Social Responsibility and Contribution of Primitive Tribes to Make in India

Sanjay Kumar
Ph. D. Research Scholar,
School of Education,
Vardhman Mahaveer Open University, Kota (Rajasthan)

ABSTRACT

Human being is by nature a Social Animal who has several duties to do from his birth till death. Education modifies him as responsible person for his social surrounding which is known as social responsibility. Our constitution also provides us several fundamental duties to do make India as strong nation. India is a big Country with diversity in Religions, Languages, Cultures and Traditions. Some Inimitable communities of India are commonly known as tribal or Adivasi or Vanvasi or Girijan and are recognized as Scheduled Tribes under Article 342 of the Indian Constitution. The criteria followed for specification of a community, as scheduled tribe are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. At present, more than 533 tribes in India have been notified under Article 342 of the Constitution. In Government of India identified a total of 72 such tribal communities, as primitive tribes on the basis of low growth rate, pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low level of literacy. But they have specific knowledge about herbs, wild animals and craft work etc. They can play a vital role to make in India through their grass root level knowledge in different areas and disciplines. Social responsibility is a duty that every individual has to perform so as to maintain a balance between the economy and society. Everyone is solely responsible for the development of this country. As a part of this country, Primitive tribes also have the responsibilities to Make in India through their contribution in different fields of development. In this Research Paper, it is tried to discuss by the researcher to highlights of the “Social Responsibility and Contribution of Primitive Tribes to Make in India.”
Key-words: - Social Responsibility, Primitive Tribes, India

Introduction: - Education is the most important factor affecting the progress of a nation and State. A nation's political, economical, social and cultural progress is determined by the education development of its citizens through their contribution and fundamental knowledge in their respective fields. The progress and development of a Nation is judged from the socio economic status of its population especially of the weaker section of the society such as women, children and Primitive Tribal community. Make in India is a complex and multi dimensional process signifying the political will pronounced through properly formulated development policies. Economic, educational and social infrastructures are needed to enhance the capability and provide opportunity to each individual to realize his fullest potential. Tribal communities also have the social responsibility to contribute their traditional knowledge along with mainstream to make in India initiative.

Tribe and Primitive Tribe: - The term tribe is derived from the Latin word 'tribes' meaning the 'poor or the masses'. In English language the word 'tribe' appeared in the sixteenth century and denoted a community of persons claiming descent from a common ancestor. The Indian tribal society is a unique society with diversity of nature and people. In our country, known for the extreme poverty of the masses, the tribals constitute the core of the poor. Poverty, poor health and sanitation, illiteracy and other social problems among the tribals are exerting a dragging effect on the Indian economy. A new trend in ethno methodology which came during the British period was a theory propounded by Vemer Elwin (1943)' who suggested that tribals should be kept isolated in their hills and forests. Elwin's theory is known in social anthropology as 'public park theory'. He suggested that ordinarily the non-tribal people should not be allowed to enter into tribal pockets without permission of the state government.

Primitive Tribal Groups Based on a 4-Points criteria viz-

1) Smallness in size and diminishing in number
2) Backwardness and isolation
3) Pre-agricultural technology and
4) Very low literacy rate
The Government of India identified 72 tribal communities as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) spread over 18 States/UTs. There is a marked difference between the relatively advanced tribal groups and the primitive tribal groups. The cultural gap between the primitive tribal groups and the nontribal societies is wide. The socio-economic conditions of PTGs are much worse than other tribal groups. India has the largest concentration of tribal people anywhere in the world except perhaps in Africa. The tribes are children of nature and their lifestyle is conditioned by the eco-system. India with a variety of ecosystems, presents a varied tribal population throughout its length and breadth. The areas inhabited by the tribal constitute a significant part of the underdeveloped areas of the country. The tribes live mostly in isolated villages or hamlets. At present, about more than 533 various ethnic groups are declared tribes by Indian constitution under Article 342. But there are some communities among them, who live in more or less total isolation in a lifestyle, which shows only a little change from that of ancient time. In Government of India identified a total of 72 such tribal communities, as primitive tribes on the basis of low growth rate, pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low level of literacy.

