



ISSN NO. 2320-5407

Journal homepage: <http://www.journalijar.com>

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL  
OF ADVANCED RESEARCH

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

## Dimension of Tribal Life , Below Conditions :A Study of Tribal Community in Ballia.

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## Manuscript Info

## Manuscript History:

Received: 14 December 2015  
Final Accepted: 19 January 2016  
Published Online: February 2016

## Key words:

Ballia District, Community, Census,  
Population, Tribes

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## Abstract

There is very few studies of tribes who inhabitant in Ballia because as regarded it is very remote part of state, which is situated in eastern part of Uttar Pradesh, also known as Purvanchal. This paper analyze the ground realities and various dimensions of life like, political, economical and educational conditions related to tribes in below against other social group in techno-develop age. On the basis of census data, poverty, lack of basic amenities, unemployment, absence of technical knowledge, small and irregular occupation is fate of tribes in Ballia. It also seems now that political power comes from poverty and illiteracy, so both should be remain in India for political party because after long periods of independence tribal life has no longer changed. After Independence government has introduced several scheme for the alleviation tribals poverty for better life, but did little eliminate poverty. Most of them below poverty level. Tribes are facing many problem which is raised by RED RIBBON administration and White Collar politician who oath to serve for common people.

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## Introduction:-

It is common belief that Ballia was founded after the name of Rishi Balmiki the first Sanskrit poet of India. He established his ashram at the place, which in due course came to be recognized as a famous shrine. (Prasad 1984:27). Ballia is also known as the 'Land of Bhirigu Baba'. Ballia was no doubt included in the early Hindu kingdom of Magadh and a thousand year later in the Musalman kingdom of Jaunpur. Under Akbar it belonged to Subans of Allahabad and Bihar. In 18<sup>th</sup> century it included in the territory subject to Raja Banaras. The Doaba Paragana was ceded to the British in 1775. Up to 1879 Ballia was included first in Banaras and then in Ghazipur District. (Imperial Gazetteer of India:252) Ballia, situated in 25°57'N 84°06'E. on the north bank of the Ganga, with its eastern extremity enclosed between Ganga and Ghaghra, it is noted for its fertility, the soil being of modern alluvial formation and a large portion being subject to annual inundation by the Ganga. The old town of Ballia almost entirely destroyed by the erosive action of the Ganga. (Imperial Gazetteer of India :257).

As regarded Bhars are original inhabitant of Ballia and they are ruled over Ballia in past Imperial Gazetteer of India (vol-6) revealed "Many ancient mounds and ruined forts exist, which are generally assigned by the people to the Bhars and Cherus, who are said to have held the tract before the Musalman conquest." But at present Bhars, Cherus and Bains are not included in STs in District.

Ballia is also known as "Baagi Ballia" because Ballia had overthrown Britishers, declaring Independence in 1942. The civil disobedience movement was launched in 1930 and Ballia played an important role in the movement. During the quit India movement of August 1942, on August 16, the Rasra treasury was attacked and two days later the police station of Bairia was reattacked. On August 20 -1942, 'Independence' was declared for Ballia and a popular government was formed with Chittu Pandey as its first head, (District Census Handbook Ballia 2011:12). The completion of Shaheed Smarak' (Martyr Memorial) in memory of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives. Few are known three brave independence activist from tribes Ramjanm Gond, Kedar Gond and Chhathu Kharwar were also sacrificed their lives in 1942 their names imprinted on Bairiya Sahid

Smarak. According to census 2011 Ballia is second largest tribal population after Sonbhadra in state. Gonds and Kharwar tribal community inhabit in this district, probably Gond is most indigenous tribes of world and in country this community has largest population. It is assumed, in past some people of Gond tribe practiced different occupation and works from later these people called Kharwar and some of assumed Kharwar has different roots from Gonds. But all agree that they all are indigenous. We get most knowledge about tribes by stories, songs, folk tales etc. In Ballia Gonds related himself with Jethvant and Dhuria clan and Kharwar related with Soorajvanshi clan.

