CHAPTER IV

METHODOLOGY

Title of the Study

Potential interventions and planning strategy for Sahariya tribal development: A micro level exercise in Lalitpur district – Uttar Pradesh

4.1 Statement of the problem

Sahariyas of Lalitpur were designated as an ST group in 2003 only and till that time, they were in the category of SCs. Wherever the tribal population is negligible, the government also has not taken any special interest to implement any separate initiative for them. Tribal development plan is not available for them; they have to compete with other categories of the people. Some of the likeminded organizations selected few tribal villages to implement the intervention for the betterment of tribal population with available fund. In the nearby adjoining area of Madhyapradesh, the Sahariya tribal is given special focus. Hence this study aims to understand the problems of Sahariya tribal in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh where there was no special initiative for the tribal community and analyse the potential interventions implemented by Government and various promotional agencies for the betterment of them. This study will help to find out the potential interventions which brought the changes in the lives of Sahariya tribal community and other local stakeholders in the study area. It is important to unpack the implementation gap in the interventions and schemes which was implemented at this point of time to speed up the developmental process. Action plan for further improvement need to be developed and it will have wide scope to replicate potential interventions to other tribal and unreached area of same kind of neglected tribal community.
4.2 Objectives of the study

- To analyse the existing socio-economic and demographic profile of Sahariya tribal
- To identify the various problems of Sahariya tribal
- To evaluate the potential interventions of the various promotional agencies and prepare an viable action plan for Sahariya tribal

4.3 Hypothesis

1. Sahariya tribal are economically, socially and demographically weak.
2. Sahariyas are having more basic problems.
3. Proper potential intervention strategy for promoting Sahariya is insufficient.

4.4 Methodology

The nature of study is descriptive one based on survey method covering both primary and secondary data in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

4.5 Sampling frame and sampling technique

The present study adopted convenience sampling of Non-probability method in selecting two Gram panchayats as study area under Birdha Block of Lalitpur District, Uttar Pradesh. Balabhat and Dawar panchayats have been selected conveniently. The researcher has facilitated development programmes for more than 5 years in this area. Therefore the rapport will be good with respondents and researcher.

Out of 156121 block population (Source: 2001 Census) with 373 Sahariya households (Source: Social Mapping) in two Panchayats, 40 percent of Saharia household was selected as proportionate allocation of stratified sampling under probability method from each sahariya village under Balabhat and Dawar panchayat.
Table 4.1

Sample frame for Sahariya Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Sample Villages</th>
<th>Name of the Panchayat</th>
<th>No. of Household</th>
<th>Sample Household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Quarter 1</td>
<td>Balabehat</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quarter 2</td>
<td>Balabehat</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bajrangarh</td>
<td>Balabehat</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Barena</td>
<td>Balabehat</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kachyahar</td>
<td>Balabehat</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dara</td>
<td>Balabehat</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dawar</td>
<td>Dawar</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pipronia</td>
<td>Dawar</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pura</td>
<td>Dawar</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>373</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Researcher adopted simple random sampling technique to select the respondents from each Sahariya village.

A simple random sampling technique was also adopted to select other category of respondents to get their opinion to compile, relate and validate the responses of Sahariya tribal.
Table 4.2

Sample frame for other respondents by random sampling technique

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No. of sample</th>
<th>Sampling Universe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NGO Representative</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Birdha Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Panchayat Representative</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Balabehat and Dawar Panchayat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SHG Representative</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9 sample villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other Community</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9 sample villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Government Representative</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Balabehat, Dawar Panchayat and Block office level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 90

4.6 Source of data

4.6.1 Primary Data

Primary data were collected directly from the Sahariya respondents of sample villages such as age, sex, family type, family size, income source, land availability, livestock, expenditure pattern, child drop out, early marriage, health hazard in working environment, available facilities & provisions. The researcher also conducted focus group discussion and interventions undertaken were the different variables used to collect the data for analysis. Opinion on Sahariya’s profile and effectiveness of interventions data are collected from other respondents.
### 4.6.2 Secondary Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Data</th>
<th>Type of Data</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implemented interventions</td>
<td>Name of the interventions, village name</td>
<td>Birdha block development office, Lalitpur district website (<a href="http://lalitpur.nic.in/">http://lalitpur.nic.in/</a>), NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>Population, rainfall, soil, available resources, facilities, institutions</td>
<td>Lalitpur district website (<a href="http://lalitpur.nic.in/">http://lalitpur.nic.in/</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social mapping and resource mapping</td>
<td>Location of Sahariya Hamlet, land, pond, check dam, treatment area of land, productive and unproductive land</td>
<td>Government and NGOs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above secondary data was collected and used for the study.

