



RESURGENCE OF DEPRIVED SOCIETY – AN ANALYSIS

Dr. Prabhat Kumar Pani

Department of Commerce,

Jamshedpur Workers' College, Jamshedpur, India.

Abstract: Traditionally the deprived society has occupied lowest positions in the Indian social hierarchy. The deprived society has been subjected to a variety of disabilities, deprivations and oppressions. The modern India attempted to promote the interests of the deprived society through different developmental schemes. No doubt, a lot of developmental work has been done during the last seventy years, but its impact has been limited to those who owned land and other resources and have political influences. During the years of planning, development has got attention relating to its various dimensions. But the goals set forth in Five Year Plans are yet to be fulfilled and attempts made for the transformation of the socio-economic conditions of the deprived society have succeeded only partially. Majority of them still suffer from poverty, social inequality and economic exploitation. The Government and other agencies claim with regard to ameliorative measures taken by them for initiating and generating social changes among the people belonging to deprived society.

This study has been undertaken mainly to understand the resurgence of people belonging to deprived society in Seraikella-Kharswan district of Jharkhand. The prime objective is to analyse and reveal the opinion of people belonging to deprived society on resurgence. This study would give us the actual feedback of the views opined by people living belonging to deprived society.

Index Terms - Social hierarchy, Deprived society, Social inequality, Economic exploitation, Poverty.

INTRODUCTION

It should be noted that the Indian population consists of the civilized society and deprived society. The British government introduced modernism only to the civilized society. The government of India in the present stage is confronted with a very serious challenge of developing the deprived society. But it is observed that most of the developmental programmes and the largest proportion of funds are spent over the community development and rural programmes. The deprived society seems to be utterly neglected. In this context, a thorough study of the problems of the deprived society is necessary. Traditionally the deprived society has occupied lowest positions in the Indian social hierarchy. The deprived society has been subjected to a variety of disabilities, deprivations and oppressions. The modern India attempted to promote the interests of the deprived society through different developmental schemes. No doubt, a lot of developmental work has been done during the last seventy years, but its impact has been limited to those who owned land and other resources and have political influences. During the years of planning, development has got attention relating to its various dimensions. But the goals set forth in Five Year Plans are yet to be fulfilled and attempts made for the transformation of the socio-economic conditions of the deprived society have succeeded only partially. Majority of them still suffer from poverty, social inequality and economic exploitation. The Government and other agencies claim with regard to ameliorative measures taken by them for initiating and generating social changes among the deprived society.

THE AREA UNDER STUDY

In the present study, the attempt has been made by the researcher, to understand the historical background of the area under Study. In order to understand the social matrix, it is desirable that wider setting needs to be examined.

Jharkhand State

Jharkhand state was carved out of Bihar and came into being on November 15, 2000. The formation of the state of Jharkhand is the culmination of an age long struggle by the people of this region. Jharkhand is not a mere cognitive word; rather, it is an ideology that represents the existence and identity of the tribals of the area. It represents their life style, society tradition and culture denoting their 'Jal', 'Jungle' and 'Jameen'.

Seraikella-Kharswan District

Seraikella-Kharswan is one of the twenty-four districts of Jharkhand state in eastern India. Seraikella town is the district headquarters of Seraikella-kharswan district. The district was carved out from West Singhbhum district in 2001.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Keeping the above problems in view, the following objectives have been taken for the purpose of the present study:

1. To examine the attitude and opinion of the respondents belonging to deprived society of Seraikella-kharswan district towards government officials and elected representatives.
2. To examine the extent of conscientization and empowerment of the respondents belonging to deprived society of Seraikella-kharswan district.
3. To examine the various constraints faced by the respondents belonging to deprived society of Seraikella-kharswan district in the process of their development.
4. Offering suggestions in view of the above objectives and observations of the study.

HYPOTHESES

On the basis of the above objectives, the following hypotheses have been derived.

