



TRIBAL'S PARTICIPATION IN HAZARIBAG DISTRICT : AN EVALUATION PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The present study is an evaluation of work participation of tribal population in Hazaribag district of Jharkhand. Hazaribag district is an old district, from the origin its break many times and became change its physical and cultural fetchers (especially tribal population structure). The pattern of distribution and work force characteristics determine the development perspectives of area. In Hazaribag a small part of population present the economic characteristics of tribal. The economies of Tribals mainly depend on agriculture and allied activity. The work force structure takes the support as back bone for agriculture development. In present decade rate of literacy has increase among tribal, but a big part of population belong to non workers category. In tribal society Women have been equal partners with tribal mane, in tribal economy quite often women do more physical work in their agriculture field with tribal mane. Agriculture economy has been change rapidly with the help of new technology, but the land status among tribal are decreasing and a big part of land holders comes in marginal category.

Key Words : Population pattern, participation rate, education level, and Tribal land holding.

Introduction

Work participation is an important indicator for understand the socio-economic development of various segments of the population of a region. The Census defined 'work' as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit and such participation can be physical or mental in nature. Work involved not only actual work but also included effective supervision and direction of work. It even included part-time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. Population composition and distribution is closely associated with the demographic structure of workforce. On the other hand, the workforce participation rates vary according to the stages of economic development, across cultures, age groups, and between sexes. Indian economy has been predominantly agricultural which contributes about one third to the total economy and employs more than half of the workforce.

Hazaribag is an oldest district of Jharkhand, situated in northern part of north Chotanagpur division. In present Hazaribag district extend between 2305' to 2404' north latitude and 8501' to 8509' east longitude in north Chotanagpur plateau at an elevation of about 2000 feet. Its area is 4303sqkm, about 47.7 per cent area covered by forest. In Hazaribag only 26.75 per cent land are cultivable and approx 12.6 per cent lands are get irrigation facility. According to census 2011 about 1734005 persons live in this district among them 7.02 per cent population belong from scheduled tribe community.



Objectives

- To study the status of scheduled tribal from the formed of Hazaribag district.
- To analyze the role of work participation of tribals in rural area of Hazaribag.
- To study the economic status of women as workers.
- A study of present status of land holding among scheduled tribal in Hazaribag district.

Methodology

The methodology used for work participation rate is-(work participation = Total workers (Main + Marginal)/Total population × 1000) has been adopted for this study. The purpose of this research design is to describe the problems and other units under investigation like socio-economic background and elicit new information about the scheduled tribal through the present study based on secondary source of data. The nature of research is exploratory and collected data from the Census of India, District census hand book 1961 to 2011, Bihar district gazetteer Hazaribag, and Agriculture census of India 2010-11 and other references.

The district was formed 181 years ago in 1834 as the centre of new civil administrative unit, that time its area was 7016 square miles/(or18171sqkm). According to the census1961 total population of the district was 2396411 persons where the share of tribal population was 11.30 per cent of the total population of the district. Hazaribag district ranks were fourth in the state (Old Bihar) in the population of scheduled tribes and 98 per cent persons lived in rural area. As the work participation of scheduled tribe about 55.83Per cent rural population belongs to workers, among them 83.5 Per cent populations were engaged in primary sectors.5 After census1961 Hazaribag district was broke many times and changed its physical area and population structure (specially discuss about scheduled tribe population). The changes in rural area of scheduled tribe population and their economic feature after partition of Hazaribag district, present in brief below in table 01.

