

Study of the Effects of Government Schemes of Chhattisgarh State on The Lifestyle of Pando Tribes

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Abstract: Various forms of folk art and culture can also be seen in Chhattisgarh. This state is famous for tribal art and culture. For the overall development of the tribes of Chhattisgarh, many provisions have been made by the Chhattisgarh government, so that their culture can be protected and connected to the mainstream of development. As a result of this provision, the tribes have been divided into some parts, among these there are some tribes with special provisions, which are given special attention by the government. Balrampur-Ramanujanj district in Chhattisgarh state is a tribal dominated district, about 63.00 percent of the population in this district resides in scheduled tribes. The main resident tribes are Pahari Korwa, Gond, Pando, Nagesia, Khairwar and Kanwar. Many schemes are being run on the ground by the Chhattisgarh government to strengthen the living standards of the tribes, they are also encouraged at the government level to preserve the art and culture of these tribes.

Keywords- Traditional lifestyle, special backward tribes and possibilities of overall development of rural areas.

I. Introduction-

The Pando tribe is listed as a special backward tribe by the Chhattisgarh state government. During the research study, it was found that the state government has launched several schemes for the socio-economic development of these tribes, and an attempt has been made to connect them to the mainstream of development through extensive publicity, but even today some tribal communities are far away from the mainstream of development due to illiteracy and their conservative traditions.

An important characteristic of Indian culture is- "Unity in Diversity". Just as there is diversity in Indian culture, components like art, culture, history, archaeology, natural conditions and climate are present under geographical and social conditions, in the same way these components are also present in the culture of Chhattisgarh. Along with this, the influence of Chhattisgarhi culture is reflected in the tribes here. To get acquainted with the socio-economic conditions of the Pando tribe, the researchers studied their residence and lifestyle. It was observed that most of the Pando tribes reside in hilly and forest areas and believe in traditional lifestyle. An attempt was made to know how effective the government schemes are proving to be at the grassroots level by studying articles and using some research techniques. In the study of the above documents, it was found that even at present the condition of economic self-reliance of the Pando tribe is pathetic.

The researchers have done a research study with the objective of doing a detailed study of the infinite possibilities for tribal development through their research and to shed light on the necessary improvements and amendments for the Pando families and to find out the necessary possibilities of the effects of innovation in development schemes at the grassroots level to provide new directions to the policy makers. This research work revealed that the standard of living of the people is improving through public awareness programmes and their proper implementation for better management of the schemes implemented by the Chhattisgarh government. Along with this, the suggestions given in this context will provide a direction to the strong possibilities of their overall development.

A tribe is a group of any local communities that reside on a common land, speak a common language and have a common cultural behaviour (Gillin and Gillin). A tribe is an independent political division of a population with a common culture (Lucy Mayer). A tribe is a collection of families that have a common name, whose members live in a certain land, speak a common language, follow some prohibitions regarding marriage, business or industry and develop a well-planned exchange system, is called a tribe (D.N. Majumdar). In the primitive or Baber conduct of tribal development, a group of people is a group that accepts the authority of a chieftain and generally believes that they have a common ancestor (Oxford Dictionary). A tribe is a social group that speaks a particular language and has a particular culture that distinguishes it from other tribal groups. It is not necessarily a political organization (Hobel). On the basis of the diversity and change found in tribal society, no single definition can be used to describe a tribe in its entirety.

II. Extension of research

History of origin of Pando tribe and their place of residence -

The Pando tribe considers the Pandavas of the Mahabharata period as their ancestors. They believe that they originated from the Pandavas. According to popular legends, the Pandavas started farming Bevara to fulfil their food needs during their exile and to keep the birds away from the field, a Kaag-Bhagauda (doll) was made and placed in the field. Once Lord Shankar was passing by with Goddess Parvati, when the Goddess saw the crow-fugada, she prayed to Lord Shankar to bring it to life, on which the effigy was brought to life by Lord Shankar, since the effigy was tied with a rope, there were marks of rope all around its body, so it came to be known as Korva. When the effigy came to life, it started claiming its right over the above-mentioned fields, due to which a fight broke out between the Pandava (Bheem) and it. During this time, Lord Shankar was passing by, so he explained to both of them and after dividing the land, he told both of them that both of you will live in the forest and do agriculture and hunting without any income and since then the Pandavas became forest dwellers and settled in the forest. The children born to the Pandavas later became corrupted and came to be known as Pando.