1. Development programmes have succumbed to the pressures of vested interests and have only partially succeeded to develop the socio-economic conditions of the people belonging to deprived society.
2. The impact of ameliorative programmes is varied on the basis of their social awareness and social participation.
3. Lower the socio-economic position of the respondents is greater the constraints in availing the benefits of the development.

METHODOLOGY

The researcher has taken respondents from the deprived society for the purpose of present investigation due to the following reasons:

1. The majority of the people belonging to deprived society constitute lowest rung of the social ladder.
2. They are generally economically deprived and educationally backward.

The choice of areas was primarily made due to the following reasons:

1. The researcher is familiar with the surroundings, customs, traditions and language of the area.
2. It was convenient for the researcher to get relevant information on the problem.
3. Rapport establishment with the respondents would be smooth in process of collection of data.

Indicators of developments and preliminary information were applied by the researcher through personal visits. As the area was being large, census method of study was obviously not possible for an individual. Hence, the proportionate stratified random sampling technique was followed.

Selection of Samples

TABLE 1: Total Number of Sample Respondents at a Glance

Sub-division	Blocks	Total No. of Villages in the Block	No. of sample villages for field visit	No. of respondents selected for study
A. Seraikella	1. Seraikella	182	02	20
	2. Kharswan	134	02	20
	3. Rajnagar	254	02	20
	4. Gamharia	226	02	20
	5. Kuchai	100	02	20
B. Chandil	1. Ichagarh	137	02	20
	2. Chandil	106	02	20
	3. Nimdih	84	02	20
	TOTAL	1223	16	160

The selection of samples was the most challenging task before the researcher. The proportionate stratified random sampling technique was followed for obtaining the necessary data and knowledge of the life style of people belonging to deprived society through field visit to the areas of selected villages of Seraikella and Chadil sub-divisions of Seraikella-Kharswan district. While making a careful selection of the sample people belonging to deprived society, due importance was given from the view point of number of people and situation.

A sample of 160 persons were identified out of 16 villages comprising two villages from each Block of Seraikella-kharswan district (Table 1) were identified for analyzing their socio-economic conditions and constraints faced by them.

Tools of data collection

Interview schedule was prepared for the purpose of intensive investigation. Most of the questions of the schedule were structured. Since, a number of respondents were illiterate or school dropouts; it was not possible for them to fill up the questionnaire themselves. Therefore, the interview schedule was used. Observation schedule, participant observation methods were also used as supplementary technique to gather relevant information's from the respondents for intensive investigation.

Data collection

The data for the study were collected through 'primary' as well as through 'secondary' sources. Primary data were collected with the help of interview schedule and observation schedule. The interview was conducted at places convenient to the respondents. With a view to obtain the necessary data, field visits were undertaken regularly. In order to equip with practical aspects, personal interview and discussions was held with the people belonging to deprived society. The secondary data was collected from related books and journal.

Analysis and interpretation

Upon completion of field work, all the schedules were scrutinized. Various responses were classified into homogenous groups, i.e., age-groups, income-groups, education, etc. and these can be used for drawing some kind of broad generalisations. Suitable coding plan was used. Through coding, the categories of responses were transformed into code numbers. Simple statistical methods were used for the classification and analysis of data.

BACK GROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

Age distribution of the respondents

Age is considered as one of the main criterions to understand individual's status in the society, biologically, age indicates physical and mental maturity. Sociologically, it signifies the social placement, recognition and specific role of an individual. In a strict society age of an individual is an important consideration in determining one's status. Therefore, the respondents have been classified under four categories each representing a particular phase of one's life.

Age group (in years)	Seraikella sub-division					Chandil Sub-division			Total
	Seraikella Block	Kharswan Block	Rajnagar Block	Gamharia Block	Kuchai Block	Ichagarh Block	Chandil Block	Nimdih Block	
Below 25	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	13
25 – 35	10	9	7	8	6	10	9	7	66
35 – 50	7	6	8	8	9	6	8	8	60
Above 50	1	4	4	2	3	2	1	4	21
Total	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	160

Table:2: Age-wise Distribution of Sample Respondents

Source: Compiled from schedules filled by Researcher.