Demographic Pattern & distribution of scheduled tribe

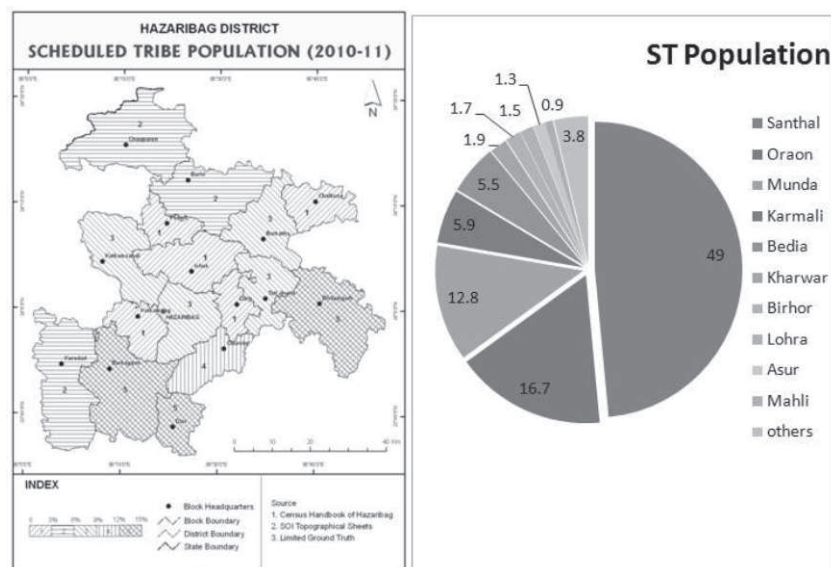
According to census 2011 there are 30 tribes in Hazaribag district but 97.37 percent population covered by10 major tribes group .Santhal are the most numerous accounting for one half of total tribal population, Oraon 16.7, Munda 12.8, Karmali 5.9 and Bedia 5.5 per cent contribute of total tribal population. Other tribe such Kharwar, Birhor, Lohra, Asur and Mahli, have a share of between 1-2 per cent and rest 20 tribal contributing below 0.3 per cent of total scheduled tribe population.

Table 01

Major Changes of Hazaribag district and schedules tribe economy from the year 1961-2011

New District	Year	Area (sqkm)	Total population	ST I Population %	Total Worker Rural %	Male Worker Rural %	Female Worker Rural %	Primary sector (Rural) %	Male Worker Rural %	Female worker Rural %
Hazaribag	1961	18171	2396411	11.30	55.83	62.77	48.69	83.5	79.9	88.26
Hazaribag New Giridih	1981	11165 (-4854)	2198310	9.0	39.38	55.65	22.66	60.69	70.25	36.56
Hazaribag New Chatra	2001	5965 (-3706)	2277475	11.78	40.93	49.81	31.80	41.68	50.76	27.06
Hazaribag New Ramgarh	2011	4303 (-1361)	1734495	7.02	42.67	57.71	42.29	23.33	28.15	16.75

Source:-Census of India DCHB Hazaribag 1961-2011



Hazaribag district is not a tribal majority area but scheduled tribe population distribution found in all over the district. About 7.02 per cent tribal of total population get in this area, where 87.8 per cent populations reside in rural area. The distribution of tribe population is very uneven, eastern and southern part of the district in Barkagaon, Dadi, Churchu and Bishnugarh Tehsils are high concentration area where get 54.26 percent of total scheduled tribe population. Second most tribal concentration about 25 per cent get in Hazaribag sader, Katkamsandi, Tatijharia and Barkatha tehsils area. In other tehsils, tribal population share of less than 5 per cent of total tribal population.

Occupational structure/Work force

In Hazaribag about 42.7 per cent of rural tribal population play an important role of their economy as worker, among them 36.6 per cent population came in main worker category, where about 14.59 persons engaged in cultivation and 8.74 percent population assist as agricultural labourers. A small part of main working population about 0.56 per cent engaged in household industry and rest 12.7 percent population involve in other works. Among the total working force a big part of scheduled tribe population about 63.4 came into marginal workers category, as marginal workers female contributions get higher than men, about 50.25 per cent female marginal workers assist the man in work field. Among the marginal workers about 24.3 per cent persons are involve in agriculture as cultivator, a share of female workers get 52.7 per cent of total. Agricultural labourers share 27.3 per cent part of marginal workers population and female contribution get 56.3 per cent higher than male persons. As house hold industry workers a very few tribal population about 1.2 per cent engaged in this occupation, rest population about 10.6 per cent among marginal worker involve in different field as other workers. A big part of scheduled tribes about 55.3 per cent of total population are workless as non workers.

Participation Rates

The participation rate (also called the labour participation rate) refers to the number of workers per 1,000 of population. According to the 2011 Census, Workers have been classified by the three broad sectors of economy, viz., and primary (Cultivator & Ag labourers), secondary (household Industry) and tertiary (other workers).

