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Poverty among Tribes and Lack of Basic Amenities for Them in Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract:

As regarded tribes are aborigines of country and are also inhabited in Uttar Pradesh for a long period. After Independence government has introduced several scheme for the alleviation tribals poverty for better life, but did little eliminate poverty. Theoretically overall poverty in the state has declined but practically it is not correct The tribal conditions in this state are very dismal and backward. The government is to enhance quality of life of these weaker section but these have been not effective and sufficient. The issue of tribal poverty and basic amenities like affordable housing, latrine facility, clean water, light, health, education etc. are main question mark for good governance and civilized society. In tribal communities, cultural and social aspects are different but their economic status are same. They live in poverty, depend on forest produce, agriculture and non-regular works This paper shows economic and social conditions by census data 2011 of the important segment of our society in Uttar Pradesh who are in deplorable condition that should be analyzed and studied.

Keywords: Amenities, facility, scheduled tribes, Uttar Pradesh.

1. Introduction

India has largest population of tribal groups but due to their isolation and remoteness they have been bereft of many social benefits (Pati- Jagatded1991:64). Tribes also recognized as aborigines Dasyus or Dasas, Fiends and described as black (Imperial Gazerter-221). In colonial time British government and British writer, recognized as other community than Hindus because they could be given different social and political status and convert them Christianity (Tiwari 2002:3-5) M. M. Verma wrote-Under the administration of princely states known as 'Indian India' a third India which was ignored and remained unrecognized at the time was also present in the midst, It was Tribal India living in forest, hill and even on the plains, but isolated form the mainstream of social life of the country (Verma 1996:1)

In northern zone Tribal are living in two states i.e. Himanchal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Tribes of Uttar Pradesh are Hindus claim their origin and their habitats are in eco-geographical zone of lower Himalayas (Pati-Jagutdeb 1991:99). In June 1967 five communities of the state- Tharu, Buksa, Bhotia, Jauriasri and Raji, listed as Scheduled tribe for the first time got an entry constitutionally (STs SCs (Amendment) Act 1967). Before same time it was assumed that any tribe did not existed in Uttar Pradesh while many of Tribes inhabited since long period (Verma. 2013:53) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Act was notified on 8-01-2003, ten communities of State were transferred from SCs list to STs list these are Gond, Kharwar, Saharia, Parhia, Panika, Agaria, Patari, Chero, Bhuiya. Baiga. But these are recognized as STs in specific districts of state in 2002-03.

In this state tribes are most deplorable class of society they live in deprivation. A large number of tribal Population live in rural areas and still dependant on agriculture, forest, rivers and irregular works for their livelihood, they have no own land for building their house, they have low literacy rate, majority of them are non-workers, marginal workers and agricultural workers as per census 2011, which makes them poor. They practice different types of occupation and sustain themselves and live on marginal economy (Verma1996:5). Simple technology, forest based economy, non-skilled man power is disqualified them in current market. Tribals are not in position to compete in the market, same like tribals and Dalits who do not have enough education, health and nutrition to compete will fall outside the market place. (Devy, DAVIS, Chakravraty 2014:154)

2. Poverty

There are several definitions of poverty but scholars disagree as to which deffition appropriate for India Poverty may be viewed as absolute or relative poverty. Simply an absolute measurement would be the percentage of the population having less nutrition/calorie than is required to sustain the human body. Relative poverty, in contrast, views poverty as socially defined and dependent on social context. Social scientists have for long acknowledged that people evaluate their own well-being not only on the basis of what they have but also on the basis of what they have relative to other people. (ST Profile 2013-89)

2.1. Tribes Population below Poverty Line

As per the planning commission, In Uttar Pradesh 37. 11 % of scheduled tribes were below poverty line in rural areas in1993-94 and it declined to 34. 06 % by 1999-2000. The corresponding ratios for the Urban areas were 36. 89 and 13. 27 % respectively. There was significant change between 1993-94 to 1999-2000 for Urban areas in Uttar Pradesh (see Figure 1)

