

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AMONG JAD TRIBE OF HIMANCHAL PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Development means embellishment in every sphere of life, to grow and become better in each aspect either it is physical or abstract. Development is not limited to expand in materialistic things but it also comprises mental and spiritual evolution. In real sense to lead the life towards entirety is development. The present study focuses on economic development of jad tribal community. The study aims at analyzing the level and pattern of agriculture among the Jad tribes of Himachal Pradesh

KEY WORDS: Development, Materialistic, Evolution, Embellishment, Jad Tribe.

INTRODUCTION

The development in modern sense refers to the planned, directed and stimulated upward movement of the entire social system economic and non-economic in the direction of overall desirable goal of a given society. Development consists of “the transformation of a tradition or authority bound society into a modern, innovating, experimenting, progressive one”. Thus major indicators of economic development are more goods and more income, which can increase in material welfare through increased productivity. The present study focuses on economic development of Jad tribal community. The study aims at analyzing the level and pattern of agriculture, livestock, income among the Jad tribes of Himachal Pradesh. Many other words like Adivasi vanyajati, Janjati are used to describe them. Geographical isolation, unique culture, language, religion and backwardness are the main characteristics of tribes.

Constitution of India has recognized tribal communities in India under ‘Schedule 5’ of the constitution. There are around 650 distinct tribes in India. According to census of India 2011, the total population of India is 1,21,05,69,573 and Schedule tribes’ population is 10,42,81,034, which is 8.6 percent of total population of our country. In case of Himachal Pradesh Schedule tribes population is 3,92,126 Which is 5.7% of total population of the state. There are many tribes in Himachal Pradesh like- Bodh, Gaddi, Gujjar, Kinnaura, Lahuala, Pangwala, Swangla, Jad Lamba and Khampa (Beta, Beda) (Demba, Gara and Zoba). Jad Lamba and khampa of Himachal Pradesh have been declared as Scheduled tribes by the presidential order issued under the Art 342 of the constitution of India. Jad tribes are the inhabitant of upper kinnaur which is one of the tribal district of state. The upper kinnaur comprises north eastern part of the district that is the area between Pooh (town) and Hangrang Valley extending up to international border with Tibet. The people of hang rang village are mangoloids. They follow Mahayana Buddhist religion. In some folk tongues “Jad is equivalent of “Tibetan”

Jad Lamas used to visit Himachal territory not to settle down here as a community but on adhoc errands mundane”.

SOURCE OF DATA

The present study is an empirical study. This study is based on survey method through field investigation. Since the population of Jad Tribe concentrated only in Hangrang Valley, there are only eight villages in the Hangrang valley which are Chango, Leo, Nako, Shyalkhar, Hango, Chulling, Malling and Sumra, population of these villages is only 4,545 which is lowest in all the valleys of the district. It has been decided to take sample of 300 respondents of total. While constituting the sample factors like age, socio-economic background, education, sex and caste has been given due consideration. The purposive sampling of respondents has been taken into consideration.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To observe the permanent resident of Jad Tribes in Himachal Pradesh.
2. To observe the economic development of Jad Society.
3. To observe the dependency of Jad community on livestock.

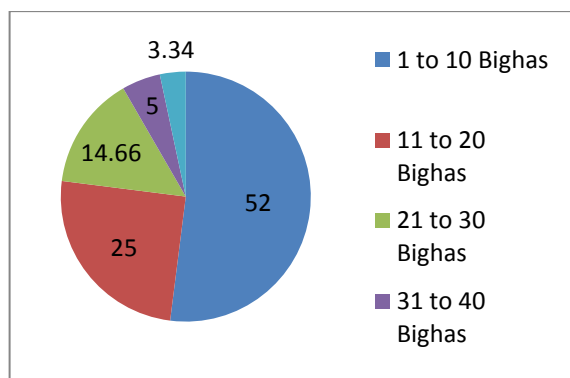
The Jads are border people. Trade has been the foundation of Jad economy. They indulge in the Trans-Himalayan trade. However after the occupation of the Tibet by China this trade has ceased. Due to this, their occupation showed a big change. They settled in boarder areas. Following table is showing that Jads have permanent dwelling in H.P. in terms of land acquired by them.

On analyzing the table, it is found that about 52 percent of respondents have small share of land and 25 percent of respondents have medium share of land. Respondents having small share of land have upto 10 Bigha and heads having medium share have upto 20 Bigha. Only 3.34 percent of heads have largest share who have more than 41 Bighas. On the other hand only 14.66 percent and 5 percent of heads have land upto 30 and 40 Bighas respectively.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents According to the Acquisition of Land

S. No.	Land in Bighas	Area of Land	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	1-10	Small	156	52.00
2	11-20	Medium	75	25.00
3	21-30	Large	44	14.66
4	31-40	Larger	15	5.00
5	41 & above	Largest	10	3.34
Total			300	100.00

Source: Data collected during field investigation through questionnaire.