In Hazaribag district, there are 410 workers out of every 1,000 persons, a proportion, which is above the State average of 469 persons, as is expected males have a higher participation rate than females. It is



seen that the order of difference between the male and female rates in Hazaribag is much lower than the State. However, the male rate in Hazaribag is higher than the State. As in the State, the rural areas in the district have higher participation rate (427) than the urban areas (288), though the difference between the rural and urban rates in Hazaribag is narrow than that in the State.

It is at once evident that as compared to the State, Hazaribag has a medium proportion of workers in the primary sector. Thus, against 374 persons per 1,000 engaged in primary sector in Jharkhand, the proportion as low as 284 in Hazaribag. The number per 1,000 engaged in secondary sector in the district is also lower than the State, while in the tertiary sector the proportion is lower in the district. This pattern holds not good for both rural and urban areas. In rural areas of the district and the State, the primary sector claims the largest proportion of workers.

Table 4.2
Participation Rate Of Working Population Of Sheduled Tribe
In Hazaribagh District And Jharkhand State, 2011

SL NO	NAME OF District/ State	Sex	TOTAL PERSONS	TOTAL WORKERS	MAIN WORKERS	MARGINAL WORKERS	CULTIVATORS & AGRI LABOURERS PRIMERY SEC	HH INDUS WORKERS SECONDRY SEC	OTHER WORKERS TERTIRY CSE	NON WORKERS
Total										
1	Hazaribag	P	1000	410	164	246	284	07	119	589
2		M	1000	482	234	248	302	07	173	518
3		F	1000	339	95	245	267	07	65	661
4	Jharkhand	P	1000	469	217	253	374	11	84	531
5		M	1000	523	288	235	398	10	115	477
6		F	1000	416	146	270	349	13	54	584
Rural										
1	Hazaribag	P	1000	427	156	271	320	08	99	573
2		M	1000	492	223	269	339	07	146	508
3		F	1000	361	89	272	301	08	52	639
4	Jharkhand	P	1000	484	214	270	406	12	66	517
5		M	1000	531	282	249	432	10	89	469
6		F	1000	416	146	290	380	13	43	564

Source: - Census of India B series -Economic Table for scheduled Tribe, 2011

In Hazaribag district about 74.95 per cent of the rural workers are engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour. The corresponding proportion for the State is 83.92 per cent. The extent of agricultural employment in Hazaribag is, therefore, of the same order as in the State. It is also noteworthy that although the proportion of rural cultivators in Hazaribag (38.9 per cent) is appreciably lower than that of the State (43.4 per cent), the proportion of agricultural laborers (36.1 percent) is lower. Agricultural laborers are persons who work in other person's land for wages in cash, kind or share without having any kind of right, title or interest in such land. These proportions are, therefore, quite revealing in regard to the state of agriculture in the district. It is also significant that the proportion of agricultural labourers is relatively high among females. The distribution of 1,000 workers in Hazaribag district and Jharkhand State by four industrial categories, separately for persons, males and females shows in table no 4.3.

Table : 4.3
Distribution of 1,000 workers in Hazaribag district and State in economic categories 2011

Workers	Hazaribag district			Jharkhand state		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I As Cultivator	359	348	374	410	431	385
II As Agricultural labourer	334	279	412	385	330	454
III At Household Industry	18	15	22	24	19	30



IV Other Services	289	358	192	181	220	131
Non Active	589	518	661	531	477	584
Rural						
I As Cultivator	389	383	397	434	462	400
II As Agricultural labourer	361	305	437	405	351	470
III At Household Industry	18	15	22	25	20	30
IV Other Services	232	297	144	136	167	99
Non Active	573	508	639	517	469	564

Source: - Census of India B series -Economic Table for scheduled Tribe, 2011

Female participation

The women in the tribal community constitute nearly half of the total tribal population, the well-being of the community depend importantly on the status of their women. In tribal communities, the role of woman is substantial and crucial. Woman in agricultural play a crucial role in wide range of activities and contribution to sustainable agriculture development, to achieve inclusive agricultural growth empowering women by having comprehensive understanding about work participation status is necessary. The female participation in the work force is largely as cultivator and agricultural labour. The concept of work participation of tribal women in agriculture sector growth is broad and multidimensional. Women's empowerment in agriculture is an important component of that inclusive growth.

