

A Comparative Study of Socio-Economic Status on PVTGs of Chhattisgarh

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Abstract : Tribal communities are often identified by some specific signs such as primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness to contact with the community at large and backwardness. Along with these, some tribal groups have some specific features such as dependency on hunting, gathering for food, having pre-agriculture level of technology, zero or negative growth of population and extremely low level of literacy. These groups are called **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)**. The social and economic position is very important factor to understand the status of living it is responsible for the education, health, occupation, income, family effluence, caste, social participation, social position, political position of Individual, family or group. The present research study is on five Particular Vulnerable Group of tribes of Chhattisgarh namely Baiga, Pahadi Korwa, Kamar, Abujhmadiya and Birhor tribes which measure and compare Socio-Economic Status in Udai Pareek SES Scale of these PVTGs. Research study is based on primary data of 400 household collected from 40 villages of 10 blocksof 7 district of Chhattisgarh State. Results shows that there is difference in socio-economic status of these PVTGs, according to occupation, material possession and social participation of the family the SES of Kamaar is better than the other PVTGs followed by Baiga, Abhujhmadiya, Birhor and Pahadi Korwa.

Keywords: Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, Socio-Economic Status, Udai Pareek SES Scale.

Introduction - The social and economic position is very important factor to understand the status of living it is responsible for the education, health, occupation, income, family effluence, caste, social participation, social position, and political position of Individual, family or group. Tribal communities are often identified by some specific signs such as primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness to contact with the community at large and backwardness. Along with these, some tribal groups have some specific features such as dependency on hunting, gathering for food, having pre-agriculture level of technology, zero or negative growth of population and extremely low level of literacy. These groups are called Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Chhattisgarh is a home of 5 out of 75 PVTGs, listed by central government of India namely Abujhmadiya, Baiga, Birhor, Kamar and Pahadi Korwa whose total population is 1,84,985 constituted in 49,080 Percentage Share of family Baiga (50.05%), Pahadi Korwa (22.79%), Kamar (15.12%), Abujhmadiya (9.75%), Birhor tribes (2.29%) family living in 53 blocks of 18 districts. Sex ratio of tribals in Chhattisgarh is 1020, Baiga (989), Pahadi Korwa (984), Kamar (15.12%), Abujhmadiya (1040), Birhor tribes (1022) respectively. Literacy rate of Chhattisgarh is 70.3 whereas Literacy rate of tribals is 59.1, Baiga (53.97%), Pahadi Korwa (%), Kamar

(47.7%), Abujhmadiya (29.88%), Birhor tribes (47.98%) respectively. There is gap of 11.2 % in states literacy rate and tribals literacy rate. It shows that poor education facilities are being made available to these PVTGs.

The discussion above revealed that there is some confliction and difference in the Socio-economic status of these PVTGs. This paper tries to measure and compare the Socio-Economic Status of these PVTGsof Chhattisgarh statein Udai Pareek SES Scalet to find the difference and confliction in values of Socio-Economic Status. In the end this paper gives suggestions to policy makers, governments and researchers through they can increase the socio-economic status significantly.

Literature Review

Dewangan S. K., Sahu K. R., Achari K. V. and Soni S. (2011) There is positive correlation between sericulture and socio-economic status. Sericulture creates local employment which results less inter-state migration. Due to sericulture, they released from debtless which resulted the elevation of self-respect and Socio-Economic Empowerment of Tribal Women.

Kispotta, Seraphinus (2014) The government programmes are almost nil except MNREGA, in spite of many developmental programmes, the economic standards of the tribal'sis still very low and need of joint efforts and better

coordination of all the stake holders is required for the development of tribal community.

Jana, N.C. and Ghosh, Prasanta Kumar (2015) To improve economic conditions Commercial promotions of tribal art, mass awareness campaign on development programmes at regular intervals and for development of tribal area government should collaborate with Non-Government Organisations.

Premi Jitendra Kumar and Kumar Arun (2018) The social development of Birhor tribe is very negligible. Devoid of basic amenities, social exclusion from non-Birhor society and social exclusion Women during their menstruation & delivery episodes are common. this type of cultural practice will be bad for their proper mental development.

Das Laboni (2020): No development initiative is success without considering the ethos and sentiments of this Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group, modern means to cater needs of tribal will be within distinct identities and cultural ambit.

Pitchaiah, Marella and Rao, M. Koteswara (2021) Employment generation programs, level of income, education, and tribal development programs have impact on the socio-economic conditions of Koya tribe.

The paper is structured in 6 sections as follows: Section 1 presents the problem statement of research, Section 2 presents the objective and hypothesis of the research study, section 3 presents sources and nature of data, Section 4 presents theoretical and empirical Methodology, section 5 explains result & discussion and finally Section 6 deals with conclusion & suggestions.