The above table shows that maximum respondents, i.e., 41.25% (66) belong to the age group of 25-35; 37.5% (60) and 13.125% (21) respondents fall between age group of 35 – 50 & above 50 respectively and only 8.125% (13) belong to below 25 years. On the whole it can be concluded that the people between 25-50 age group being attracted to participate in highlighting the problems for the present study.

Gender-wise distribution of sample respondents

In the developing country like India, still people believe that the ladies are restricted to participate in taking decisions. So also the study also covers male domination. In rural area females are not interested to talk with others but in some nuclear families, some ladies have participated in discussion.

Table 3 reveals that 149 respondents, i.e. 93.125% were males and 11 respondents, i.e.; 6.875% respondents are of female. This clearly indicates the status of men who dominate upon the females and females are mostly dependent on males.

TABLE 3: Gender-wise Distribution of Sample Respondents

Gender	Seraikella sub-division					Chandil Sub-division			Total
	Seraikella Block	Kharswan Block	Rajnagar Block	Gamharia Block	Kuchai Block	Ichagarh Block	Chandil Block	Nimdih Block	
Male	18	18	19	18	19	19	19	19	149
Female	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	11
Total	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	160

Source: Compiled from schedules filled by Researcher.

Educational background of sample respondents

Literacy level is one of the important indicators of developmental process. It enhances to perceive demand and control the social milieu in which one lives. Therefore, educational attainment can be a decisive factor in the understanding the dynamics of development. Here, our sample respondents are distributed according to their achieved literacy level. Educational qualification of the respondents influences the development of people belonging to deprived society. Table 4 shows the education standards of sample respondents.

TABLE 4: Educational Background of Sample Respondents

Educational Qualification	Seraikella sub-division					Chandil Sub-division			Total
	Seraikella Block	Kharswan Block	Rajnagar Block	Gamharia Block	Kuchai Block	Ichagarh Block	Chandil Block	Nimdih Block	
Illiterate	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	10
Primary	2	3	5	5	7	10	3	9	44
Second-ary	11	10	8	7	10	6	10	8	70
Gradua-tion	7	6	6	6	1	3	6	1	36
Total	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	160

Source: Compiled from schedules filled by Researcher.

An analysis of Table 4 reveals that 6.25% respondents are illiterates where as 93.75% is literates. Out of the literate respondents 27.5%, 43.75% and 22.5% respondents have completed primary education, secondary education and graduation respectively. It is evident from Table 4 that there is a close relationship between educational background of respondents and problems. Majority people are literates but they have completed secondary education. People belonging to deprived society completed their graduation are very few in number. This is because of the insufficient facilities provided.

RESURGENCE OF DEPRIVED SOCIETY

The researcher has agreed to ascertain people's perception of the image of the government officials and elected representatives. The respondents were asked about the interest of government officials in the paper work than the actual implementation of the developmental programmes.

Table 5: Interest of Government Officials in Implementation of Developmental Programmes

	Seraikella sub-division					Chandil Sub-division			Total
	Seraikella Block	Kharswan Block	Rajnagar Block	Gamharia Block	Kuchai Block	Ichagarh Block	Chandil Block	Nimdih Block	
Agree	15 (75%)	12 (60%)	10 (50%)	12 (60%)	11 (55%)	11 (55%)	12 (60%)	10 (50%)	93 (58.1%)
Disagree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undecided	5 (25%)	8 (40%)	10 (50%)	8 (40%)	9 (45%)	9 (45%)	8 (40%)	10 (50%)	67 (41.9%)
Total	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	160

Source: Compiled from schedules filled by Researcher

In response to the above 58.1% (93) respondents viewed that the government officials were interested in the paper work than the actual implementation of the developmental programme and remaining 41.9% (67) were not decided towards the above.