In Hazaribag district, cultivation and agricultural labour provide the greatest scope for female participation in economic activity. For every 1,000 males working in categories I and II there are 760 and 1,045 females respectively working in them. The corresponding proportions for the State are 712 and 1,097 respectively. Household industry comes next with 1011 females per 1,000 males; nearly 51 per cent of workers among agricultural labourers are females, the corresponding proportions for cultivation and household industry being 43 and 50 per cent respectively. But in rural area, distribution of female workers is differs. For every 1,000 males working in categories I and II there are 759 and 1,051 females respectively working in them.

Table : 4.4.

Number of females per 1,000 males among workers in different industrial categories in Hazaribag district and Jharkhand state by industrial categories, 2011

SL NO	Category of worker	Hazaribag district			Jharkhand sta		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total population	1003	999	1032	1003	1003	1007
2	Total workers	707	733	459	797	824	472
3	I Cultivators	760	759	857	712	713	578
4	II Agricultural Labourers	1045	1051	452	1097	150	671
5	III Household Industry	1011	1083	440	1257	1277	928
6	IV Work in other services	379	355	451	474	489	440
7	Non Workers	1278	1257	1415	1229	1205	1439

Source: - Census of India B series -Economic Table for scheduled Tribe, 2011

The corresponding proportions for the State are 713 and 1,105 respectively. Household industry comes next with 1083 females per 1,000 males; nearly 51 per cent of workers among agricultural labourers are females, the corresponding proportions for cultivation and household industry being 43 and 51 per cent respectively. It is noteworthy that Hazaribag has better female participation rates in rural population than the State in all the categories except III (Household industries). Another notable feature



is that the participation of females in rural areas is higher than that in urban areas in all the categories. The non working population of women's is much higher in all categories, both district and state.

Participation Rates in Anchals/Tehsils

The participation rates at lower levels, e.g., anchals give a better idea of the regional differences within the district. Occupational structure or industrial workers participation rates among anchals, the variation is wider in different category in Hazaribag. In first category as cultivator, highest participation rate show in Katkamdag anchal 286, and lowest in Padma anchal only 23 persons per 1,000. So the rate of variation is much higher and workers participation rate as cultivators is not sufficient. 6 anchals have participation rate above 200 out of 16 and rest 12 anchals rate of participation got below. The female rate above 200 persons found in only three anchals as Chalkush 300, Katkamdag 290, and Barkatha 244. In Hazaribag district the participation rate of cultivators in rural area is very poor. The table no 4.5 gives a broad picture about Participation rate of scheduled tribe rural workers population per 1000 worker in different industrial categories in anchals of Hazaribag district.

Table : 4.5

Participation rate of scheduled tribe rural workers population per 1000 worker in
Different industrial categories In Anchals of Hazaribag district, 2011

S L N O	NAME OF C D BLOC KS	CUL TI VAT ORS	M AL E	FEM ALE	AGRI LABO URE	M AL E	FEM ALE	H.H INDU S WOR KERS	M AL E	FEM ALE	OTHE R WOR KERS	M AL E	FEM ALE
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chauparan	126	83	117	268	28	259	07	08	07	104	137	76
2	Barhi	148	181	116	218	220	217	33	32	33	57	86	28
3	Padma	23	19	28	233	192	301	14	08	25	331	462	116
4	Ichak	156	213	99	138	140	136	05	06	05	88	133	43
5	Tati Jharia	223	267	191	181	157	205	03	03	02	28	33	24
6	Daru	134	154	114	137	127	147	30	29	31	147	170	125
7	Barkatha	246	247	244	139	145	133	10	12	08	62	80	44
8	Chalkusha	254	203	300	157	202	112	29	33	26	94	128	61
9	Bishungarh	207	215	198	204	211	198	07	03	10	57	87	29
10	H.B. Sadar	71	94	48	37	44	30	04	05	03	194	276	113
11	Katkamsandi	207	259	157	140	111	168	03	01	06	82	113	52
12	Katkamdag	286	282	290	158	168	147	16	12	22	71	97	44
13	Keredari	187	246	126	133	131	135	04	04	05	74	104	42
14	Barkagaon	112	146	79	169	169	169	09	10	09	95	141	46
15	Churchu	157	168	146	180	164	197	05	05	04	104	165	44
16	Dadi	137	158	115	84	78	90	03	04	02	162	252	71
	ALL HAZARIBAG	165	189	143	154	150	158	08	07	08	99	146	52