As per the 15th Census of India, the Tribes account for 10.43 Crore it mans about 50% of the World’s total population of inhabitant people are sharing the land of India to survive their life. In general terms, the tribal community in Indian local language is called as “Adivasi” or “Vanvasi” or “Girijan”. They are recognised as Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution of India. Although the Constitution does not define Scheduled Tribes as such, it designates these communities as those which are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution.

**Primitive Tribe of Rajasthan:** - Among twelve major ethnic groups namely Bhil, Damor, Dhanka, Garasia, Kathodi, Kokna, Koli, Meena, Nayaka, Patelia, Bhilala and Saharia, Saharia is the only primitive tribe inhabiting ‘Baran’ district of Rajasthan. It is also residing in part of Kota, Dungarpur and Sawai Madhopur districts in small proportion. This tribal group is the major and the most backward dweller of the forest of this area. The total population of Saharia primitive community is 79,312 with sex ratio of 951 females per 1000 males, as per the census 2001. According to census 2011, the total population of Saharia primitive community is 94,975 with 926 females and 1000 males’ sex ratio. A majority (97%) of this primitive community inhabits of Kishanganj and Shahbad blocks of Baran district. The district of Baran located in South-East of Rajasthan has a geographical area of 6,992 square km with 'Sahariya' Primitive tribal population.
This community has the traditional knowledge about the use of different animals and animal-derived products as medicines. We would suggest that this kind of neglected traditional knowledge should be included into the strategies of conservation for wellness.

**Concept of Social Responsibility and Make in India:** - India is a large Country with diversity in different areas like Religions, Languages, Cultures and Traditions means it has unity in diversity. As a Responsible of Citizen of India did we ever tried to do our bit except for shouting at the Government. In most of the cases even for a simpler matter we blame the Government rather than trying to solve the issues or any local problems like irregular supply of water and electricity and so on. Nevertheless remember we citizens are the one who are solely responsible for the development of our country. We all are aware of our Fundamental Duties to become a Good and Responsible Citizen of a great and strong nation. On the whole, Social responsibility is an ethical framework which suggests that an individual has an obligation to act for the benefit of society at large. It is a duty every individual has to perform so as to maintain a balance in his social and personal life.

On 25 September 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched a scheme named ‘**Make in India**’. It is an initiative of the Central Government of India, to encourage companies to manufacture their products in India. It is a new national program designed to transform India into a global manufacturing hub. It contains a raft of proposals designed to support companies - local and foreign - to invest in India and make the country a manufacturing powerhouse. The initiative has its origin in the PM Modi's Independence Day speech where he gave a clarion call to "Make in India" and "Zero Defect; Zero Effect" policy. From the ramparts of Red Fort he had announced –“**Let’s resolve to steer the country to one destination. We have it in us to move in that direction. Come, make in India”, “Come, manufacture in India”. Sell in any country of the world but manufacture here. We have got skill, talent, discipline, and determination to do something. We want to give the world a favourable opportunity that come here, “Come, Make in India” and we will say to the world, from electrical to electronics, “Come, Make in India”, from automobiles to agro value addition “Come, Make in India”, paper or plastic, “Come, Make in India”, satellite or submarine “Come, Make in India”. Our country is powerful. Come, I am giving you an invitation.”
The government has identified 25 key sectors in which India has the potential of becoming a world leader. The major intention behind the initiative is to focus on 25 sectors of the economy for job creation and skill enhancement. These include: **automobiles, aviation, chemicals, IT & BPM, pharmaceuticals, construction, defense manufacturing, electrical machinery, food processing, textiles and garments, ports, leather, media and entertainment, wellness, mining, tourism and hospitality, railways, automobile components, renewable energy, mining, bio-technology, space, thermal power, roads and highways and electronics systems.** The initiative hopes to increase GDP growth and tax revenue. The campaign is aimed to transform the economy from the services-driven growth model to labour-intensive manufacturing-driven growth. The initiative also aims at high quality standards and minimizing the impact on the environment. The initiative hopes to attract capital and technological investment in India. The campaign was designed by the **Wieden and Kennedy (W&K)** group which had previously worked on the Incredible India campaign and a campaign for the Indian Air Force. It is a major as well as new national program which is designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure. Its logo is derived from India’s national emblem. The prowling lion stands for strength, courage, tenacity and wisdom. A dedicated cell has been created to answer queries from business entities through a newly created web portal (www.makeinindia.com). The ‘**Make in India**’ initiative also aims at identifying select domestic companies having leadership in innovation and new technology for turning them into global champions. The focus will be on promoting green and advanced manufacturing and helping these companies to become an important part of the global value chain. The government is committed to improving the physical infrastructure. The private sector would be playing a significant role in these developmental works. Government’s effort would be to equip the working age population with the right kinds of skill so that the manufacturing sector finds them employable. Tribal communities may also play major role for the success this campaign through different responsibilities in several sectors of Make in India initiative like Wellness, renewable energy, mining, bio-technology and so on.