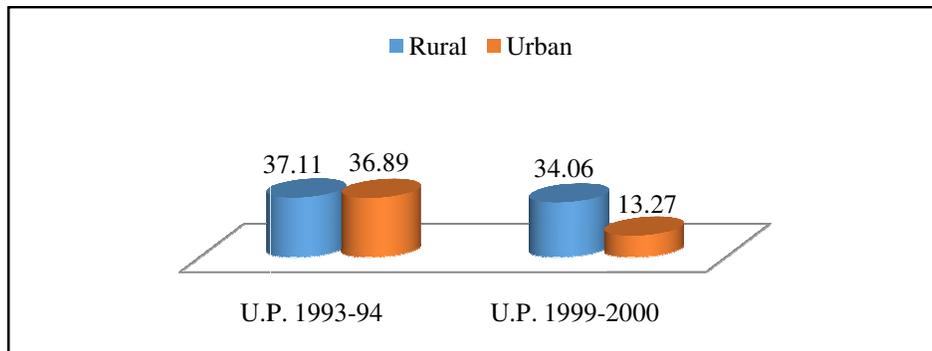


Figure 1: Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population below Poverty line for 1993-94 and 1999-2000 in Uttar Pradesh
Source- Census 2011, Statistical Profile of ST in India 2013 P-287

2.2. Poverty Ratios among STs and SCs

It may also be observed that as against 42.28 % of all Population living below the poverty line in the rural areas in 1993-1994, 58.99% of SC Population and 37.11% of ST Population lived below the poverty line there was a decline in the poverty ratio of 32.8 for all population, 44.8% for SCs and 32.8 STs % for STs population in 1999-2000 this implies that the poverty ratios.

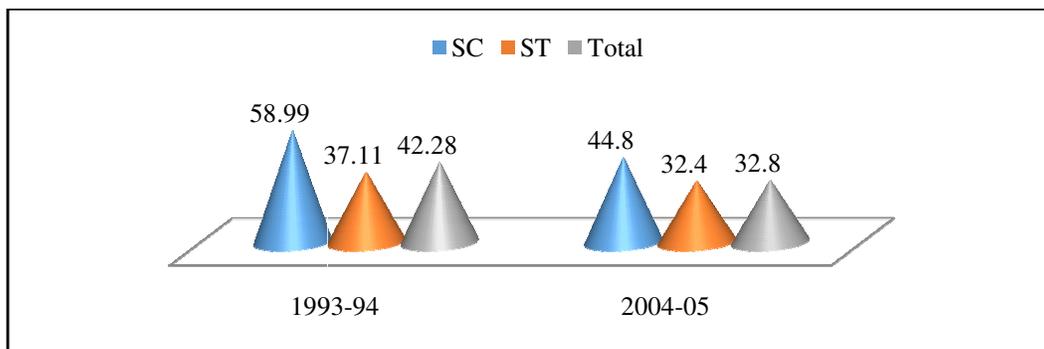


Figure 2: Poverty ratios among STs and SCs in Uttar Pradesh 1993-94 and 2004-05 (Rural)
Source- Census 2011, Statistical Profile of ST in India 2013 p-289

2.3. Population below Poverty Line for All Social Group and STs

As per Planning Commission during 2004-05, in Uttar Pradesh 44.87% of scheduled tribes are below poverty line in rural areas as against 44.9% in Urban areas, while in rural areas highest percentage of people below poverty line was found to be scheduled tribes as compared to SCs (32.4%), OBC (32.9%) and Others (19.7%) in Urban areas, highest percentage of people below poverty line were STs (44.9%) as compared to SCs (37.4%) OBC (36.6%) and Others (19.2%). (See Figure 3)