The respondents were asked whether the attitude of the government officials were indifferent towards the problems of the people.

Table6: Attitude of Government Officials Towards the problems of the People

	Seraikella sub-division					Chandil Sub-division			Total
	Seraikella Block	Kharswan Block	Rajnagar Block	Gamharia Block	Kuchai Block	Ichagarh Block	Chandil Block	Nimdih Block	
Agree	16 (80%)	11 (55%)	10 (50%)	12 (60%)	10 (50%)	9 (45%)	12 (60%)	9 (45%)	89 (55.6%)
Disagree	2 (10%)	4 (20%)	5 (25%)	4 (20%)	6 (30%)	5 (25%)	4 (20%)	7 (35%)	37 (23.1%)
Undecided	2 (10%)	5 (25%)	5 (25%)	4 (20%)	4 (20%)	6 (30%)	4 (20%)	4 (20%)	34 (21.3%)
Total	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	160

Source: Compiled from schedules filled by Researcher

In response to above 55.6% (87) respondents felt that government officials were indifferent towards their problems where as 23.1% (37) respondents did not think so.

Table 7: Payment of Money to Government Officials for their work

	Seraikella sub-division					Chandil Sub-division			Total
	Seraikella Block	Kharswan Block	Rajnagar Block	Gamharia Block	Kuchai Block	Ichagarh Block	Chandil Block	Nimdih Block	
Agree	9 (45%)	10 (50%)	12 (60%)	10 (50%)	11 (55%)	12 (60%)	12 (60%)	10 (50%)	86 (53.8%)
Disagree	11 (55%)	10 (50%)	5 (40%)	10 (50%)	9 (45%)	8 (40%)	8 (40%)	10 (50%)	74 (46.2%)
Total	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	160

Source: Compiled from schedules filled by Researcher

The respondents were asked whether they had ever paid any money to the government officials for getting work done. In response to the question 55.8% (86) respondents stated that they had paid money to government officials for their work whereas 46.2% (74) respondents replied in negative terms.

Table 8: The Role of Gram Panchayat in Developmental Programmes

	Seraikella sub-division					Chandil Sub-division			Total
	Seraikella Block	Kharswan Block	Rajnagar Block	Gamharia Block	Kuchai Block	Ichagarh Block	Chandil Block	Nimdih Block	
Agree	11 (55%)	10 (50%)	5 (40%)	10 (50%)	9 (45%)	8 (40%)	8 (40%)	10 (50%)	74 (46.2%)
Disagree	9 (45%)	10 (50%)	12 (60%)	10 (50%)	11 (55%)	12 (60%)	12 (60%)	10 (50%)	86 (53.8%)
Total	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	160

Source: Compiled from schedules filled by Researcher

The respondents were asked whether Gram Panchayat played an important role in the development programmes of the village. In response to it 46.2% (74) respondents thought that Gram Panchayat played very important role in the developmental programmes in their villages and remaining 53.8% (86) respondents did not think so.

The following broad conclusions can be derived on the basis of the analysis of attitude and opinion towards government officials and elected representatives.

1. Majority of the respondents agreed with the opinion that the government officials were more interested in the paper work than the actual implementation of the developmental Programme.

2. A significant percentage of respondents accepted the view that the government officials remained indifferent towards the problems of the people.
3. Majority of the respondents opined that they paid money to the government officials to get their work done.
4. Majority of the respondents thought that Gram Panchayat did not play very important role in the developmental programmes in their villages.
5. Minimum percentage, i.e., 22.5% of the respondents stated that the leaders of their Panchayat were effective.
6. A minimum percentage of respondents accepted the view that the Sarapanch took active interest in the development work of the villages.