**Contribution of Primitive Tribes:** - Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises depend upon tribal help for their production. Without Primitive tribe contribution, this type of campaign would have
been impossible. Wellness, Tourism and Textile etc sectors have a great opportunity take benefit through the grass root level knowledge of ethnic groups of India. Here are some fields in which they contribute easily and help to grow production. These fields are as below-

1. **Traditional Knowledge**: - Scientific research in ethno biology and ethno medicine has made important contributions to understanding traditional subsistence and medical knowledge and practice. Since ancient time animals, their parts and their products have constituted part of the inventory of medicinal substances used in various cultures. In India, since times immemorial, great work was done in this field and documented in works like Ayurveda and Charaka Samhita. Additionally immense knowledge has come down to modern times through folklore as various practices became a part of tradition among various groups such as Sahariya ethnic group of Rajasthan which has its great tradition. All this knowledge has once again come to the limelight, as there has been a sort of disillusionment with the current allopathic cure, as it has got its own side effect. But in India this traditional knowledge is fast eroding due to modernization. India is 2nd largest exporter of Ayurvedic and alternative medicine in the world. India has a vast reservoir of natural flora and fauna and also ancient texts and knowledge that have made it an authority in the field of AYUSH. In India, nearly 15–20 percent of the Ayurvedic medicine is based on animal-derived substances. The Sanatan Dharm has used five products (milk, urine, dung, curd and ghee) of the cow for purification since ancient period. As a product Honey from bees, has multiple properties, and is being therapeutically used since Vedic era. It's antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and wound healing properties are promising.

2. **Environmental Friendly wellness**: - Primitive Tribal community of Rajasthan is maintained ecological equilibrium with its environment for ages, despite low level of technology. People of this community live in infrastructural weak and remote areas, not well connected through road/bridge network even now. The study has done by Trivedi provides detail information regarding the use of medicinal plants by this Primitive tribe. The knowledge of folk medicine was acquired mainly through their parental heritage. Medicinal plants are distributed across diverse habitats and landscape. Around 70 per cent of India’s medicinal plants are found in tropical areas. Mostly in the various forest types spread across the Western and Eastern ghats, the Vindyas, Chota Nagpur Plateau, Aravallis and Himalayas. India has rich biodiversity
consisting of a large number of plants, some of which are used for their medicinal value by tribal communities. Conservation of medicinal plants is receiving increased attention in view of resurgence of interest in herbal medicines for healthcare all across the globe. In India, about 1400 species are recognized for supplying raw materials like Dry and Young Leaves, Roots, Bark, Dry fruit coat and Juice etc for Ayurvedic drug formulations (Shiva, 1996; Dev, 1999). Natural products and their derivatives represent more than 50% of the drugs in clinical use in the world (Cowan, 1999; Erdogrul, 2002). In this way primitive tribe help to identify medicinal plans for wellness sectors and Protect flora and fauna. Herbs Shrubs and different parts of plants and trees are being used by various ethnic groups and rural people of India to treat several ailments such as injuries, wounds, cuts, fever, diarrhea, ulcers, swelling, bone fracture, impotency, poisons, skin care, night blindness, toothache, asthma, cough & cold, burns, eczema, ringworm, sore throat, Blooding and child delivery. These groups firmly trust in the treatment of various ailments by the traditional way, using medicinal plants rather than modern medicinal treatment and technology. Now in the age of information technology, younger generations tends to discard their traditional lifestyle therefore, much of this wealth knowledge is being lost as the traditional culture is disappearing in the lack of Government support and policies.