### Demography:-

As per census 1901 total population of District was 987768, out of which 93% of total population were Hindus and 7% population were Musalmans. District Ballia is 29th rank in terms of population in Uttar Pradesh. total population of district as per census 2011 is 3239774 out of which tribal population, is 110114 constituting 3.4% of the total population of district out of them 90.96 live in rural areas and 9.93% in urban areas. Two major tribes live in district, first Gond the most popular tribes of Ballia which is more than 75% of total tribal population of district (table 1.1). Second Kharwar which is 16.87% of total tribal population of district. 90.06 of Gond population live in rural areas of various blocks of district and 88.84% of Kharwar population live in rural areas.

Tab-1.1 Total ST Population in Ballia						
District Ballia	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	% of district st population
All ST	110114	99178	10936	56817	53297	100%
Gond	83564	75263	8301	43139	40425	75.88
Kharwar	18577	16505	2072	9535	9042	16.87
Bhotia	8	0	8	4	4	.007

Source-A-11 State PCA Individual Scheduled Tribes 2011

### Population distribution and decadal change:-

In 2002 ten communities of state are notified as tribes in specific district of Uttar Pradesh, so two communities of district Gond and Kharwar transferred from SC to ST list in district, table 1.2 show there has no ST population till 2001 in district and suddenly in 2011 census show, total population of ST is 3.4% against total population of district. Decadal change show highly growth from 2001 to 2011 in tribal population as comparatively state population.

Tab-1.2 % of ST to total Population in Ballia 2001-2011							Decadal - Change		
% of ST 2001				% of ST 2011			2011-2011		
State/District	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
U.P.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	17.4	17.9	12.7
Ballia	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	3.6	40234.8	40380.3	38957.1

Source-District Census Handbook Ballia (PCA) Uttar Pradesh Series-10 Part XII-B

### Sex Ratio:-

Sex ratio is an important population characteristic that highlight the social attention provided to woman. The sex ratio has been a matter of woman for all population the same has been good in case of tribals in Ballia. The sex ratio for the overall population in district is 937 per 1000 male and that of scheduled tribes 930 females per 1000 males (table 1.3). The sex ratio for ST population and all population is found same in district.

Tab-1.3 Sex Ratio in Ballia in 2011			
District – Ballia	Total	Rural	Urban
All Population	937	939	914
ST Population	938	939	895

District Census Handbook Ballia (PCA) Uttar Pradesh Series-10 Part XII-B

### Literacy:-

Literacy rate is defined as percentage of population of literates among the population aged seven years and above. The tribals were culturally exclusive. as compared with non-tribal population, tribals were considered most backward sections of the society. In below table-2 we see literacy of STs have improved but the gap in literacy levels, both for the tribal male and female has not increased significantly. Tribal female literacy rate, all along been lower as compared to total male population and tribal male population.

Tab-2		Literacy rate		
Total Population		Total	Rural	Urban
	Person	70.9	70.2	77.6
	Male	81.5	81.2	81.4
	Female	59.8	58.6	70.4
Total ST population	Person	66.8	66.7	67.7
	Male	78.1	78.3	75.8
	Female	54.9	54.5	58.6