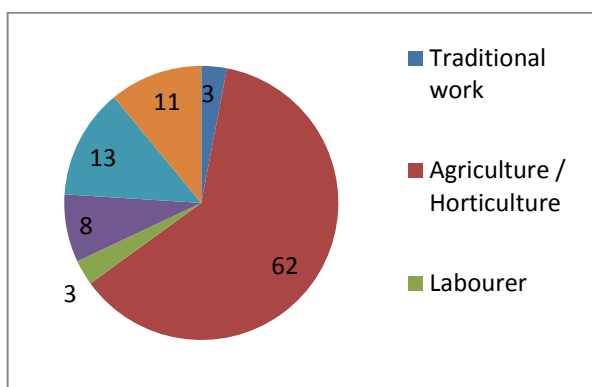


Jad people are the border staying people, whose main occupation was nomadic pastoralism and apart from this some used to trade wool and salt etc between Tibet and India. Today they have settled as farmers and different kind of occupations like cultivation, business, jobs are the source of their livelihood. Table is showing the occupation of Jad people.

Table 2 : Distribution of Respondents According to their Occupation

S.No.	Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Traditional work	9	3.00
2	Agriculture / Horticulture	186	62.00
3	Labourer	9	3.00
4	Business	24	8.00
5	Govt. Job/Private Job	39	13.00
6	House Wives	33	11.00
Total		300	100.00

Source: Data collected during field investigation through questionnaire.



The analysis of the table 2 shows that most of the Jads are engaged in agriculture and horticulture almost 62 percent Jads earn their livelihood by working in their fields and orchards. Rest of the 48 percent people depend on job, business and other traditional work. In Kinnaur, climate ranges from dry temperate high hills to cold desert zone which is suitable for propagation of various horticultural crops. There is only one cropping season from April to October, for other months of the year the area receives heavy snowfall.

Different varieties of apple are grown in Spiti valley like Red, Golden, Royal and Richard etc. This good quality of apple has attracted the attention of various agents who purchase their apples and sell it in cities. Horticulture is transforming the economy of the Jad community in big way. Only 8 percent respondents depend on business and the type of business is mainly hotels, restaurants shops etc. Hotels are mainly concentrated in Nako village as this is a tourist place and few have hotels in Kullu-Manali. 13 percent of the respondents are in government job like teaching, defence services, in I.P.H. etc. 11 percent of women are housewives. Few girls and women are also doing jobs and rest of the ladies help in business, fields etc. Few persons of lower caste like Julaha Spin and weave muffler, woolen coats and woolen bed-sheets. People of upper caste give them wool for preparing woolen clothes and in return they weave woolen clothes and make transaction in cash. Now they have abandoned the barter system of exchange which was popular in ancient time. As we have discussed that main occupation of Jad people is agriculture and horticulture and Spiti valley is a barren land where heavy snow fall occurs. So this area is a cold desert but cultivation requires water. To sort out this problem irrigation is essential. They have made tanks for storing water, which is available by melting of ice from glaciers in summer. From these tanks water is supplied to the fields through water canals. A natural lake, named Nako lake is also formed in village Nako which is important source of water and also adds beauty to this village. There are different methods of irrigation which will be clear from the table.

Table 3 : Distribution of Respondents According to the Availability of Irrigation Sources

S.No.	Irrigation Sources	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Kuchcha and Pucca Kulhs	214	71.34
2	Pipes	68	22.66
3	No Availability	18	6.00

Source: Data collected during field investigation through questionnaire.

It is clear from table 3 that 71.34 percent of the respondents are benefited by the water canals. Some of the kulhs are formed by Govt. by I.P.H. Department some are formed by the natives of this area. About 22.66 percent of the respondents are having facility of irrigation through pipes. Pipes supply water from natural sources like Malling Nala and Spiti river which is

important source of irrigation for three villages Malling, Nako and Chango. Only 6 percent of the respondents responded that there is no availability of irrigation schemes to their field .

So, it is clear from above table that their agriculture and horticulture is developing due to irrigation facility. Apple, pea, potato are their cash crops which has enhanced their income. Government can provide more water sources by lifting water from Spiti river since two villages Leo and Chango are on the bank of the river. Due to which more area of these villages can be cultivated. Agriculture research centre in Leo is providing best quality of seeds of apple to the Jad people. They also give valuable information about different pesticides and weedicides so that their crop production should increase. Scientists in research centre are searching for new varieties those require less water and manure and enhance the production of fruits and vegetables. For irrigation various micro irrigation activities like sprinkler system, drip system and farm tank should be used. Sprinkler irrigation is a type of irrigation in which water is sprayed in fields like rainy water. Drip irrigation is an irrigation method that saves water and fertilizer by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of plants, either on to the soil surface or directly on to the root zone, through a network of valves, pipes and tubing . For these government is providing subsidy to the farmers. Animals play an important role in the lives of Jad people. They rear sheep, goats, cows and mules for different purposes. In ancient time Jads were traders so they roamed from place to place. They had herds of horses, goats and sheep. The horses were used as means of transportation. They were also used to lad the products of sale and purchase. The sheep and goats provided them food during their journey. Now Jads occupation has shifted from trade to agriculture and horticulture. So horses and mules are used for ploughing the fields. Still Jads have large number of animals which is clear from the following table.