Objective of the study: The present research has a following objective:

1. To measure the Socio-economic status of PVTGs in Udai Pareek SES scales.
2. To compare the Socio-economic status among PVTGs (Abujhmadiya, Baiga, Birhor, Kamar and Pahadi Korwa tribes).

Hypothesis of the study: There is No difference in Socio-Economic Status among PVTGs (Abujhmadiya, Baiga, Birhor, Kamar and Pahadi Korwa tribes) in Udai Pareek SES Scale.

Sources and Nature of Data: The present research study is on the 5 special primitive tribe of Chhattisgarh listed by central govt. namely Baiga, Pahadi Korwa, Kamar, Abujhmadiya and Birhor tribes. Study area of the research is the area of Chhattisgarh where these tribal communities found. For research study, data of 400 samples (80 Sample from each Tribe) is collected from 40 villages of 10 block of 7 district of Chhattisgarh State. It is noted and keeps in mind while collecting primary data that these PVTGs are special primitive tribe & are marginal in society. So, only those villages and household are chosen purposively who is in reach of government scheme & policy and who is enjoyed and received government's development plans for the upliftment of PVTGs.

Theoretical and Empirical Methodology: The social and economic position is very important factor to understand the status of living it is responsible for the education, health, occupation, income, family effluence, caste, social participation, social position, and political position of Individual, family or group. There are several scales prepared, proposed and reported to measure the SES of various setting (Urban, Rural, Student's etc) time to time, social stratification is one of the most important classifications of population on the basis of social condition. Such classification helps to understand the degree of social, economic, cultural and political advancement of the people of society.

Udai Pareek Socio-Economic Status Scale: Udai Pareek scale is developed for rural population, it is based on nine characteristics such as caste, occupation, education, social participation, land, house, farm powers, material possession and family type each characteristics has its own weighted score on the basis of characteristics score a classification of individual SES is categorized in five different class whose detail is given on table 1

Table 1: Udai Pareek Socio-Economic Status Scale Class Classification

Socio-Economic Status Class	Total Score
Upper Class	> 43
Upper Middle Class	33 – 42
Middle Class	24 – 32
Lower Middle Class	13 – 23
Lower Class	< 13

Source: Kishore Jugal et al,

Result & Discussion: From the 400 sample households' of PVTGs (80 sample each tribe) total data of 2057 family members are collected through survey. The information collected is processed and Udai Pareek SES scale of household is measured. The results of comparative study of Udai Pareek socio-economic status scale among PVTGs is given in Table 2. from the table it is observed that according to occupation, material possession and social participation of the family only 1 household from Abujhmadiya have a status of upper class, 3 household from Baiga, 1 household from Birhor and 6 household from Kamaar have a status of upper middle class, 15 household from Abujhmadiya, 15 household from Baiga, 14 household from Birhor, 28 household from Kamaar and 7 household from Pahadi Korwa has a status of middle class, 55 household from Abujhmadiya, 58 household from Baiga, 42 household from Birhor, 40 household from Kamaar and 29 household from Pahadi Korwa have a status of lower middle class. 09 household from Abujhmadiya, 04 household from Baiga, 23 household from Birhor, 06 household from Kamaar and 44 household from Pahadi Korwa have a status of lower class.

Table 2 (see in last page)

Figure 1 : show the Percentage of family in Udai Pareek Socio-Economic Status Scale in PVTGs. It is observed from

figure that most of families in these PVTGs have a SES of lower middle class followed by middle class, lower class and upper middle class and upper class.

Figure 1 (see in last page)

Table 3: Descriptive statistics of Udai Pareek SES Scale

statistics	Abujhm adiya	Baiga	Birhor	Kamaar	Pahadi Korwa
Mean	2.1125	2.2125	1.9125	2.425	1.5375
Standard Error	0.0711	0.0658	0.0799	0.0830	0.0732
Median	2	2	2	2	1
Mode	2	2	2	2	1
Standard Deviation	0.6363	0.5888	0.7150	0.7425	0.6549
Sample Variance	0.4049	0.3467	0.5112	0.5513	0.4290
Range	4	3	3	3	2
Minimum	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum	5	4	4	4	3
Sum	169	177	153	194	123
Count	80	80	80	80	80