Source: - census of India series 21Jharkhand part XII B, DCH Hazaribag PCA for ST 2011

The female participation rate is higher among agricultural labours category in hazaribag rural area As agricultural labours only 4 anchals have participation rates get above 200 persons, among 16 only 8



anchals have rate of participation is higher than female. The maximum rate show in padma, chauparan, Tatijharya and katkamsandi anchals and participation rate among female have varying between 100 to 300. the above fetchers indicate that the tribal agriculture economy can't be success without help of female laboures participation.

Scheduled tribe Workers by Age groups

The workers Age groups statement shows the percentage of scheduled tribe workers in each broad age group in Hazaribag district and Jharkhand State rural population, separately for persons, males and females.

The proportion of child workers (age group 0-14) in Hazaribag is lower than that in the State both for boys and girls. Since the overall participation rate is lower in Hazaribag, the proportion of workers among young and middle aged persons are also higher. It is, however, seen that as in the State, the age group 35-59 contains the largest proportion of workers in

Table : 4.7

Percentage of workers in broad age group in Hazaribag district and Jharkhand state 2011

SL No	Age group	Hazaribag district			Jharkhand state		
		Persons	males	Females	Persons	males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	All ages	42.67	49.23	36.11	48.34	53.08	43.62
2	0 - 14	4.66	4.64	4.67	7.98	7.80	8.17
3	15 - 34	63.36	71.40	55.39	69.17	74.84	63.59
4	35 - 59	82.66	96.03	68.79	87.09	96.96	77.18
5	60 +	46.81	63.31	31.38	57.08	72.25	43.96
6	Age not stated	21.74	23.08	20.00	46.28	50.77	41.74
7	15 - 59	70.81	81.05	60.49	76.73	84.22	69.29

Source: - Census of India B series -Economic Table for scheduled Tribe, 2011

Hazaribag as well, This is easily explained by the fact that the age group 15-34 includes a considerable proportion of students as well as job seekers who have been treated as non-workers. It may be noted that except for males in the age group 60+ the proportions of workers in all the age groups and for both sexes are lower in Hazaribag than in the State. The above statement, therefore, simply underlines the lower participation in Hazaribag district as compared to the Jharkhand State in the total population as well as individual age groups. The differences are particularly striking in the case of females.

Literacy and level of Education

In present, literacy is one of the most basic parameters for the success of new agriculture technology adoption in rural area. In the rural area agriculture, allied activities and their traditional occupation do not provide the employment even for at least six month in a year. A literate farmer can developed their economy with the help of agriculture knowledge. In Hazaribag district about 88 percent of tribal populations live in village area. According to the census 2011, the average literacy rate is 45.69 percent of rural population and the state average is 45.62. The males and females literacy rate is 54.14 and 37.24 percent. In absence of workers literacy data, the literacy and education level statistics of scheduled tribe appearing alongside give an idea of the distribution of rural workers by literacy in Hazaribag district of Jharkhand State. Out of 49 thousand tribal person's literates in this district, 16 thousand literates are educated only up to 'Below primary' level and another 14 thousand up to 'primary' level. Number of literates educated up to these two levels account for 62 per cent of total literates in the district. 4.6 thousand (9.40%) of literates have attained Matric/Secondary level. There are 3 thousand persons in the district who are literates up to Intermediate level which also include 1 thousand females and 1.4



thousand or 2.87 per cent persons are literates up to 'Graduates & above' level The category wise break up is given in the table no 4.8 below:-

Table : 4.8
Number and literates percent by level of education: Hazaribag district 2011