As first sight, it appears that the people have become worried of the elected representatives and the government officials. The general impression among the people was that the bureaucrats and the politicians would only act for a price otherwise they would prefer to wash off their hands from such 'thankless' efforts of development.

CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

As it was pointed out that the people belonging to deprived society are under developed because of the major problems faced by them. Measuring the problem is a qualitative aspect and poses different problems in the process. Therefore, it was decided to survey amongst the respondents to identify the constraints to the development of tribes. The major constraints to the process of social transformation that have been identified so far are education, communication, economic development, social participation, conscientization, empowerment etc. Some attempts have been made to overcome the problems associated with the constraints as mentioned above.

Seraikella sub-division and Chandil sub-division of seraikella-kharswan district are the only sub-divisions of the district. The government has been trying to implement the programme of development as was formulated by the National and State Government to ameliorate the condition of people belonging to deprived society. In political terms, both the sub-divisions have very often been represented by persons with a lot of political clout.

In spite to such an advantage, the socio- economic conditions of the people belonging to deprived society are not better than their counter parts living in other areas of Jharkhand. Therefore, the researcher has attempted to elicit from the respondents the nature of problems and constraints they are facing in getting assistance.

The respondents were asked about the interest of government officials to solve their genuine problems.

Table 9: Opinion of respondents regarding the interest of Government officials to solve their genuine problems

	Seraikella sub-division					Chandil Sub-division			Total
	Seraikella Block	Kharswan Block	Rajnagar Block	Gamharia Block	Kuchai Block	Ichagarh Block	Chandil Block	Nimdih Block	
Agree	5 (25%)	8 (40%)	7 (35%)	8 (40%)	8 (40%)	8 (40%)	9 (45%)	7 (35%)	60 (37.5%)
Disagree	11 (55%)	9 (45%)	7 (35%)	9 (45%)	8 (40%)	9 (45%)	8 (40%)	9 (45%)	70 (43.8%)
Undecided	4 (20%)	3 (15%)	6 (30%)	3 (15%)	4 (20%)	3 (15%)	3 (15%)	4 (20%)	30 (18.7%)
Total	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	160

Source: Compiled from schedules filled by Researcher

Out of 160 respondents, 43.8% (70) respondents felt that government officials were not interested to solve even their genuine problems whereas 37.5% (60) respondents agreed with the statement and remaining 18.7% (30) respondents were undecided.

The respondents were asked whether the government officials were oriented to handling the issues relating to situation.

Table 10: Opinion regarding orientations of government officials to handle issues

	Seraikella sub-division					Chandil Sub-division			Total
	Seraikella Block	Kharswan Block	Rajnagar Block	Gamharia Block	Kuchai Block	Ichagarh Block	Chandil Block	Nimdih Block	
Agree	7 (35%)	6 (30%)	7 (35%)	9 (45%)	9 (45%)	8 (40%)	9 (45%)	6 (30%)	61 (38.1%)
Disagree	10 (50%)	9 (45%)	8 (40%)	10 (50%)	8 (40%)	8 (40%)	8 (40%)	9 (45%)	70 (43.8%)
Undecided	3 (15%)	5 (25%)	5 (25%)	1 (5%)	3 (15%)	4 (20%)	3 (15%)	5 (25%)	29 (18.1%)
Total	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	160

Source: Compiled from schedules filled by Researcher

In response to the statement, 38.1% (61) respondents replied positively whereas 43.8% (70) respondents did not agree with the statement and remaining 18.1% (29) respondents were undecided.

The respondents were asked whether the leaders and the influential people were more benefited by the development schemes. They were further asked whether the rich and the political touts were vitiating the implementation of programmes for their self-interest. The respondents gave similar type of responses to both the statements. All the respondents of both the sub-divisions held the view that leaders and the influential people were more benefited by the developmental scheme. They also viewed that rich and political touts were vitiating the implementation of developmental programme for their personal benefit.