Source: Authors calculation in MS excel using Primary data

Table 3 shows the basic descriptive statistics of Socio-Economic Status of Udai Pareek SES scale in Abujhmadiya, Baiga, Birhor, Kamaar and Pahadi Korwa tribe. The descriptive study of data shows that the average status of tribal families in Udai Pareek SES scale in which Abujhmadiya ($X = 2.11$, $SD = 0.63$) with standard error 0.07, Baiga ($X = 2.21$, $SD = 0.58$) with standard error 0.06, Birhor ($X = 1.91$, $SD = 0.71$) with standard error 0.07, Kamaar ($X = 2.42$, $SD = 0.74$) with standard error 0.08 and Pahadi Korwa ($X = 1.53$, $SD = 0.65$) with standard error 0.07. whereas in positional average it shows that Abujhmadiya ($M = 2$, $Z = 2$) with min. 1 max. 5 & sample variance 0.40, Baiga ($M = 2$, $Z = 2$) min. 1 & max. 4 value with sample variance 0.34, Birhor ($M = 2$, $Z = 2$) with min. 1 max. 4 & sample variance 0.51, Kamaar ($M = 2$, $Z = 2$) with min. 1 max. 4 & sample variance 0.55 and Pahadi Korwa ($M = 1$, $Z = 1$) with min. 1 max. 3 & sample variance 0.42.

Table 4: One-Way ANOVA result for Udai Pareek SES Scale

		F	df1	df2	p
Udai Pareek SES	Welch's	19.6	4	197	<.001
	Fisher's	20.2	4	395	<.001

Source: Authors calculation in Jamovi 2.3.24 software using Primary data

We conducted a one-way ANOVA to compare the means of the five groups of PVTGs. Table 4 show the ANOVA result of family status in Udai Pareek SES Scale among PVTGs. We found a statistically-significant difference in family status in Udai Pareek SES Scale among PVTGs at the $p < 0.05$ for five tribes Welch's $F(4, 197) = 19.6$, $p < 0.001$. Fisher's $F(4, 395) = 20.2$, $p < 0.001$ which rejects the null hypothesis and accept alternate hypothesis that there is significant difference in Socio-Economic Status among PVTGs

(Abujhmadiya, Baiga, Birhor, Kamar and Pahadi Korwa tribes) in Udai Pareek SES Scale.

Table 5 (see in last page)

Table 5 shows the results of Games-Howell post-hoc Test for significant pairwise differences between Tribes and their socio-economic status among PVTGs. A Games-Howell Test revealed there is significant difference in socio-economic status between Abujhmadiya and Pahadi Korwa ($MD = 0.57$, $P < .001$), Baiga and Birhor ($MD = 0.30$, $P = 0.03$), Baiga and Pahadi Korwa ($MD = 0.67$, $P < .001$), Birhor and Kamaar ($MD = -0.51$, $P < .001$), Birhor and Pahadi Korwa ($MD = 0.37$, $P = 0.006$), Kamaar and Pahadi Korwa ($MD = 0.88$, $P < .001$). Test also revealed that there is no significant difference in socio-economic status between Abujhmadiya with Baiga & Birhor and Baiga with Kamaar in Udai Pareek SES scale among PVTGs.

Conclusion & Suggestion : The present research study measures and compares the socio-economic status of 5 PVTGs of Chhattisgarh in Udai Pareek SES scale the findings suggest that there is difference in Socio-Economic Status among PVTGs (Abujhmadiya, Baiga, Birhor, Kamar and Pahadi Korwa tribes) in Udai Pareek SES Scale. We found a statistically-significant difference in family status in Udai Pareek SES Scale among PVTGs at the $p < 0.05$ for five tribes Welch's $F(4, 197) = 19.6$, $p < 0.001$. Fisher's $F(4, 395) = 20.2$, $p < 0.001$ which rejects the null hypothesis and accept alternate hypothesis that there is significant difference in Socio-Economic Status among PVTGs (Abujhmadiya, Baiga, Birhor, Kamar and Pahadi Korwa tribes) in Udai Pareek SES Scale. For within group difference a Games-Howell Test revealed there is significant difference in socio-economic status between Abujhmadiya and Pahadi Korwa ($MD = 0.57$, $P < .001$), Baiga and Birhor ($MD = 0.30$, $P = 0.03$), Baiga and Pahadi Korwa ($MD = 0.67$, $P < .001$), Birhor and Kamaar ($MD = -0.51$, $P < .001$), Birhor and Pahadi Korwa ($MD = 0.37$, $P = 0.006$), Kamaar and Pahadi Korwa ($MD = 0.88$, $P < .001$). test also revealed that there is no significant difference in socio-economic status between Abujhmadiya with Baiga & Birhor and Baiga with Kamaar in Udai Pareek SES scale among PVTGs. It is concluded from the study that there is difference in socio-economic status of these PVTGs, according to occupation, material possession and social participation of the family the SES of Kamaar is better than the other PVTGs followed by Baiga, Abujhmadiya, Birhor and Pahadi Korwa. it is because of the implementation of govt. policies which fails to serve their purpose effectively. It is suggested that the special and additional plan will be introduced for Pahadi Korwa, Birhor and Abujhmadiya to uplift the socio-economic status of these tribal groups. As well as govt. will ensure the implementation of existing plan correctly and effectively. Last but not least there is need to develop a new scale to measure the socio-economic status of PVTGs because the existing scale is made keep in mind of rural area facilities, it gives a better measurement of SES but it needs to be

improved as per the need of PVTGs.

