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## The Demand For Tribal State Surfaced In Violence

(With Special Reference to Rajasthan)

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### ABSTRACT

A mixture of factors are known to contribute to violence, including: destructive parenting, genetic and temperamental vulnerability, mood disorders, medical mimickers and dual disorders, as well as the effects of trauma, abuse and neglect, brain injury, substance abuse, peer pressure and media overload. Community violence happens between unrelated individuals, who may or may not know each other, generally outside the home. Tribal Areas means such areas as may by order be declared to be Scheduled Areas under Part-C of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Rajasthan society is different from Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. People here shun extremes and have faith in institutions so violent ideology has not taken root here. But if the government does not implement constitutional provisions for the Scheduled Areas and strengthen institutions, it will be a problem.

**Key Words :** Backdrop, Surfaced, Tribal Area and Conclusion

### Backdrop

The Violence is a global phenomenon resulting in the deaths of more than 1.6 million people each year, making it one of the leading causes of death worldwide While no country is untouched by violence, the vast majority of its resultant deaths occur in low- to middle-income countries, many of which are stricken with internal conflicts. However, it should be kept in mind that violent deaths cannot simply be attributed to war, and more than 80% of such deaths occur outside of armed conflicts. violence being such a complex phenomenon, there is no clear definition for it. Therefore, it is often understood differently by different people

in different contexts - such as those from different countries, cultures, or belief systems. On the basis of the WHO's definition of violence, an elaborate "typology of violence" has been developed that characterises different categories and types of violence, as well as the links between them (allowing for a holistic approach to intervention). A image showing Tribke Women Condition-



A tribe is a group of people who share a common religion, history, language, or culture. Each tribe is unique and often will have its own practices, many of which differ from other tribes. There is no specific definition for a tribe because each tribe is unique in some way. They generally may be a group of related individuals, but one tribe may have a different purpose or different practices than another. The tribe concept has been described by a number of sources, including the writers of the United States Constitution and various historians and scientists.

as per the report, Atrocities/Crime against Scheduled Tribes have increased by 6.4% in 2021 (8,802 cases) over 2020 (8,272 cases). Madhya Pradesh (2627, cases) reported the highest number of cases of atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (STs) accounting for 29.8% followed by Rajasthan with 24% (2121 cases) and Odisha with 7.6% (676 cases) during 2021. Maharashtra was next in the list with 7.13% (628 cases) followed by Telangana at 5.81% (512 cases). The above top five states reported 74.57% of cases of atrocities against Scheduled Tribes. In terms of ratio to the overall population, Dalits (SCs) are estimated to be at 16.6 per cent of the population and Adivasis/Indigenous peoples (STs) at 8.6 per cent. We look at some of the most shocking instances of crimes against Dalits and Adivasis in 2022.

'India is a land of diversities'. This fact is all the more pronounced in Rajasthan. The Desert Land is dotted by Simple People, Bright Attires, Impressive Turbans and A Linage Of Graceful Women. According to the 2001 census, Rajasthan has a total population of 56.5 million. Unlike the olden days, the profession of the people no more decides their caste. The people are free to opt for any profession. People of different castes and sub-castes co-exist in Rajasthan. Rajasthanis are sturdy and simple. They are unaware of the fast pace that the modern life moves on. This makes Rajasthan one amongst the safest destinations worldwide. Rajasthan tribals were the original inhabitants of the area now called Rajasthan. Every tribe, small or big, shares common traits. Follow image showing tribal living house-



The Rajasthan tribals form approximately twelve percent of the total population of Rajasthan. In fact, they were the original inhabitants of the area presently called Rajasthan. The Bhils and the Minas are the principal tribes of Rajasthan, India. Amongst the smaller tribes are Sahariyas, Gaduliya Lohars and the Garasias. India harbors a significant population of tribal people, referred to as Adivasis or Indian tribes. They possess the world's second-largest tribal community. Integral to Indian society since the times of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, tribal communities exhibit rich traditions, cultures, and heritage, characterized by unique lifestyles and customs. Despite regional differences, these tribes share common traits, residing in relative geographical isolation, and maintaining a relatively homogeneous and self-contained existence compared to non-tribal social groups. They generally resided in remote locations such as hills, forests, and deserts. Bhil is the largest tribal group in India as per the 2011 Census