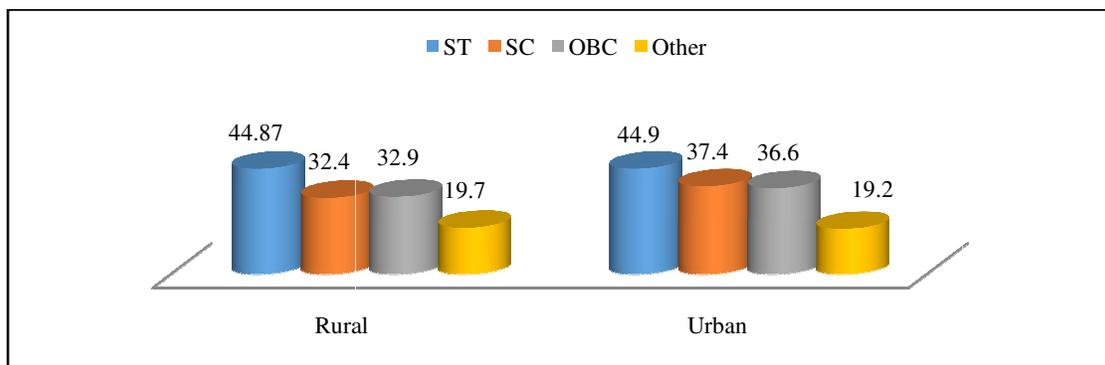


Figure 3: Percentage of population below poverty line all social groups 2004-05 in Uttar Pradesh
Source- Census 2011, Statistical Profile of ST in India 2013 p-290

3. Basic Amenities

Census 2011 illustrate that in terms of basic amenities such as Housing Conditions, Availability of Drinking water, Sanitation Facility, type of Fuel used, Electricity, Communication facilities and Percentage of households possessing bank account and few durable assets, the Scheduled Tribes are lagging behind the general population, thereby affecting the former’s ability to reach their potential. The status of availability of basic facilities to ST households as compared to all categories taken together. (ST Profile 2013-)

3.1. STs Households by the Condition

According to census 2011, in Uttar Pradesh 40.62% of STs live in Good condition houses and 6.92% live in dilapidated houses compared to 42.84% and 6.59% respectively of that of all social groups. (See Figure 4)

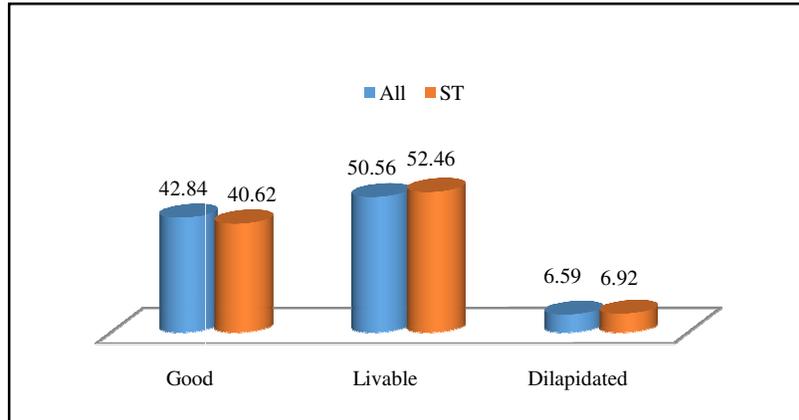


Figure 4: Households by the condition of Census house occupied by them in Uttar Pradesh
 Source- Census 2011, Statistical Profile of ST in India 2013 p-275

3.2. Households Having Latrine Facility

All 64.4 households in Uttar Pradesh do not have latrine infrastructure and 64.5 ST households in state have not latrine facilities within their premises. Nearly 63% residents of the state defecate in the open, only 35.6% all household have latrine facility, only 35.5% STs household have latrine facilities in the state as per census 2011. 27.3 STs household having bathing facility within the premises as against 29% all households. (See Figure 5)