Characteristic features of the tribal community-

On the basis of the definitions given in the context of tribal community, the following features of the tribal community can be generalized-

- Tribe has its own special name.
- Tribe is a group of families. Geographical distribution of a particular tribal community is on a definite land area.
- Each particular tribe has its own culture and tradition. Tribes have their own special dialect/language. The specialty of gotra and endogamous groups is found.
- It is an independent and protective organization. It is an independent type of political organization, in which the chief is generally supreme.

Review of Literature -

Bek Ved Prakash (2017) in his study of the role of government schemes in the development of the Pando tribe found that the people of the Pando tribe benefitted from the various schemes run by the government, but due to living in remote areas and lack of education, they have received relatively less benefits. Vaishnav Dr. T.K. (2017) has thrown light on the historical background of the tribes of Chhattisgarh and has mentioned Chhattisgarh in the book Vikram Vilas of the famous scholar Babu Revaram of Ratanpur - Tinme Dakshin Kosal Desa, Jahan Hari Oetu Kesari Besa, Tasu Madhya Chhattisgarh Pavan... While studying the various tribal backgrounds, a total of 42 tribes have been included in the Scheduled Tribes in Chhattisgarh in the list issued under Article 342 of the Constitution and all of them have different descriptions. Dhruv Toshni (2018) analysed the contribution of the development cell of Kamar tribe in the special context of Dhamtari district of Chhattisgarh and said that the development cell of Kamar tribe has been formed for their welfare and development as well as to raise their standard of living. Since Kamar tribe is very backward in comparison to other tribes, the Kamar tribe is getting various types of facilities due to the formation of the cell, but these facilities are also not sufficient. At present, there is a need to arrange for employment oriented and livelihood related and skill

development focused training for their development. Thakur Mamta (2019-20) has said under the financial schemes of the Chhattisgarh government that the government has started many schemes for the development of Scheduled Tribes in Durg-Bhilai city related to the all-round development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but due to lack of adequate publicity of the schemes and lack of knowledge of all the processes of the schemes, they are deprived of proper benefits. In the Tribal Atlas of Chhattisgarh (2021), Chhattisgarh Government, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Nava Raipur has described the district-wise illustrated tribes and studied their living habits, lifestyle and social activities. Meena Hariram (2022) expressed the issues of the tribals in the tribal world. Even after the Forest Rights Act 2006 by the Government of India, the issue of water-forest-land, the emerging form of Naxalism, tribal contribution in the freedom struggle and tribal literature and media have been presented. Amarohit Dr. Geetesh Kumar (2022) has given basic information regarding the tribes of Chhattisgarh, in which the problems of the tribes such as migration, separation, displacement, acculturation etc. have been highlighted.

Objectives of the study

- To study the impact of economic, social, educational and other schemes of the Government of Chhattisgarh on the lives of the Pando tribes and to study the status of economic self-reliance of the special backward tribe Pando.

Hypotheses of the study

The researchers have made the following research hypotheses in the presented research, which will be studied in the present research work -

Alternative Hypothesis 1- The schemes of the Government of Chhattisgarh have had an impact on the economic and social life of the tribes residing in Balrampur-Ramanujganj district.