3. Handicraft: - Handicraft is a term which defined as ‘Items made by hands, often with the use of simple tools, and are generally artistic or traditional in nature. They are also items of utility as well as of decoration.’ We can classified this skill in various categories such as Kitchenware, garden ware, toys, office-ware, furniture and furnishings, accessories, decorative items, tableware, bathroom accessories, gift & souvenir articles, house ware, wall décor, floor covering and carpet, interiors etc. Rajasthan has a rich treasure of archaeological sculptures of antiquity, which can be of great value in tracing the plants which were used during early civilization for different purposes. Tribal groups are widely distributed throughout the country and have considerable communication with each other through festivals. We get clues from the tribals to prepare several craft items for daily use such as Boxes, photo frames, luminaries, furniture, Christmas decoration items, watches, agarbatti, bags costume jewelleries, fashion accessories utensils and so on in. The term handicrafts can
also refer to the products themselves of such artisanal efforts, that require specialized knowledge, require specialized equipment and facilities to produce. We may perceive these handmade items as art objects when these objects are viewed within an art context, such as in a museum or in a position of prominence in one's home. Handicrafts play very important role in representing the culture and traditions of any country or region. Handicrafts are a substantial medium to preserve of rich traditional art, heritage and culture, traditional skills and talents which are associated with people’s lifestyle and history. Handicrafts are hugely important in terms of economic development. They provide ample opportunities for employment even with low capital investments and become a prominent medium for foreign earnings. Tribes India showcases the most exquisite authentic tribal art and craft items crafted and sculpted by Primitive tribe from the entire length and breadth of Rajasthan. The products reflect the colorful and rich heritage of the tribal people of our country. All products are eco-friendly, made from naturally available raw materials and are reasonably priced. 
Tribal Textiles & Embroidery, Metal Crafts, Tribal Jewellery, Cane & Bamboo products and Stone Pottery, Tribal Paintings, Gifts & Novelties, Organic & natural products have opportunities to ‘Make in India’ campaign. Every year several Craft fairs are organized with the support of state and central governments to explore the traditional knowledge of ethnic groups. ‘Surajkund International Crafts Mela’, Vadodara National Craft Fair, AgraTaj Mahotsav and Ajmer Puskar Mela etc aim at accelerating economic development of tribal people through fairs of their products on sustainable basis and providing wider exposure to their art and craft in domestic as well as international level.

In this way above fields can be utilitarian, aesthetic, artistic, creative, culturally attached, decorative, traditional, and socially symbolic significance for the development of our country and play a major role to ‘Make in India’ movement which is leading by our honorable PM.

Discussion: - For such historically deprived community of Rajasthan, Initially the plants and animals are the main part of folk medicines. Gradually the folk medicines led to the rise of traditional system of medicine like Ayurveda in India. In Rajasthan, Primitive tribe is using herbal and animal made medicine for long time. With the positive support of ethnic groups of Indian states may grow in 25 key sectors in which India has the potential of becoming a world leader. It’s very important to take benefit of the knowledge of ethnic groups mostly in Wellness
and Tourism sectors. It will be pivotal step for the progress of our country. The present study will help in developing strategies for conservation, cultivation of traditional medicine and economic welfare of rural and ethnic population.

**Conclusion:** - The present study exposed the traditional knowledge of treating various kinds of ailments using different animals and plants their products by Primitive Tribe Saharia of Rajasthan. Even literacy rate was found to lack formal schooling education in this ethnic group but it has fundamental knowledge about use of local animal and plants resources for traditional medicinal purpose. It can play a crucial role and contribute to ‘Make in India’ program.

**References:**

Internet Resources:-


http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com 25/08/2015 10:40 AM

http://www.creativehandicrafts.org/26/08/2015 10:56 AM

http://www.tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData 14/3/2015 19:27PM