Table 11: Help Rendered by Political Leaders

	Seraikella sub-division					Chandil Sub-division			Total
	Seraikella Block	Kharswan Block	Rajnagar Block	Gamharia Block	Kuchai Block	Ichagarh Block	Chandil Block	Nimdih Block	
Agree	15 (75%)	12 (60%)	9 (45%)	10 (50%)	9 (45%)	8 (40%)	10 (50%)	8 (40%)	81 (50.6%)
Disagree	4 (20%)	6 (30%)	8 (40%)	9 (45%)	8 (40%)	8 (40%)	6 (30%)	7 (35%)	56 (35%)
Undecided	1 (5%)	2 (10%)	3 (15%)	1 (5%)	3 (15%)	4 (20%)	4 (20%)	5 (25%)	23 (14.4%)
Total	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	160

Source: Compiled from schedules filled by Researcher

The respondents were asked whether the political leaders generally help those people who support them during election. Above table shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 50.6% (81) were of the opinion that political leaders helped generally those people who supported them during elections whereas 35% (56) respondents did not agree with the statement and remaining 14.4% (23) respondents were 'undecided'.

The respondents were asked whether the identification of beneficiaries list were influenced by political consideration.

Table 12: Identification of beneficiaries

	Seraikella sub-division					Chandil Sub-division			Total
	Seraikella Block	Kharswan Block	Rajnagar Block	Gamharia Block	Kuchai Block	Ichagarh Block	Chandil Block	Nimdih Block	
Agree	11 (55%)	9 (45%)	9 (45%)	10 (50%)	9 (45%)	9 (45%)	10 (50%)	8 (40%)	75 (46.9%)
Disagree	8 (40%)	9 (45%)	8 (40%)	10 (50%)	8 (40%)	7 (35%)	8 (40%)	8 (40%)	66 (41.3%)
Undecided	1 (5%)	2 (10%)	3 (15%)	-	3 (15%)	4 (20%)	2 (10%)	4 (20%)	19 (11.8%)
Total	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	160

Source: Compiled from schedules filled by Researcher

46.9% (75) respondents felt that even the identification of beneficiaries list was prepared by political consideration, 41.3% (66) respondents did not think so and remaining 11.8% (19) respondents were undecided.

Again, the respondents were asked whether the fruits of developmental programmes were reaching to those for whom it is meant.

Table 13: Reaching of the Developmental programmes to the right person

	Seraikella sub-division					Chandil Sub-division			Total
	Seraikella Block	Kharswan Block	Rajnagar Block	Gamharia Block	Kuchai Block	Ichagarh Block	Chandil Block	Nimdih Block	
Agree	9 (45%)	8 (40%)	6 (30%)	7 (35%)	6 (30%)	7 (35%)	7 (35%)	7 (35%)	57 (35.6%)
Disagree	10 (50%)	11 (55%)	12 (60%)	10 (50%)	8 (40%)	9 (45%)	10 (50%)	9 (45%)	79 (49.4%)
Undecided	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	2 (10%)	3 (15%)	6 (30%)	4 (20%)	3 (15%)	4 (20%)	24 (15%)
Total	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	160

Source: Compiled from schedules filled by Researcher

The above table shows that only 35.6% (57) respondents thought that the fruits of developmental programmes were reaching to those for whom it is meant, whereas majority of the respondents, i.e., 49.4% (79) did not agree with the statement and remaining 15% (24) respondents were undecided.

On the basis of above analysis, the following broad inferences may be drawn.

1. A significant percentage of the respondents were of the opinion that government officials were not interested to solve even their genuine problems.
2. Majority of the respondents expressed the view that government officials were not oriented in handling the issues.
3. All the respondents of both the sub-divisions held the view that leaders and the influential people were more benefited by the developmental schemes. They also expressed the opinion that the rich and the political touts were vitiating the implementation of development programmes for their interest.
4. 46.9% of the respondents held the view that the identification of BPL and other beneficiaries list were influenced by political consideration.
5. A majority of the respondents held the view that the government schemes are not effectively implemented.
6. Majority of the respondents felt that the fruits of developmental programmes were not reaching to those for whom it is meant.