Research Methodology

Information has been collected on various aspects related to tribal development in the state of Chhattisgarh and various welfare schemes presented by the Government of Chhattisgarh for their development. For the present study, primary and secondary data have been used for the collection of facts related to the subject of study. Interview, questionnaire and schedule etc. mediums were chosen for the collection of primary data. The basic problems were studied through personal observation. In the presented research work, 150-100 Pando families, i.e. a total of 250 families, were studied from two tehsils selected on stratified basis from six tehsils of Balrampur-Ramanujganj district - Wadrafnagar and Ramchandrapur tehsils. Information was collected through schedule by personal interview from the persons of these families. The original period of primary data was one year, which was based on the collection year 2022-23. For the collection of secondary data, information was collected from the published and unpublished sources of the concerned department.

III. Results and findings in research

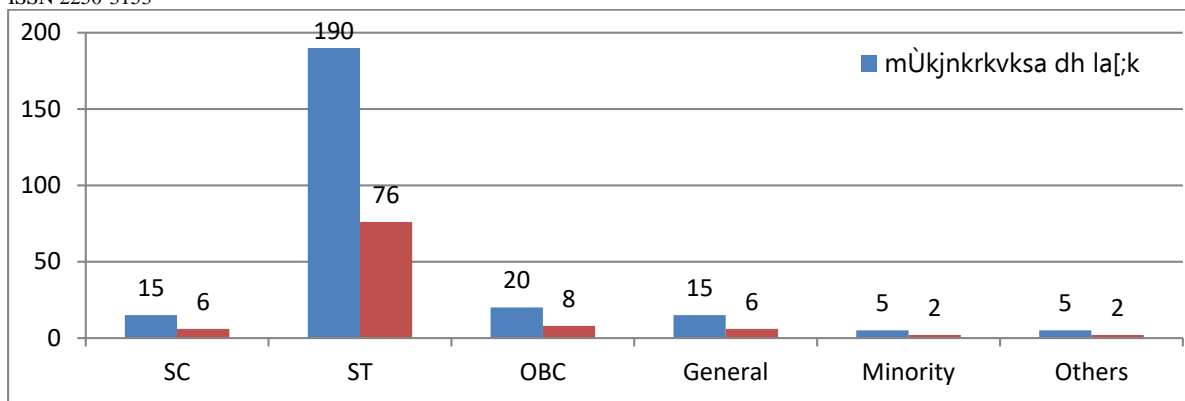
Name of the respondent: - According to the stratified sample, different beneficiary families provided their name and related information. According to the stratified sample, different beneficiary families provided the name of their husband or father and related information. According to the stratified sample, the details of the caste of different beneficiary families asked from them were obtained as follows. Among the beneficiary families, 6% are from Scheduled Caste, 76% from Scheduled Tribe, 8% from Other Backward Class, 6% from General Category, 2% from Minority Category and 2% from other castes are also getting food items through Food Security Scheme of Chhattisgarh State.

Table 1.01-Caste Details

Caste	SC	ST	OBC	General	Minority	Others	Total
No. of Respondents	15	190	20	15	5	5	250
Percentage	6	76	8	6	2	2	100

Source- Data obtained through primary survey

Diagram 1.01-Caste Details



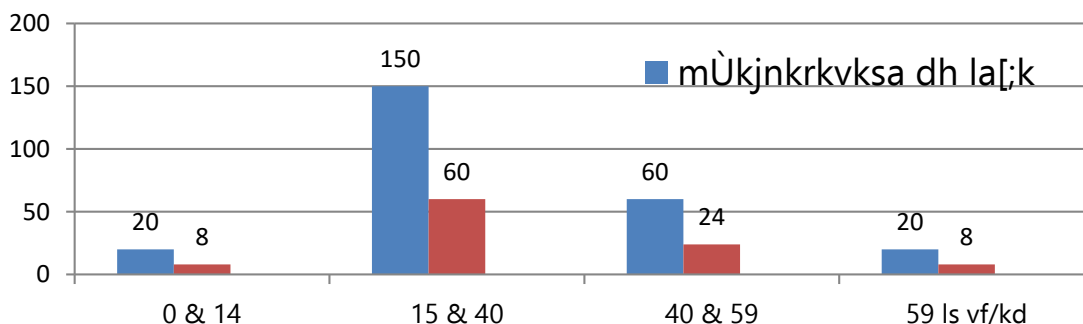
Age: - According to stratified sampling, the age details of various beneficiary families were asked and the age was as follows. Out of the selected beneficiary families, 8% beneficiaries were found to be between 0 years to 14 years, 60% beneficiaries were found to be between 15 years to 40 years, 24% beneficiaries were found to be between 40 years to 59 years and 8% beneficiaries were found to be above 59 years.

