

PROJECT- PROPOSAL

Submitted To

Uttar Pradesh Janjati evam Lok Kala Sansthan

on

Ethnographic Profile of Sahariya Tribe of Uttar-Pradesh



SAHARIYA TRIBE

(<https://www.google.com/search?q=sahariya+tribe+in+up&client=psy-ab&hl=en>)

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Sahariya Tribe

Sahariya is the Scheduled tribe; found in the Lalitpur district of Bundelkhand region. They are also referred to as the Banrawat, Rawat, Soarain and Banrakha. The name Saharia originated from the Hindi word sahra which means the jungle. And, thus, Sahariya means the dwellers of the jungle. Many claim to have descended from Baiju Bheel, the worshipped or Shiva, the Hindu God and others trace the origin from Ramayana's Shabri. The division of the community is done in various gotras naming Lodhi, Sanauna, Solanki, Bagolia and more.

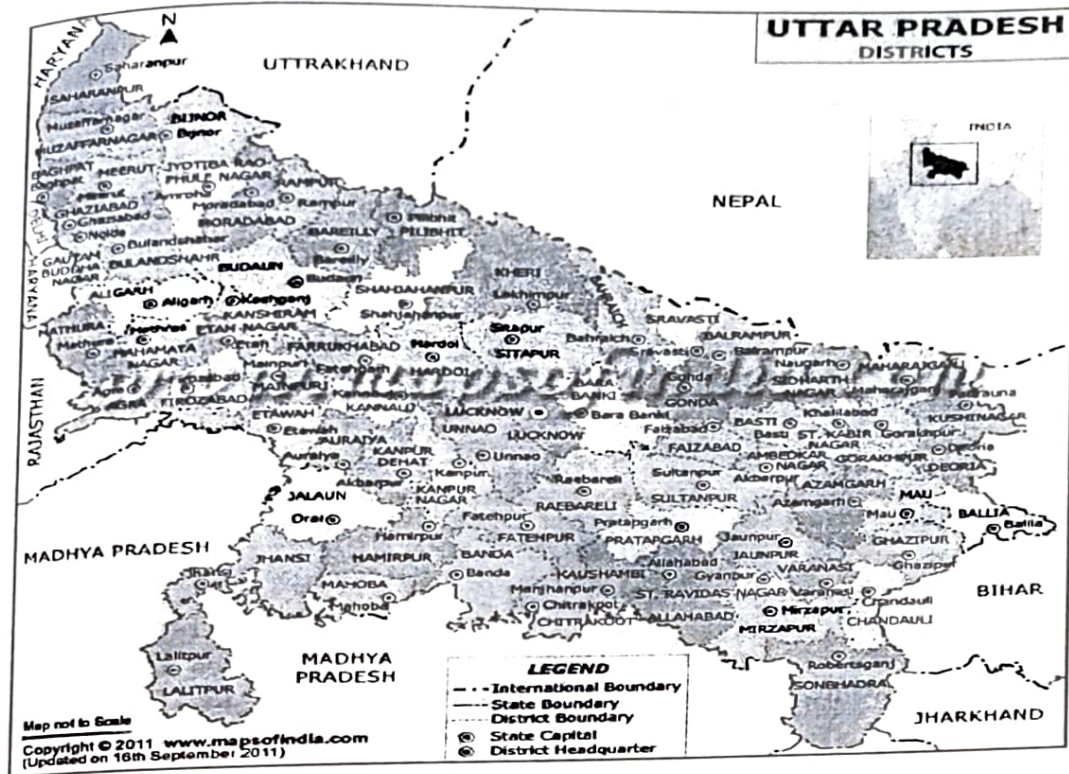
The traditional occupation of the Sahariya community includes collecting honey, wood cutting, mining, making basket, breaking stones etc. as they are majorly dependent upon the forests for their livelihood. Essentially followers of Hinduism, the Sahariyas also have numerous deities such as Gond Devi, Bhavani, Bijasur and Soorin'.