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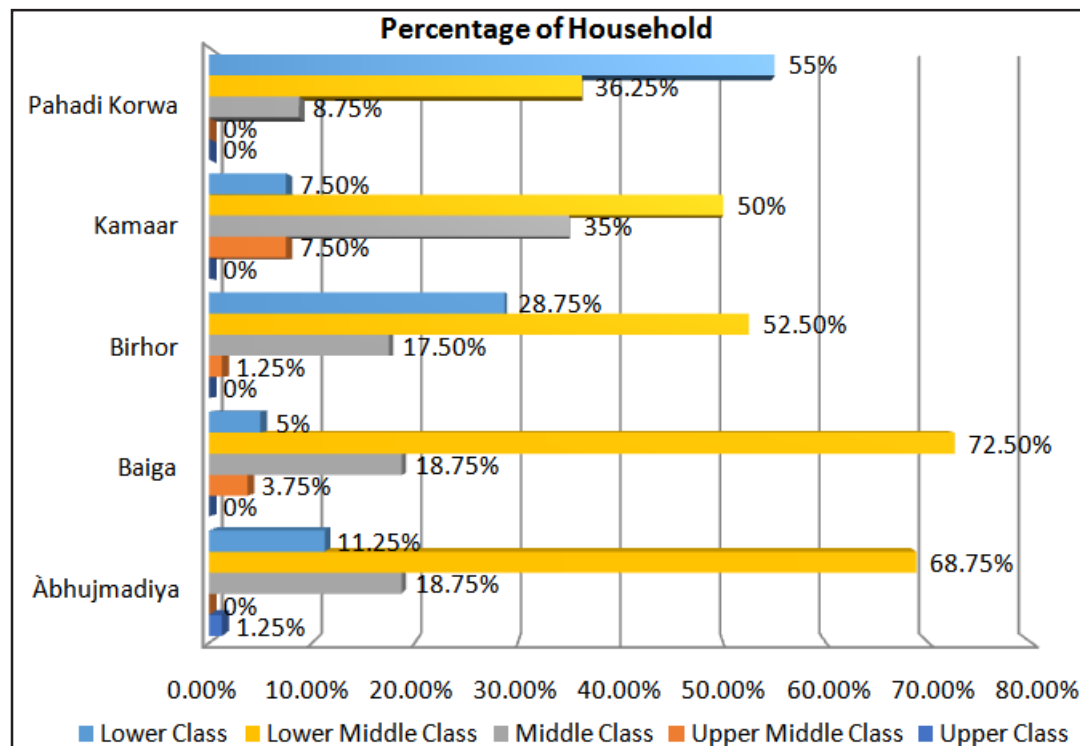
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Table 2: Comparative Study of Udai Pareek Socio-Economic Status Scale

S.	Socioeconomic Class	Total No. of Families				
		Abujhmadiya	Baiga	Birhor	Kamaar	Pahadi Korwa
I	Upper Class	01(1.25%)	00(0%)	00(0%)	00(0%)	00(0%)
II	Upper Middle Class	00(0%)	03(3.75%)	01(1.25%)	06(7.5%)	00(0%)
III	Middle Class	15(18.75%)	15(18.75%)	14(17.50%)	28(35%)	07(8.75%)
IV	Lower Middle Class	55(68.75%)	58(72.50%)	42(52.50%)	40(50%)	29(36.25%)
V	Lower Class	09(11.25%)	04(5%)	23(28.75%)	06(7.5%)	44(55%)
	Total	80(100%)	80(100%)	80(100%)	80(100%)	80(100%)

Source: Authors calculation using Primary data

Figure 1: Percentage of familyin Udai Pareek Socio-Economic Status Scale in PVTGs



Source:Authors calculationusing Primary data.

Table 5: Games-Howell Post-Hoc Test for Udai Pareek SES

		Abujhmadiya	Baiga	Birhor	Kamaar	Pahadi Korwa
Abujhmadiya	Mean difference	—	-0.100	0.200	-0.313	0.575
	p-value	—	0.840	0.338	0.038	<.001
Baiga	Mean difference	—	—	0.300	-0.212	0.675
	p-value	—	—	0.035	0.268	<.001
Birhor	Mean difference	—	—	—	-0.512	0.375
	p-value	—	—	—	<.001	0.006
Kamaar	Mean difference	—	—	—	—	0.887
	p-value	—	—	—	—	< .001
Pahadi Korwa	Mean difference	—	—	—	—	—
	p-value	—	—	—	—	—

Source:Authors calculation in Jamovi 2.3.24 software using Primary data
