapid scale, they are accepting the changes and becoming the part of the larger processes of urbanization. This process is vital and unremitting one, and only tribals have to decide in which way they have to march forward. The future of the tribals, rests on their own decision. No society can attain all-

round development unless it makes a suitable recourse. Since the tribal population constitutes a major chunk of our society, tribal development needs to be well directed and motivated in the right perspective to bring the desire socio economic transformation leading there by to attain national objectives.

These acts were basically constituted in good faith and to protect the rights of the tribal peoples; however, urbanization has forced them to change their way of life to a certain extent. So, they are unable to unlock the potential of the land, and are being exploited by the powerful elements—both within their community and outside of it. It might therefore be time to understand ground realities in greater details, review existing provisions, and introduce the amended laws that serves the interests of the urban tribal peoples.

Bulk of migrants from the villages is engaged in the farm employment. In most of the distressed situations, they work on the farms as contract labour family for the whole year in tea gardens of Assam. However, 25% of the migrants move to the nearby town and work as a coolie or a rickshaw puller or selling some items near road side in the nearby urban centre like Ranchi.

Our study reveals that the seasonal migration becomes inevitable during a shock in order to have command on resources to improve food consumption and to meet the non-food expenditure of the remaining family members in the villages, it is inevitable that the some members of the affected households must migrate. While the income generating processes like operational area, access to employment in the nearby areas, better access to food can restrain the intensity of seasonal migration. While in order to gain a better employment and knowledge individual eventually comes out as they have to fulfil their as well as family needs.

Tribal migration in search of the employment has a very long tradition. Recent evidences reveal that the intensity of migration has increased all over the years. Migration from tribal areas is not uniform some locations have large seasonal migration whereas some locations have relatively less migration. Both lack of employment opportunities and failing agriculture superimpose each other in forcing migration. But failing agriculture is relatively a more dominating factor than remoteness in explaining the migration. Although, in recent past migration has been caused by harvest failure, a shock can activate a complex socio-economic process leading to migration because the fact is who don't want a better life and get settled. Apart from depletion of milk animals, reduction in the availability of food and fodder, increased debts and increased intensity of seasonal migration, the households under shock also face serious, on-economic problems, like withdrawing children from school, inability to settle hospitalization bills, etc. Borrowings from traders located in the markets increase. The intensity of migration seems to have strong links with borrowings for meeting the current consumption needs, to repay the loan, the migration increases. Seasonal migration does supplement investable surplus but when cash needs are more and the sources of institutional borrowings are few. In fact, credit, and migration work as a supplement as well as substitute in the remote tribal society.

Evidently, in abnormal years larger agricultural holdings are unable to neutralize the risk of the harvest loss. Unless, a critical minimum area is available, a household with relatively large cropped area but without enough savings needs to resort to migration. Interactions of factors like large family, higher expenditure gap, lower dependency ratio, larger asset losses and thus the larger borrowings, result in increasing the intensity of migration. More migrants for longer duration from a family help in sustaining food consumption of the remaining member's to normal during bad agricultural years. Consequently, households that do not resort to migration have larger gaps in food consumption as well as somewhere they are even unaware of the profits they have and cannot move forward. Migration also induces short-term land transactions like sharecropping, fixed rent, and land mortgage. This not only reduces the risk of farming but also optimizes the efficiency of family labour. Migration in the absence of a sustainable livelihood has become unavoidable in remote rural areas. There are so many requirements of every individual that need to be fulfilled as the time is moving things need to be developed for the betterment of society, living, culture etc.

This will on one hand will make the tribals self-reliant and economically independent as the impact of urbanization is somewhere bringing prosperity to their socio-cultural life.

The above analysis, therefore clearly shows that through the urbanization they are pushing themselves to move forward to have better infrastructure and knowledge. Knowledge can open doors to the unknown and the tribal population should move in this direction with the help of all the infrastructure and possibility available to them. Moreover, the government should take initiative to lessen the intra-group disparities among them by providing opportunity in all aspect. Through proper initiative this section of population can harvest the positive result of the process of urbanization.

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