### 4.7 Tools of data collection

Bearing on the objectives of the study, two interview schedules were framed for the purpose of collecting data. The first interview schedule was used to gather data from the Sahariya respondents and the second one was contextualized and addressed to the other respondents. The schedules were finalized after pre-testing. In addition, Focus Group Discussion and case study method were also used to collect in-depth information from the community members.

### 4.8 Tools of data analysis

The statistical applications were used Percentage, Scaling technique, Pearson’s Coefficient Correlation analysis and Chi-square test.
4.9 Limitations

1. Due to lack of transport facilities and most of tribal area in inaccessible area, the present study is limited to two panchayats.
2. Potential interventions and gap assessment were done with the opinion of Sahariya beneficiaries and other respondents. Cost wise analysis could not be attempted in this study.

4.10 Organization of the Study

Chapter 1 Introduction deals with tribal situation in general in India, Uttar Pradesh and particular in Lalitpur district.

Chapter 2 presents history and development of Sahariya tribal

Chapter 3 reviews the literature related to Sahariya tribal

Chapter 4 deals with methodologies and study area profile

Chapter 5 analyses the socio-economic, demographic profile of Sahariya, problems and interventions in the study area along with an action plan.

Chapter 6 presents summary and conclusion with further research.

4.11 Study Area Profile

Lalitpur is one of the districts of Uttar Pradesh State of India. Lalitpur District is a part of Jhansi Division and was carved out as a district in the year 1974. Lalitpur is really not only the heartland but also a heart shaped district of Bundelkhand region. It is connected to Jhansi District of Uttar Pradesh by a narrow corridor to the northeast, otherwise almost surrounded by Madhya Pradesh state. Lalitpur district lies between latitude 24°11' and 25°14'(north) and longitude 78°10' and 79°0'(east)and is bounded by district Jhansi in the north, districts Sagar and Tikamgarh of Madhya Pradesh state in the east and Guna district of Madhya Pradesh separated by river Betwa in the west. The geographical area of the district is 5,039 sq. km with a population of 1,218,002 as per the census of year 2011. This district is well known for its’ culture, peace and natural beauty and have maximum dams in the state and has a number of
historical and cultural places like Devgarh, Seeronji, Pavagiri, Devamata, Neelkantheshwar at Pali, Machkund ki Gufa.

4.11.1 History

Lalitpur District was formerly part of the state of Chanderi, founded in the 17th century by a Bundela Rajput who was descended from Rudra Pratap of Orchha. Chanderi, along with most of Bundelkhand, came under Maratha hegemony in the 18th century. Daulat Rao Sindhia of neighboring Gwalior annexed Chanderi state in 1811. In 1844, the former state of Chanderi was ceded to the British, and became the Chanderi District of British India, with Lalitpur town as the district headquarters. The British lost the district in the Indian Rebellion of 1857, and it was not reconquered until late 1858. In 1861, the portion of the district west of the Betwa, including Chanderi, was returned to Gwalior, and the remainder was renamed Lalitpur District. Lalitpur District was made part of Jhansi District from 1891 to 1974.

Carved out as a district in the year 1974, Lalitpur is really not only the heartland but also heart shaped district of Bundelkhand Region. It is merged with Jhansi District of Uttar Pradesh by a narrow corridor to the northeast, but is otherwise almost completely surrounded by Madhya Pradesh state; to the east lies, Tikamgarh District, to the south Sagar District, and to the west Ashoknagar and Shivpuri districts.

Lalitpur, Jalaun, and Jhansi districts form Jhansi Division. Jhansi Division is one of 17 divisions of Uttar Pradesh state in northern India. It includes Jhansi, Jalaun, and Lalitpur districts. The city of Jhansi is the administrative center. The division is part of the historic Bundelkhand region, which includes a portion of southern Uttar Pradesh and extends into neighboring Madhya Pradesh state. Jhansi is one of oldest divisions of Indian Railways.

4.11.2 Demographics

According to the 2011 census Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh has a population of 1,218,002, roughly equal to the nation of Bahrain or the US state of New Hampshire. This gives it a ranking of 391st in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a
population density of 242 inhabitants per square kilometre (630/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 24.57% Lalitpur has a sex ratio of 905 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 64.95%.

Table 4.3

Block wise Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block Name</th>
<th>Population as per 2001 census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Talbehat</td>
<td>132855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Jakhaura</td>
<td>170297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bar</td>
<td>130406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Birdha</td>
<td>156121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mehroni</td>
<td>127764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Mandawara</td>
<td>118347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.11.3 Physical Features

Lalitpur district forms a portion of the hill country of Bundelkhand, sloping down from the outliers of the Vindhya Range on the south to the tributaries of the Yamuna River on the north. The extreme south is composed of parallel rows of long and narrow-ridged hills. Through the intervening valleys the rivers flow down over ledges of granite or quartz. North of the hilly region, the granite chains gradually turn into clusters of smaller hills.