SL NO	Level of Education	Absolute Numbers			Percent to Literate		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	Literate	49145	29128	20017	45.69	54.14	37.24
2	Literate without educational level	2505	1373	1132	5.10	4.71	5.66
3	Below primary	16214	8928	7286	32.99	30.65	36.40
4	Primary	14419	8840	5579	29.34	30.35	27.87
5	Middle	6904	4246	2658	14.05	14.58	13.28
6	Matriculation/Secondary	4621	3005	1616	9.40	10.32	8.07
7	High secondary/Intermediate	3013	1860	1153	6.13	6.38	5.76
8	Non technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	04	03	01	0.01	0.01	0.00
9	Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	54	37	17	0.11	0.13	0.08
10	Graduate and above	1411	836	575	2.87	2.87	2.87

Source: - Census of India B series -Economic Table for scheduled Tribe, 2011

It has been observed earlier that the extent of tribal literacy in Hazaribag district is lower than that in the State. This is true in regard to workers also, as would be evident from the above table.

Non-workers

It is to be noted that 57.33 per cent of the tribal rural population in Hazaribag district consists of non-workers. Full time student persons comprise the largest component of non-workers both in the district (46.44 per cent) and the State (45.32 per cent). The next important category consist of Dependents, infants or disabled persons who, in Hazaribag district, account for over one-third (37.04 per cent) of the non-working population. This proportion is below the State average of 39.26 per cent. Among, 9.75 per cent for the non-workers in Hazaribag district are engaged in household duties. This proportion again is lower than the State average of 10.25 per cent. The proportion of pensioners in Hazaribag 1.20 per cent is lower than the State average of 1.39 per cent, while that to beggars, vagrants, etc of the same order as in Jharkhand. But the other rest proportion of nonworking population is higher in Hazaribag (5.54 Per cent) than the State average of 3.72 per cent. per cent. For obvious reasons, the proportion of non-workers among male (50.77 per cent) is much lower than among females (63.89 per cent).

Landholding And Tribal Participation

It is mostly realized from the fact that, tribals in the state of Jharkhand or elsewhere are mainly confined to hilly and forest areas, which are relatively less fertile and productive. This is what a practice of subsistence agriculture system that exists in the tribal society. The data on tribal land holding is hardly available below District level; hence, without this it is not possible to bring out the real situation of tribal agriculture participation in modern stage of agriculture.

According to the agricultural census of operational holdings 2010-11, presenting here the fetcher of scheduled tribe landholding in Hazaribag district. The average size of scheduled tribes land holding in the District is 0.95 hectares as against all - Jharkhand scheduled tribes' average of 1.48 hectares. The share of landholdings of small and marginal farmers (up to 2 ha) to the total land holding in the district is 91.86 per cent and the semi medium farmer share of 5.37 percent of total land holding. A small part 3.69 percent of scheduled tribe farmers belong to medium and large category of land holders. Land distribution in the district is highly skewed, the 91.86 per cent small and marginal farmers cultivate only 61.28 per cent area



in contrast to less than 20 per cent medium and large farmers (land holding above 4 ha) cultivating 22.36 per cent area. The remaining 16.36 per cent land is with medium farmers (2-4 ha) with average size of holding of 2.91 ha. In the medium (4 to 10ha) land holding category 2.37 percent tribal households were with 15.43 per cent land in the area under study, i.e. in the District, as per the 2010-11 censuses.

TABLE - 4.5
Percentage Of Operational Holding By Size Group Of Scheduled Tribes
In Hazaribag District 2010-11