Table 1.02- Age Details

Age Group	0-14	15-40	40-59	More than 59	Total
Number of Respondents	20	150	60	20	250
Percentage	8	60	24	8	100

Source- Data obtained through primary survey

Diagram 1.02- Age Details



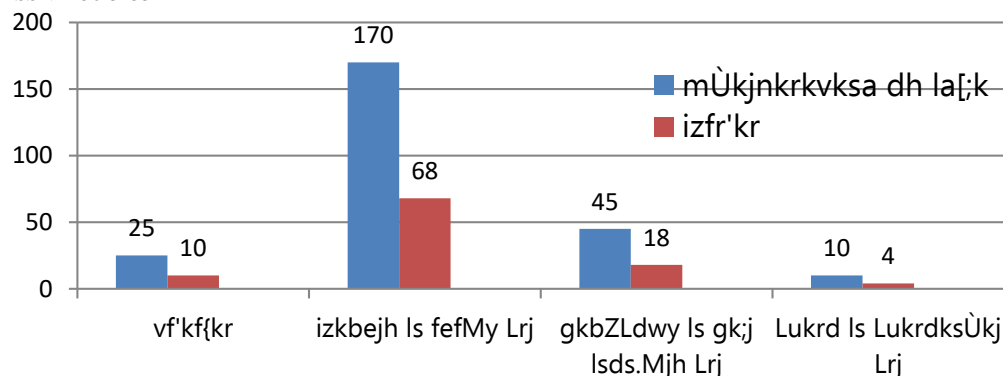
Education: - According to stratified sampling, as per the details of education asked from various beneficiary families, about 10% of the family members were found to be illiterate, 68% of the beneficiary families were educated from primary to middle level, 18% of the beneficiary families were found to have education between high school to higher secondary and 4% of the beneficiary families were found to have education from graduation to post graduation level.

Table 1.03-Education Details

Education Level	Illiterate	Primary to Middle Level	High School to Higher Secondary Level	Graduate to Post Graduate Level	Total
No. of Respondents	25	170	45	10	150
Percentage	10	68	18	4	100

Source- Data obtained through primary survey

Diagram 1.03- Education Details



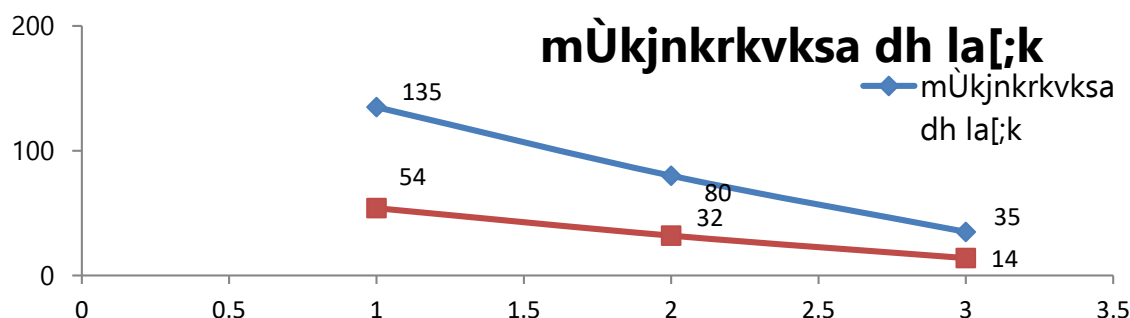
Details of Family Members: - According to stratified sampling, various details of family members were asked from different beneficiary families and the following information was received that in these families 54% were men, 32% were women and 14% were children.