Tribal Situation in Uttar Pradesh

The declaration of the Scheduled tribes and Scheduled Castes is a reminiscence of the colonial administrative idea reflected in our Indian constitution. According to the primary data of the 2011 census of Govt. of India the total population of our country is 1,028,737,436. Out of this population 8.2% comprises of the Scheduled tribes. If we look at the scheduled tribe population in the states and Union territories the major bulk of them reside in the North-eastern state of Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland and the island of Lakshadweep. Comparatively if we take up the case of undivided Uttar Pradesh the tribal population was meagre. Then when the state divided Uttarakhand had the major population of ST's. Uttar Pradesh was left with 107963 ST's, which is only 0.1% of the population of the state. However it is interesting that in 2002 the erstwhile government declared few new Scheduled tribes. It would now be an important task to reanalyse this population scenario (according to 2011 census)

Considering the above statistics they are undoubtedly a minority in Uttar Pradesh. But whatever may be the cause of the new declaration it is a hard reality that these people are toiling with poverty, indebtedness, hunger, famine, severe exploitation at the hand of the industrialists and miners. Their pathetic situation goes unrepresented due to illiteracy and other development measures.

Surprisingly no major work has been done till 2019 on newly declared tribe of Uttar Pradesh in spite of having good number of renowned Anthropologists in the state.



Area

The district selected for the purpose of this project is Lalitpur. It is on the southern tip of Uttar Pradesh and occupies almost the central position of our country. The district is extremely unique and sensitive as it shares the border with the state Madhya Pradesh.

Significance of the study

Present study proposes an analysis of the demographic data of the Sahariya tribes. It shall also find out the geographical distribution of these people. The study shall include a preparation of the ethnographic details of the Sahariya tribe which shall include substantial issues like their physical features, dietary habits, habitat, economic activities, political setup and laws, family structure, kinship, religion, modes of entertainment and Material culture. If feasible a few photographs and video documentation can also be taken.

Anthropologists are trained specialists who can gather empirical data through intensive fieldwork. This data is one of the richest qualitative data that cannot be procured through any other social scientists.

Secondly these details shall make the administrators familiar with not only the economic and socio-cultural background of the tribal's but also their cultural beliefs. This shall enable the public policy management for the concerned people.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the geographical distribution of the Sahariya tribe.
- To study their demographic details according to latest census (2011).
- To study their ethnographic profile.

According to 'Samvidhan (Anusuchit Janjatiyan) (Uttar Pradesh) Aadesh -1967 Avum Anusuchit Jatiyan Aur Anusuchit Janjatiyan Aadesh (Sanshodhan) Adhiniyam-2002 the following people were given the status of 'scheduled-

New declared tribes

- Parahiya
- Pankha, Panika
- Patari
- Sahariya
- Chero
- Sahariya
- Khairwar
- Bhuinya
- Agaria
- Baiga

Districts

- Sonbhadra
- Sonbhadra, Mirzapur
- Sobhadra, Mirzapur
- Lalitpur
- Sonbhadra, Mirzapur , Varanasi
- Lalitpur
- Balia, Gazipur
- Sonbhadra
- Sobhadra, Mirzapur
- Sobhadra

Methodology

~~Anthropological study.~~ Methodology plays pivotal role in the enquiry of anthropological study. It comprises the systematic procedure of data collection and some logical techniques of data collection in order to come to a valid outcome. This project shall base on the data collected through various ethnographic techniques. These techniques include in-depth interviewing with key-informants in the community (such as village heads, leaders, etc.), Informal and unstructured discussions and observation. The ethnographic study will utilise the following research techniques

- Participant Observation
- Non Participant Observation
- Individual Interviews
- Group Interview
- Focussed Group Discussion
- Recorded Interview
- Case Study

Manpower Required for the Project

1. Project Coordinator
2. Data Entry Manager
3. Research Assistant

Budget (in Rupees)

- i. Books and Journals25,000/
- ii. Equipments needed.....50,000 /
 - voice recorder
 - CD's
 - Pen drive
 - Hard Disk
 - Desktop or laptop
 - internet connection (data card
- iii. Field Work and Travel.....50,000/
- iv. Man power needed :SALARY
 - Database Managerfor 6 months...6x10,000=60,000/
 - One Research Assistants...for 12 months...12x8,000=96,000
- v. Contingency (including special needs).....25,000/

Grand Total i+ii+iii+iv+v.....3,06,000/=(Three lakhs six thousand only).

Reference

<http://www.uponline.in/about/tourism/tribes-of-uttar-pradesh>

Pelto PJ, Pelto GH 1978. *Anthropological Research: The Structure of Enquiry*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Naik, Thakortal Bharabhai (1922). *The Saharias*. Synesine Press. ISBN 88-901295.

Samvidhan (Anusuchit Janjatiyan)(Uttar Pradesh) Aadesh -1967 Avum Anusuchit Jatiyan Aur Anusuchit Janjatiyan Aadesh (Sanshodhan) Adhiniyam-2002.