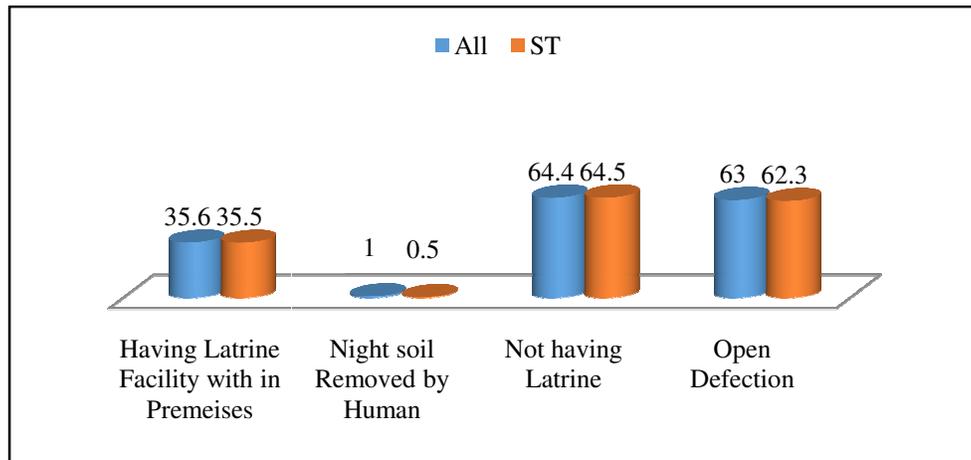


Figure 5: Households having latrine facility in Uttar Pradesh
 Source- Census 2011, Statistical Profile of ST in India 2013 p3. 3

3.3. ST Households Cooking Inside and Type of Fuel Used

The types of fuels used have been bifurcated into smoke emanating and non-smoke emanating fuels. Smoke emanating fuels consist of Fire-wood/Crop residue/Cow dung cake/Coal, Lighite, Charcoal whereas on-smoke emanating fuels consist of Kerosene/LPG/PNG/Electricity/Noocooking. Households cooking inside the house but using smoke emanating fuel is referred to as Drudgery in the category of Households cooking inside house and the type of fuel used, shows in the state, 78.46% households of total use Firewood/Crop residue/ cow dung cake/ coal, lignite Charcoal (smoke meaning fuel) for cooking purpose, the same is higher at 76.18% for ST households. As per census2011 94.68% of ST households cooking outside house and using emanating fuel. only 23.66% ST households use non-emanating fuel for cooking. (See Figure 6)

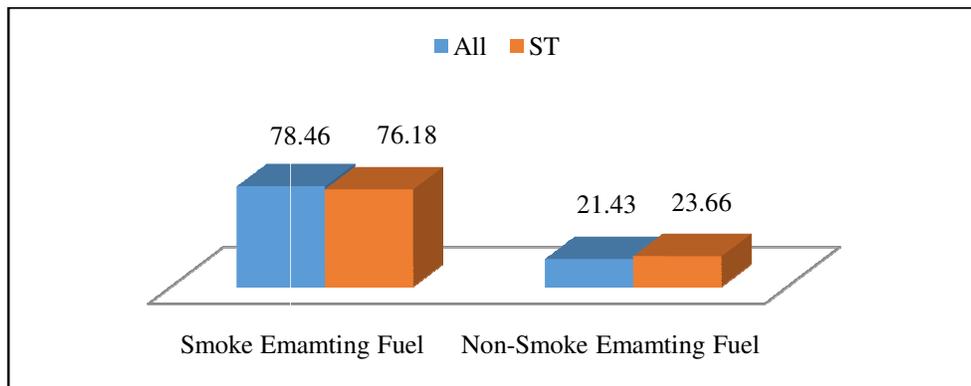


Figure 6: Households cooking inside house and the type of fuel used in Uttar Pradesh
 Source- Census 2011, Statistical Profile of ST in India 2013 p-281

3.4. Availability of Drinking Water

The graph (Figure 7) overleaf shows the access to the drinking water within the premises, near and away from the premises for the Total SC, ST and General Population. Depicts the main source of drinking water within the premises, near and away from the premises for all categories and ST in Uttar Pradesh 43% of STs have drinking water available. Population. Availability of drinking water near the premises in state with 38. 8% of STs to compered to 36% in all categories. The suffering of STs highlighted with 18. 2% of STs having availability of drinking water away from the premises compared to 12. 1% of all categories.