Table 4 : Distribution of Respondents Having Animal Stock

S.No.	Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	267	89.00
2	No	33	11.00
	Total	300	100.00

Source: Data collected during field investigation through questionnaire.

Table 4 reveals that 89 percent of the respondents have cattle and only 11 percent of the respondents do not have any cattle. So it is clear that most of the Jads have cattle and still they are depending upon them. The respondents those have no animal; they are living outside in the towns or cities due to business or job. Only a few Jads are showing shift from traditional time when animals were the backbone of Jad economy. Though a large number of Jads have animals yet the animals they are now having are different from the ones they had in old time. In ancient time they had horses in large number but now they have mainly cows, sheep, goats etc.

On asking about the number of cattle maximum respondents have more than 5 cattles. In each village one person works as a shepherd who is known as ‘Luxee’ in their local dialect. ‘Luxee’ earns money by grazing the cattle of whole village. Each family pays him money according to the number of animals like 20 or 30 rupees per animal per month. Jad people have different types of animals like cows, goats, sheep, yak, Horses etc.

Following table shows the distribution of respondents according to the type of cattle they are having.

Table 5 : Distribution of Respondents according to the type of Cattles they are having

S.No.	Type of Cattles	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Cows / Bulls	50	16.66
2	Goats / Sheep	84	28.00
3	Yak (Churu)	14	4.66
4	Horses / Mules	8	2.66
5	Combination of any of the above	111	37.00
6	No Animal	33	11/00
	Total	300	100.00

Source: Data collected during field investigation through questionnaire.

Table 5 clearly shows that 37 percent respondents have different types of animals and 28 percent have only goats, sheep’s and 16.66 percent have only cows. Cows and goats are main milking cattle. Goats are also used for meat purposes as most of the Jad people are non vegetarian. In every occasion meat is cooked as a special dish, like marriages festivals etc. They prefer meat as it is nutritious and suitable for their climatic conditions. Even after delivery of a woman they give her meat’s soup for her good health because it provides proteins and fats in good quantity. Sheep’s are the source of good quality wool. During winter Jad people spin and weave. They make woolen jakets, caps, muffler, blankets.

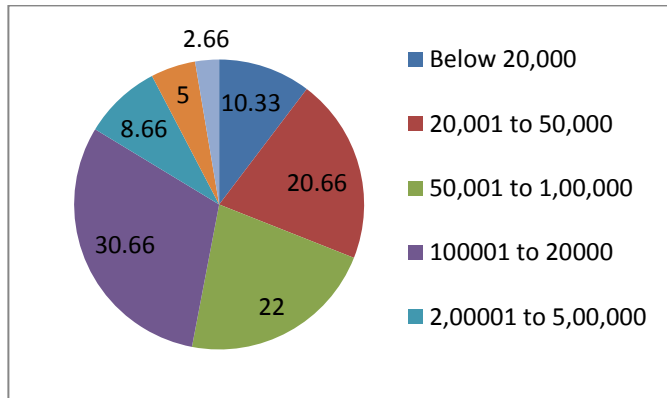
Churu, Mules are used for ploughing, and sowing the fields. They are also used for the transportation of goods. Animals also provide manure to the fields. As animals are fulfilling the requirements of Jad community, they have large number of animal stock. Good income of person can fulfill the basic needs of him and his family. He can provide shelter, healthy nutrition, education, health and other facilities. Following table shows the income level of Jad people.

Table 6: Distribution of Respondents According to Their Income

S.No.	Annual Income	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 20,000	31	10.33
2	20,001 to 50,000	62	20.66
3	50,001 to 1,00,000	66	22.00
4	100001 to 200000	92	30.66
5	2,00001 to 5,00,000	26	8.66
6	5,00,001 to 10,00,000	15	5.00
7	Above 10,00,000	8	2.66
	Total	300	100.00

CHANDEL : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AMONG JAD TRIBE OF HIMANCHAL PRADESH

Source: Data collected during field investigation through questionnaire.



Though we can see incidence of poverty decline in Hangrang valley but still few are living under bad conditions. Almost 10.33 percent of Jad population is below poverty line (BPL) who have annual income below 20,000 and 20.67 percent respondents have low income which is below 50,000. About 50 percent of the Jad people have average income i.e. 22 percent have income more than 50,000 and 30.67 percent have income above 1 Lakh. Rest of the 16 percent have good income which is more than 2 Lakh. As most of the heads have good income so they have maintained good living standard and are using modern gadgets like T.V, cell phone, computer etc. Now their traditional way of living is changing with the change of time. T.V, Newspaper, Computer, Cell Phone are such tools which help in enhancing the knowledge of person. People's awareness gives direction to the development. Their efficiency creativity, their education level the intensity of their aspiration the quality of their attitudes and values, skills and information all decide the extent and pace of development.

CONCLUSION

Jad's main occupation was trade but now they have settled permanently in border areas of Himachal Pradesh and their occupation has changed. Today they are engaged in cultivation, business and different jobs. They are using modern

methods of cultivation, different methods of irrigation which has increased their productivity and enhanced their income level. The livestock is playing important role in their economic and social development by the well being of judge society, such as food supply, source of income, source of employment, soil fertility and transport.

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