**ETHNOGRAPHIC PROFILES
OF THE 'NEWLY DECLARED'
SCHEDULED TRIBES OF UTTAR PRADESH**

Handwritten notes:
5/10/2017
2/1/2018
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PROPOSED BY

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TRIBAL SITUATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

The declaration of the Scheduled tribes and Scheduled Castes is a reminiscence of the colonial administrative idea reflected in our Indian constitution. According to the primary data of the 2001 census of Govt. of India the total population of our country is 1,028,737,436. Out of this population 8.2% comprises of the Scheduled tribes. If we look at the scheduled tribe population in the states and Union territories the major bulk of them resides in the North-eastern state of Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland and the island of Lakshadweep. Comparatively if we take up the case of undivided Uttar Pradesh the tribal population was meagre. Then when the state divided Uttarakhand had the major population of ST's. Uttar Pradesh was left with 107963 ST's, which is only 0.1% of the population of the state. However it is interesting that in 2002 the erstwhile government declared few new Scheduled tribes. It would now be an important task to reanalyse this population scenario (according to 2011 census)

Considering the above statistics they are undoubtedly a minority in Uttar Pradesh and of not much interest to most political parties and hence their development is not of much interest to politicians. But from the point of view of 'Dalit- politics' in the state they can play a role in deciding the mandate. But whatever may be the cause of the new declaration it is a hard reality that these people are toiling with poverty, indebtedness, hunger, famine, severe exploitation at the hand of the industrialists and miners. Their pathetic situation goes unrepresented due to illiteracy and lack of local political leadership.

Significance of the study

Present study proposes an analysis of the demographic data of the newly declared tribes. It shall also find out the geographical distribution of these people. The third aspect of the study shall include a preparation of the ethnographic

details of the newly declared tribes which shall include substantial issues like their physical features, dietary habits,

habitat, economic activities, political setup and laws, family structure, kinship, religion, modes of entertainment and

material culture. If feasible a few photographs can also be taken.

We now come to the reasons for undertaking this study. Anthropologists are trained specialists who can gather empirical data through thorough intensive fieldwork. This data is one of the richest qualitative data that cannot be procured through any other social scientists.

Secondly these details shall make the administrators familiar with not only the economic and socio-cultural background of the tribals but also their cultural beliefs. This shall enable the public policy management for the concerned people. Another important factor is that it shall lead to a better law and order situation in this Naxalite belt.

Comparative table of population of SC & ST in the States and Union Territories of India

State Code	State / UT	Population			Proportion of SC Population	Proportion of ST Population
		Total Population	Scheduled Castes (SC) Population	Scheduled Tribes (ST) Population		
	India@	1,028,737,436	166,635,700	84,326,240	16.2	8.2
01	Jammu & Kashmir	10,143,700	770,155	1,105,979	7.6	10.9
02	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,900	1,502,170	244,587	24.7	4.0
03	Punjab	24,358,999	7,028,723	-	28.9	0.0
04	Chandigarh	900,635	157,597	-	17.5	0.0
05	Uttaranchal	8,489,349	1,517,186	256,129	17.9	3.0
06	Haryana	21,144,564	4,091,110	-	19.3	0.0
07	Delhi	13,850,507	2,343,255	-	16.9	0.0
08	Rajasthan	56,507,188	9,694,462	7,097,706	17.2	12.6
09	Chhattisgarh	22,974,722	4,624,477	1,174,824	20.1	5.1
10	Bihar	82,998,509	13,048,608	758,351	15.7	0.9
11	Sikkim	540,851	27,165	111,405	5.0	20.6
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1,097,968	6,188	705,158	0.6	64.2
13	Nagaland	1,990,036	-	1,774,026	0.0	89.1
14	Mizoram	2,166,788	60,037	741,141	2.8	34.2
15	Mizoram	888,573	272	839,310	0.0	94.5
16	Tripura	3,199,203	555,724	993,426	17.4	31.1
17	Tripura	3,199,203	555,724	993,426	0.5	85.9
18	Meghalaya	2,318,822	11,139	1,992,862	0.5	85.9
19	Meghalaya	2,318,822	11,139	1,992,862	6.9	12.4
20	Assam	26,655,528	1,825,949	3,308,570	23.0	5.5
19	West Bengal	80,176,197	18,452,555	4,406,794	11.8	26.3
20	Jharkhand	26,945,829	3,189,320	7,087,068	11.8	26.3