Table 1.04-Details of Family Members

Details of family members	Male	Female	Children	Total
Number of respondents	135	80	35	250
Percentage	54	35	14	100

Source- Data obtained through primary survey

Diagram 1.04- Details of family members



Message for beneficiary families-

During the research study, it was observed that even now the tribal and special backward tribe Pando families of rural areas have to face many problems due to lack of awareness about their rights. In fact, the selection of beneficiary families should be done at the universal level so that all of them can get their right to benefit. To make their scheme successful, the concerned officers and departments should add as many beneficiaries and eligible families as possible to the main stream of development. Necessary initiatives will also have to be taken to eradicate the basic problems of the Pando tribe from the root. Through the presented research paper, the researcher has given the message to the beneficiaries and beneficiary families that the Chhattisgarh State Government will be able to achieve the status of benefiting the Pando family from the development scheme only when they get the necessary facilities and they have the correct and timely information about the schemes and the schemes are implemented properly.

Message for the society-

It is the responsibility of every member of the Pando community to support this ambitious effort of the Chhattisgarh government at every level. To make this welfare scheme successful, maximum awareness is required among the Pando tribe. If people feel that any irregularity is taking place at any level, they must complain about it to the concerned officer and department. Only then will our Pando community be able to play its meaningful role in this unique initiative of our popular government. Through this research paper, the researcher has given this message to the Pando tribal community that the Chhattisgarh state government is to take their development related schemes to the grassroots level for the people of those sections who are connected with the

grassroots of the society. The development plan of the Chhattisgarh state is playing an important role in the universal development of the Pando tribe along with providing basic facilities to them.

V. Conclusion

During the study, it has been found that, in general, the lifestyle of rural tribes and the especially backward tribe Pando of the study area is continuously changing in a positive direction due to the schemes of Chhattisgarh Government. Forecasting the lifestyle of Pando tribe in the study area for Developed India 2047, the research technique of questionnaire and interview has been used for the research study. Keeping in mind the constraints of time and some limitations, the researchers have specifically analysed the effects of the following schemes. Which are as follows-

- Public Distribution System (PDS) - Pando tribe is getting the benefit of this scheme, but due to lack of information about the regular operation of the fair price shop, the Pando tribe of the study area has to be deprived of the benefits received from it.
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Very few tribes have benefited from this scheme. And even those tribes who have got the benefit of this, they have also told to be troubled by the complex process of this scheme. The government will have to take appropriate steps for the simplicity of this scheme.
- Study of the effects of education related schemes- In the study area, there is an increase in education by the Pando tribe, but there is a lack of information about other new schemes related to education.
- Study of the effects of welfare schemes related to forest and forest produce collection- The collection of forest produce is being done easily by the tribes of the study area, but it was found during the study that they do not have complete information about the forestry schemes.
- Study of the effects of health schemes- In the study area, the benefits of this scheme are easily made available from time to time by Mitandin and various health workers, but there was a lack of information about new health related schemes and due to social conservative nature, there was a tendency to adopt health schemes late.

Suggestion-

To make the concept of holistic development successful in Indian society, it will be necessary that there should be holistic development of the tribes residing in rural areas. Government schemes for tribes are effective for their development but during the study the researchers felt the need for the following necessary improvements-

- Most of the population of Chhattisgarh lives in rural areas. The number of scheduled tribes in the study area is more than 63 percent.
- If we talk about rural development, then keeping the proper development of tribes in mind, policy making or schemes will have to be implemented at the government level. Although, many schemes are already being run at the government level.
- By widely publicizing the schemes, running public awareness programs and making the schemes reach the villagers, better benefits of these schemes can be obtained.
- There is a need to make the tribes aware about education.
- There is a need to move the lifestyle of the Pando tribe of the study area towards modernity while protecting traditional, cultural-ideology and Indian philosophy.

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