The Betwa River forms the northern and western boundary of the district, and most of the district lies within its watershed. The Jamni River, a tributary of the Betwa, forms the eastern boundary. The Dhasan River forms the district's southeastern boundary, and the southeastern portion of the district lies within its watershed.
4.11.4 Topography

The area is generally rocky. The highest ground is in the extreme south with scraps of the vindhyan plateau, running from the betwa in south-easterly direction and gradually breaking up into a confined mass of hills, parts of which approach a height of 650 m above mean sea level. The north of the scrap, undulating plain of black soil interrupted with scattered hills and scoured by numerous drainage channals, stretches north beyond the town of Lalitpur and gradually becomes more rocky. Low red hills of granitoid rock then appear with long ridges running from south-west to north-west.

Most of the area is being drained by river Jamni and its tributaries which form its eastern boundry, separating it from tikamgarh district. River betwa forms the western and northern boundry and drains the western part of the district. The south eastern part is partly drained by Dhasan River. In general the slope is towards the north. The hills in the south generally occur in small groups or in continuos narrow chain running parallel to each other from north-east to south-west, the ridges being mostly bare and sharp. The slopes are still comparatively more covered with scrub jungles.

The plateau is intersected by wide valleys particularly in the south west; and the entire tract, once covered with vegetation, looks barren these days. Mining has affected the whole area considerably.

From the base of the plateau to the town of Lalitpur there stretches a black soil plain which is dissected by a number of seasonal rivulets and is characterized by an undulating topography. The principal rivers which traverse the area are the shahzad, the Saznam and the Jamni.

There is an uneven red soil tract marked by the existence of numerous bare or rocky hills dotted with scrub upto the northern part of lalitpur and mehroni tehsils. It is also traversed by long quartz reefs and diversified by lines of rocky hills.
4.11.5 The Soils

The soils of Lalitpur are also representative of Bundelkhand comprising all the four varieties. The soils here have accumulated from the Vindhyan ranges of rocks which in this area are formed of gneiss, granite, quartzite and at times sandstone, limestone and slate. The soils of the district are divided into two broader categories Black & Red soil groups. The four varieties of soils are derived from these two groups which are as follows:

1. **Bundelkhand Type - 1**: is under the red soil group and locally known as rakar which is also of two types : one known as Bundelkhand 1A which occurs mainly around the rocky ridges in the southern most part of this district while the latter, classified as Bundelkhand 1B, mostly occurs in the northern part of the district. These are not very appropriate for farming but only suitable for afforestation. These soils are also subject to severe hazards of erosion; therefore need to be conserved through embankments.

2. **Bundelkhand Type - 2**: or parua. It is also a red soil subdivided as Bundelkhand type 2A and Bundelkhand type 2B. The 2B-soil is found in the central tract of Lalitpur district. This is sandy loam in texture, mature in profile and light to dark grey in colour. This loves water and also needs irrigation during farming.

3. **Bundelkhand Type 3**: This is black soil group and consists of two kinds, the type 3A is locally known as kabar and the type 3B is the mar. It resembles very much the black cotton soils as found in central India. The kabar soil which is a coarse grained loam in texture and matures in profile has high clayey element. It occurs mostly in the southern part of tehsil Lalitpur and Mahroni. This is a very productive soil but needs very careful and timely management; otherwise it becomes difficult to handle.

The mar soils are found around Balabehat in the southern part of tehsil Lalitpur. It is highly clayey in texture, mature in profile and black in colour. This is also a water retaining soil like the kabar but low in coarse sand and soluble salts. The drainage is poor on these soils and management has to be very careful like that in kabar soils.

A strip of alluvial soil is also found in the western part of Lalitpur district.
4.11.6 Climate

The climate of the district is the Central India type sub-tropical and may be characterised by a very hot dry summer and cold winter. Like other districts of the Bundelkhand region, this also shows four distinct seasons. Summer being from March to mid June, Monsoon from mid June to September, post monsoonal transition between October and November while the winter months are December to February.

4.11.7 Temperature

The day temperature is the highest during may/June which falls steeply with the onset of monsoon in mid-June or July. It rises again around September and goes a little higher during October. Then with the beginning of winter, the temperature falls and becomes minimal in January.

4.11.8 Rainfall

The usual months of rainfall are from mid-June to the end of September, July being the maximum raining months followed by August and September. Sometimes during winters, especially around the middle of January, there is a cold wave associated with the rains which may last for several days.

4.11.9 Dams in Lalitpur

Rajdhat dam, Matateela dam, Govind Sagar dam (“cyphane” is the speciality of this dam), Sehjaad dam, Saajnam dam, Rohini dam.
Figure 4.1 Lalitpur District Map
Figure 4.2 Birdha Block Map
References