21	Orissa	36,804,660	6,082,063	8,145,081	16.5	22.1
22	Chhattisgarh	20,833,803	2,418,722	6,616,596	11.6	31.8
23	Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	9,155,177	12,233,474	15.2	20.3
24	Gujarat	50,671,017	3,592,715	7,481,160	7.1	14.8
25	Daman & Diu	158,204	4,838	13,997	3.1	8.8
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,490	4,104	137,225	1.9	62.2
27	Maharashtra	96,878,627	9,881,656	8,577,276	10.2	8.9
28	Andhra Pradesh	76,210,007	12,339,496	5,024,104	16.2	6.6
29	Karnataka	52,850,562	8,563,930	3,463,986	16.2	6.6
30	Goa	1,347,668	23,791	566	1.8	0.0
31	Lakshadweep	60,650	-	57,321	0.0	94.5
32	Kerala	31,841,374	3,123,941	364,189	9.8	1.1
33	Tamil Nadu	62,405,679	11,857,504	651,321	19.0	1.0
34	Pondicherry	974,345	157,771	-	16.2	0.0
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356,152	-	29,469	0.0	8.3

Source: Primary Census Abstract : Census of India 2001

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1 To study the geographical distribution of the following tribes.
- 2 To study their demographic details according to latest census (2011).
- 3 To study their ethnographic profiles.

PEOPLE TO BE STUDIED

According to 'SAMVIDHAN (ANUSUCHIT JANJATIYAN)(UTTAR PRADESH) AADESH -1967 AVUM ANUSUCHIT JATIYAN AUR ANUSUCHIT JANJATIYAN AADESH (SANSHODHAN) ADHINIYAM-2002 the following people were given the status of 'scheduled tribe' parahiya, pankha or patari, kharwar or khairwar, chero, bhuiyan, baiga. This study shall be conducted on the following tribes.

NEW DECLARED TRIBES DISTRICTS

- 1 parahiyasonbhadra
- 2 pankha, panikasonbhadra
- 3 patarisobhadra
- 4 kharwar, khairwarsonbhadra
- 5 Cherosonbhadra

METHODS

This project shall be based on the data collected through various ethnographic techniques. The first step shall include a review of literature available regarding these tribes. This will help in identifying the knowledge gaps.

Secondly, census and mapping of the selected tribal villages will be done to find out their demographic details.

Initially, participant and non-participant observation will be done and we shall try to become familiar with the place and people and build up rapport with the people.

These techniques

include in-depth interviewing with key-informants in the community (such as village heads, leaders, etc.).

Informal and unstructured discussions and observation. Standard guidelines will be followed during collection of these ethnographic data (Pelto and Pelto 1978).

Anthropological fieldwork will be done. **Empirical research*** shall be conducted. The ethnographic study will utilise the following research techniques

- 1 participant observation
- 2 non participant observation
- 3 Individual interviews
- 4 group interview
- 5 focussed interview
- 6 Recorded interview
- 7 Case Study
- 8 photography and videography will be used for sensory ethnography
- 9 Collections shall be made for Museum

Area

The district selected for the purpose of this project is Sonbhadra. It is on the south-eastern tip of Uttar Pradesh and occupies almost the central position of our country. The district is extremely unique and sensitive as it shares the borders with the states of Bihar, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh.



BUDGET for 1st year

1. Consultancy and Research Assistant	Rs.100,000
2. Stationary, Books + Equipments	Rs.25,000
3. Documentary	Rs.300,000
4. Photography	Rs.50,000
5. Field Work Expenses	Rs.50,000
6. Museum collections	Rs.50,000
7. Miscellaneous	Rs.25,000
GRAND TOTAL	Rs.600,000

(six lakhs only)

BUDGET for 2nd year

8. Consultancy and Research Assistant	Rs.100,000
9. Stationary, Books + Equipments	Rs.25,000
10. Documentary	Rs.300,000
11. Photography	Rs.50,000
12. Field Work Expenses	Rs.50,000
13. Museum collections	Rs.50,000
14. Miscellaneous	Rs.25,000
GRAND TOTAL	Rs.600,000

(six lakhs only)

1st year expenditure on work.....Rs 600,000 (six lakhs only)
2nd year expenditure on work.....Rs 600,000 (six lakhs only)

Outcomes

- 1 Book on Performance styles based on Ramayan.
- 2 Documentary on selected tribes.
- 3 Museum collection.

Reference

Pelto PJ, Pelto GH 1978. *Anthropological Research: The Structure of Enquiry*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Naik, Thakorlal Bharabhai (1922). *The Saharias*. SyneSine Press. ISBN 88-901295.