Sl. NO	Name of Block	Marginal 0.5-1.0 Ha		Small 1.0-2.0 Ha		Semi medium 2.0-4.0 Ha		Medium 4.0-10.0 Ha		Large Above 10.0 Ha		All Classes Total No of Holding		
		No. of OpH	Area %	No. of OpH	Area %	No. of OpH	Area %	No. of OpH	Area %	No. of OpH	Area %	No. of OpH	Area %	All Social Groups %
1.	Chauparan	100.00	1.60	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	128	0.63	1269
2.	Barhi	67.74	0.99	10.75	0.80	10.75	1.92	7.53	3.0	3.23	7.51	0.96	1.85	7.07
3.	Padma	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1.67
4.	Ichak	44.38	1.29	27.22	3.04	21.30	6.97	7.10	4.50	00	00	1.75	3.01	6.34
5.	Tati Jharia	35.50	1.13	57.40	6.57	4.73	1.39	2.37	1.69	00	00	1.75	2.37	2.37
6.	Daru	92.96	3.38	7.04	2.84	00	00	00	00	00	00	4.26	1.95	3.89
7.	Barkatha	75.64	6.35	8.73	3.18	8.73	9.82	6.36	13.57	0.55	7.51	5.68	7.23	11.80
8.	Chalkusha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Bishungarh	89.81	21.04	8.41	10.90	1.78	6.44	00	00	00	00	20.26	11.74	11.31
10.	H.B. Sadar	83.30	6.49	15.40	5.92	0.93	0.80	0.37	1.12	00	00	5.57	4.17	7.57
11.	Katkamsand	75.84	13.75	14.57	11.15	6.36	16.06	2.99	16.88	0.23	5.95	13.47	13.51	5.44
12.	Katkamdag	40.11	1.57	53.30	6.92	4.40	1.39	2.20	1.69	00	00	1.89	2.54	2.21
13.	Keredari	75.98	6.93	20.21	10.65	3.21	4.91	0.59	1.62	00	00	8.69	6.11	8.84
14.	Barkagaon	76.74	19.55	16.54	20.86	6.71	19.51	00	00	00	00	15.54	15.47	10.12
15.	Churchu	76.49	13.75	14.54	11.05	5.72	14.66	3.02	16.88	0.23	5.95	13.35	13.25	5.08
16.	Dadi	47.31	2.64	16.70	6.47	15.77	16.19	15.40	38.96	4.82	73.08	5.57	16.18	3.59
	Total HB	76.76	39.46	15.10	21.82	5.37	16.36	2.37	15.43	0.39	6.93	7.57	9.17	100
	Absolute	7432	3636	1462	2009	520	1507	230	1422	38	639	9682	9213	100502

Source: - Agricultural Census 2010-11 (Report on Number and area of operational holding)

It is noticed that in the block of Dadi hardly 15.40 per cent households were with 38.96 percent land. It shows relatively better position of tribals as compared to non-tribals in Churchu, Katkamsandi, and Barkatha block. In Churchu about 03 per cent households owned about 16 per cent (16.88%) agriculture land from the total land under cultivation with tribal population, in Katkamsandi 2.99 per cent households were having land 16.88 per cent, land and in Barkatha owned 13.57 per cent ha of land holds 6.36 per cent households. Hear shows much difference and comparatively the status in the district is not better. The land ownership has created a uneven disparity in the land distribution among the tribals as well as non- tribals in the district, more than 77 per cent tribals owned less than 1 per cent (0.95) land. The territorial or regional land ownership determines the overall social and economic status of tribals.

Conclusion

In Hazaribag district the physical fetchers and demographic pattern had major changes show in half century, approx 76 percent area cutoff from its formation. The tribal's population decreases 4.2 percent in the reference of total tribe's population of district from 1961, and the economic characteristics as workforce strength of tribal population decreases up to 13.16 percent. In primary sector as agricultural activity a big part of tribal population left the agricultural based activity. The female ratio among workforce 8.36 higher before half century but in present female work force decreases 9.4 percent in



primary sector in rural of Hazaribag district.

The participation rate of work force in rural area of district is lower than state in primary and secondary sector but in tertiary sector and non workers participation is higher than Jharkhand state. The distribution of female workers in different category is higher than male left to other service in rural area. The roles of women in tribal community are substantial and play a crucial role in wide range to contribution for agricultural development.

In different age group of work force, a big part of workers are active in 60+ age and other side 15-34 age group include a considerable proportion of students as job seekers, they treated as non workers. The literacy percentage got 46 percent but maximum populations about 81 percent literates are under matriculate, so they cannot perform to satisfactory level with new agricultural technology on modern way. The land holding status among tribes has very poor condition, maximum farmer approx 77 percent are marginal land holder those have only 0.5 to 1.0 hectare land, only 2.4 percent farmer have 4 to 10 hectare land. The fact is that, tribal's needs to help some special package plane based on agricultural development in non majority area.

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