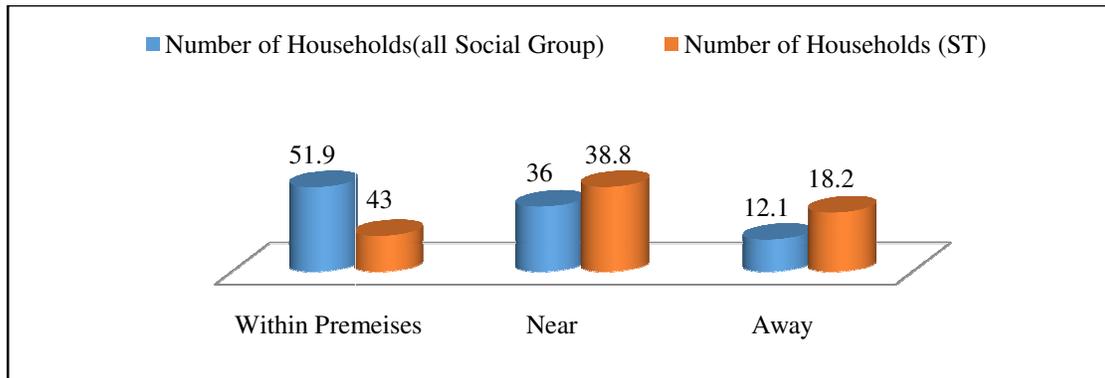


Figure 7: Housholds by location of the main source of drinking water in ST in Uttar Pradesh
 Source-Census 2011, Statistical Profile of ST in India 2013 p-27

3.5. Main Source of Lighting

Instate 36. 7% of ST Households a36. 8% of household of all social group have electricity as their main source of lighting. Kerosene is the main source of lighting for 60. 8% of ST Household and 61. 9% of all social groups. Solar energy the main source of energy is used 1. 1% of ST household and 0. 4% of total population of state. (see Figure 8)

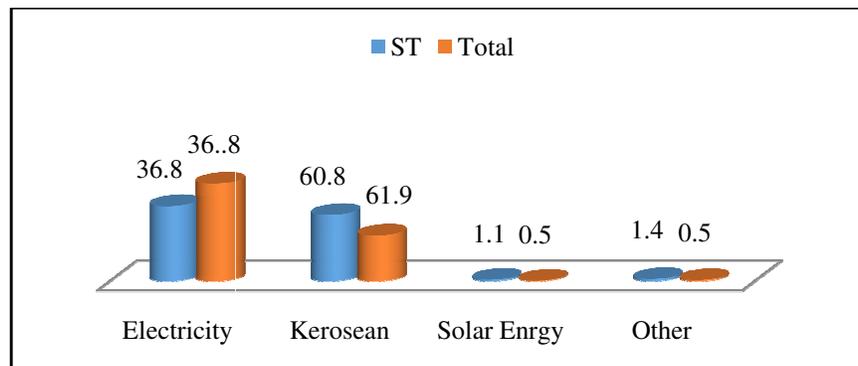


Figure 8: Percentage of ST households their main source of lighting
 Source- Census 2011, Statistical Profile of ST in India 2013 p283

The 2011 census data also shows in Uttar Pradesh that the data of bank account shows 44. 98 % ST households with bank account, 21. 9% ST household owing TV set, 36. 4% ST household possessing a bicycle, 4. 4%ST household owing a computer or laptop, 31. 1%

ST household possessing a mobile, 1. 6%ST household possessing a four wheeled vehicle and total 9. 1%ST household possessing two vehicles, 37. 3%ST household not having any durable possessions (i.e. Households without TV, Computer, Telephone/Mobile phone and scooter etc.)

4. Conclusion

The overall picture that emerge is that in Uttar Pradesh, Despite of many plan, Scheme and welfare programme majority of tribal population have remain illiteracy, social ignorance, poverty and unemployment, population growth poor infrastructure facilities unequal socio economic pattern, neglect policy levels and leak of political participation effected their social, economical life and daily quality of life even. Since about one fourth of tribal Population of the state below the poverty line and above 70% have not facilities of fresh water, light, latrine etc. which is daily needs of life although all political parties and leaders and all are devoted for their development. Tribes are exploited by the Zamindars, politicians and Bureaucrat. Social-cultural changes and due to urbanization have affected the traditional practices of tribals. Tribals are organs of our society, special policies are required for improve daily life in the context of humanity.

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