It is important that any programme of development on such a gigantic scale needed positive perception of the people for whom these programmes are meant. If the perception of the people is negative, it is certain that quality of interaction between the people and the government officials as well as the elected representatives will suffer.

SUGGESTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

On the basis of the findings and critical examination of ground realities in Seraikella-Kharswan district, the researcher is of the opinion that, the following measures may help in improving the socio-economic conditions of the people belonging to deprived society in the Seraikella-Kharswan district under investigation in particular and may also work as a good guide to analyse the problems of people belonging to deprived society in general.

1. Irrigation facilities should be given top priority as the major portion of the population is totally dependent on agriculture related activities.
2. Cottage industries based on availability of local products should be encouraged.
3. Local people belonging to deprived society should be involved at all levels in major civil works like river valley projects, road construction, plantation and public works.
4. Gram Panchayat should ensure that the contractors and businessmen do not exploit the innocent and the people belonging to deprived society. Co-operative societies should be formed and strengthened to eliminate the role of money-lenders.

Most of the people belonging to deprived society have been discriminated against for long. The concept of poverty has to be understood from a different angle in Seraikella-Kharswan district, as the proportion of people belonging to deprived society is very high in areas as compared to other states' districts, and the society of Seraikella-Kharswan district is of a heterogeneous character. To conclude it can be said that there is ample scope for development and promotion of artisan-based activity such as manufacturing cane and bamboo products in Seraikella-kharswan district. There is enough scope for development of artisans in metal ware, stone carving, handlooms, wood works and leaf plate making activities.

Physiographically, the entire state is a plateau area where ground water resources may not be depended upon for rabi and summer crops. It is proposed to take up a large number of schemes under irrigation and setup watershed development projects for sustainable development of people belonging to deprived society.

Although Jharkhand is endowed with vast and natural resources, mainly minerals and forests, majority of its population residing in 29354 villages depend mainly on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. One of the main strategies for development of people belonging to deprived society of the Jharkhand State is to ensure agricultural and development on a sustainable basis. Capacity building is the focal point of any development endeavor. In the agricultural sector there is scope for bringing additional area under cultivation through vertical and horizontal expansion, increasing the area under irrigation, raising production and productivity of food crops through optimum utilization in inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural tools and implements.

Therefore, it is imperative that while designing development policies, gender discrimination and inequality of resources among women folk must enter into consideration of policy planners.

Liberation of the people belonging to deprived society from poverty, unemployment, disease, illiteracy etc. needs to commence. Jharkhand has everything, i.e. land, capital, labour and market. What is needed is a new strategy to activate and motivate the people belonging to deprived society to produce goods. It is not an easy task. However, it can be built up by an ideology provided that it is one that grips the minds of the people belonging to deprived society. The state of Jharkhand has rich cultural heritage, fascinating scenic beauty and has enormous potential for exploitation of different kinds of minerals. The people belonging to deprived society should be motivated for active participation.

REFERENCES

1. Dube, S. C., "India's Changing Villages: Human factors in community Development Ithaka", Cornell University Press, 1958.
2. Dube, S. C., "Modernisation and Development: The search of alternative paradigm", Vister publications, New Delhi, 1988.
3. Mishra, S. N. and Sharma, Kushal, "Problems and Prospects of Rural Development in India", Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi, 1983.
4. Mishra, R. P. and Sundearam, K. G., "Rural Development: Prespective and Approaches", Sterling Publications, New Delhi, 1970.
5. Prabhat Khabar, "Jharkhand Development Report, 2018".
6. Parthasarathy, G.; "Integrated Rural Development: Theoretical Base and contradictions in Rural Development in India", (ed) Mathew, T., NewDelhi, Agricole Publishing Academy, 1981.