Source -District Census Handbook Ballia (PCA) Uttar Pradesh.Series-10 Part XII-B

### Occupational condition:-

Traditionally, the tribes in India pursued an economy, which was closer to nature, and used indigenous technology. Traditional tribal economy was largely a combination of several types of activities. For example, hill cultivators and plain agriculturists, were also occasionally hunting and gathering to supplement their income. Similarly, pastoralists were engaged in agriculture to meet their basic food requirements (Ministry of Tribal Affairs 2014:95). But in Ballia district accommodation of tribal population is on plains. A large population of tribes in Ballia have no work for their livelihood so that they make their life easy, we see in table 3 major population of tribes of district are non workers, non-workers are those who have not worked any time at all in the year preceding the date of enumeration. A large agricultural labourers population also existed in tribal community. They have no land, they work at land holders's farm on daily wages, daily wages are different for male and female labourers. In plain area tribes used to give lagan and practiced cultivation as tenant or worked in the field of Zamindar as agricultural labourers. Many factors responsible for landlessness among weaker section first poverty, they could not acquire the land from Zamindar second as the income of their traditional occupation could subsist them well, third family reason (Sinha 1993:348) and migration, below status in society etc. Although tribes in Ballia are not carrying their hereditary occupation, now most of them are engaged in agriculture and small occupations, occupational change did not help them to improve their economic conditions. But their social status has to some extent improved. The position of scheduled tribes with respect to their share in jobs and semi government jobs is very poor than other social groups. Few Gond tribe are found engaged in their traditional work of stone work particularly in Ballia district.

Tab-3		Occupational Distribution (STs) in BALLIA- 2011									
Total workers	Main workers	Industrial category of main workers				Marginal workers	Total industrial category of marginal workers				Non worker
33540	17013	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household industry	Other worker	16527	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household industry	Other workers	76574
		2768	6002	1035	70208		1122	9092	1195	5118	

Source-District census handbook Ballia (PCA) Uttar Pradesh series-10 Part XII-B p- 68-73

### Political participation:-

The term political participation has a very wide meaning in democratic process it is not related to right to vote but it is related to participation in decision making process. In other words political participation means not only using the right to vote, but also power-sharing, co-decision-making, and co-policy-making at all levels of

governance of the State.. But most of the tribal participate in the electoral process as voter. Tribes were substantially involved in the Indian independence movement in the early 20th century and advocated for independence from Britain. Independence brought social and institutions equality in the form of constitutional rights, but historically tribal political participation has remained low. Indian Government has instituted reservations for seats in Parliament of India, State assemblies municipalities and local governments. In Ballia district no seats reserved for STs in parliamentary election, two seats reserved in state assemblies election.

Democratic decentralisation entails a system of governance in which citizens possess the right to local public officials to account through the use of elections, grievance meetings and other democratic means tribal equal status in every sphere is inextricably linked to country's progress and development. Panchayati election was held in December 2015, we see in table total 954 gram pradhan elected out of which 48 gram pradhan elected from tribal community. In 2010 there was not a single seat reserved for ST while STs SCs Amendment act 2002 has been implemented in 13 district of Uttar Pradesh along with Ballia district.

Tab-4.1 Local self government Election – 2015 Block wise Elected Gram Pradhan (all social group) in Ballia							
Sl. No	Block	Total Seat	GEN	OBC	SC	ST	Female
1	Rewati*	51	19	14	6	3	9
2	Murali chapara	25	8	6	5	1	5
3	Maniar	47	17	13	6	3	8
4	HanumanGanj	58	22	15	8	1	12
5	Belahari#	32	11	8	5	2	5
6	Rasara	75	22	21	18	3	11
7	Chilkahar	66	20	18	16	3	9
8	Nagara	97	30	26	23	4	14
9	Navanagar#	51	16	14	9	3	8
10	Siar	94	33	26	18	4	13
11	Biriya	31	12	6	5	3	5
	Pandah	45	15	13	8	3	6
13	Bansdih	58	22	16	6	3	11
14	Buaarbabari	38	14	11	4	3	6
15	Garwar#	69	23	20	12	3	11
16	Sohaw	56	20	16	8	3	9
17	Dubhar	61	23	15	7	3	11
18	Total	954	327	258	164	48	153

Source-State Election Commission Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Election-2015

Note- \*election canceled on 2 seats #election canceled on 1 seat.

In Ballia total 59 Jila panchayat member elected in 2015 out of which 2 seats reserved for STs and 17 Block Prmukh elected from 17 blocks, only one seat reserved for STs. In district jila Panchayat Adhyaksh post reserved for SC people. Panchayat election in 2010 there was not a single tribal candidate elected as Jila Panchayat Member or Block Prmukh. The panchayati raj institutions continue to be dominated by landowning peasant castes and the rich peasantry.

Tab-4.2 Local Self Government Election – 2015							
Sl.No.	Post	Total	GEN	OBC	SC	ST	Female
1	Jila Panchayat Member	59	22	15	9	2	11
2	Block Prmukh	17	6	5	3	1	2

Source-State Election Commission Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Election-2015

### Social condition:-

Indian society based upon caste and by caste anyone shows his social political and economical status. Indian word Jati now signifies a caste, as every is born into a caste, and his caste determines his social position through life. Sir Denzile Ibbeston suggested in his Punjab Census Report 1881, that the occupation was the chief basis of the division of caste in Indian society 'And there is no doubt that is true' (Russell.1916:17). Crook writes....the question of the origin of our present cast. This can only be found in community of function or occupation. The most able advocates of this theory is Mr.J.C.Nesfield.....Function and function only, as I think, was the whole caste system of India was built up. (Crook 1896:xxxix). Gonds and Kharwar treated as low caste of society in Ballia because Gonds worked as grain parcher, Gonds tribe had engaged in the work of 'Kahar'. To carry bride and grooms in Dholi from one place to another (Rajeev 2013:5) Gonds closely akin to Kamkar they are mainly domestic servants (Gorakhpur. A Gazetteer-1920) grain-pracher. Kharwar were water drawer who draw water for all caste, palanquin bearers in past. So as regarded by occupation their work was not so productive than upper class and they included in fourth category of society. But it should be remembered us Gond and Kharwar community has never been untouchable in society.

Rajput, Brahman and Bhumihaar existed as dominating caste in Ballia yet now Yadav have an effect upon social and political process. Other caste like Harigans, Kyasth and other lower caste have major population but they are not in this condition to influence to political and social process because they have no economical power nor they are united.

### Conclusion:-

A politician said in Indian Express about district 'Corruption has become normal in Ballia'. There has been large impact of ruling samajwadi party in district total five MLA of SP out of three were Cabinet Minister (two are terminated before one month) and some are getting as minister status. This undeveloped and remote district known for ministers in SP regime. Fourteen years passed as notified tribes in district but tribal life has not been improved. After Sonbhadra, large population of tribes live but not a single tribal school established for tribal children. Education determines the level of economic condition of tribal people. Above paper shows correlation between the education social and economic condition, in society where education is high there social and economical condition is better. There are many problems which are faced by tribes like Gonds were recognized as Kahar caste while Kahar is sub-title of Gond tribe. but in revenue records, the Gond people are identified as Kahars and they are denied ST certificates. This problem exists in several districts along with Ballia. The tribes. Gond and Kharwar are found in difficulties in getting community certificates from authorities the authorities used to ask tribal people to produce proofs of their residence as member of the said communities in the year 1950 when the first Presidential order declaring certain tribal communities as Scheduled Tribes in respect of certain states was issued. These tribals have no land of their own. The lands are illegally occupied by land mafia. The tribals take themselves as "Praja" of those land mafia. The tribal people could not construct a single room on these lands because it does not belong to them. It is belonged to those, they are also not owner of the land. Such lands are called "Parti" land which are allotted by government for agricultural purposes. The landless tribals are engaged in agriculture or manual labour. Few of them go to New Delhi for labour. Their political behavior is also guided by their illegal land mafias. These landless tribals are not able to get bank accounts, ST certificate etc. for they have no address proof. Few areas of tribal inhabitants have no facility of Higher or intermediate education, i.e. Shivpur Diar area in Ballia district. The changes in landscape by rivers of Ganga, Ghagra have compelled tribal people to change their home places, therefore, their new places, villages, remain outside revenue village status. It is found in Ballia. Census 2011 findings about tribal household and population are found incorrect in many places. Most of the tribal people have voter ID but they have not ration cards or BPL cards. If they have ration card that belong to General Category. This way they are surrounded on all sides by problems. Meaningful assistance to them by society and state now so that they live better life as human beings

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