### **Tribal State Surfaced in Violence**

On November 17, 1913, around 1,500 tribals were massacred by the British for their rebellion. Roat said his party was just following the footsteps of their ancestors. "Govindji Maharaj demanded a separate Bhil state, so that the exploitation of tribals, which has been going on for so long, will end. They demanded for a greater land for adivasis comprising parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. The major tribes who inhabited in this area are the Munda, the Ho and the Oraon. Their culture, land ownership and political system were very much different from the non-tribals. Illiteracy among tribals is a major hindrance to their development. The problem of health and nutrition is very common among tribals due to the lack of proper medical and sanitary facilities and poverty. Indebtedness due to lack of adequate sources of income. Tribals who have been categorised as untouchables.

The anti-Adivasi incidents have been rising on a tremendous scale in India. In 2011-20, around 76,899 cases have been registered, of which Rajasthan (24.2%), Madhya Pradesh (23.5%), Odisha (9.1%), Chhattisgarh (7%), and Andhra Pradesh (6.9%) accounts for most of the cases across India. Dalits and Adivasis together account for almost 32 per cent of all prisoners in Indian jails. Of the 4,78,600 prisoners across jails in the country, 99,273 (20.74 per cent) belonged to the SC communities and 53,336 (11.14 per cent) belonged to the ST communities. Of the total prisoners, 4,58,687 (95.83 per cent) were men and 19,913 (4.16 per cent) women, the data showed. Of the total 19,913 imprisoned women, 4,467 (22.43 per cent) were SC and 2,281 (11.45 per cent) were ST.

The Rajasthan tribal community has demanded the creation of a new state called 'Bhil Pradesh', a demand which the state government has already rejected. The tribal society has demanded the formation of the new state by combining 49 districts of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Tribes of Rajasthan |

Rajasthan has been home to numerous tribal & nomadic communities, the tribes of Rajasthan constitute approximately 13.48%(Census 2011) of Rajasthan's population. The Bhil are one of the largest tribal groups, living in Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. There are twelve (12) notified Scheduled Tribes in the state, which are as follows: Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave. Bhil Mina. Damor, Damaria. Garasia Tribe is found in South Rajasthan. This tribe is originated from Bheel clan and looked upon as the most backward tribe in the state of Rajasthan.

The Total of 8 districts have either full or partial area declared as part of Schedule V areas. Fully Tribal Districts: Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh. Partly Tribal Areas: Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Sirohi, Pali. The tribal community residing here shows us another side of the royal Udaipur. Nestled in the verdant environs of the Aravalli Ranges, Dhar is a hamlet inhabited by the Bhils. The Rajasthan tribal community has demanded the creation of a new state called 'Bhil Pradesh', a demand which the state government has already rejected.

The tribal society has demanded the formation of the new state by combining 49 districts of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. There is also a demand to include 12 districts out of the old 33 districts of Rajasthan in the new state. Thirty five organizations including Adivasi Parivar, the largest organization of Bhil society, had called a mega rally on Thursday. Maneka Damor, founder member of the Adivasi Parivar Sanstha, said at the rally that tribal women should not follow the instructions of the Pandits. Tribal families do not apply sindoor, do not wear mangalsutra. Women and girls of the tribal society should focus on education. From now on, everyone should stop fasting.

### **Tribals in Rajasthan and Other State**

The Rajasthan tribal community has demanded the creation of a new state called 'Bhil Pradesh', a demand which the state government has already rejected. The tribal society has demanded the formation of the new state by combining 49 districts of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. There is also a demand to include 12 districts out of the old 33 districts of Rajasthan in the new state. Thirty five organizations including Adivasi Parivar, the largest organization of Bhil society, had called a mega rally on Thursday. Maneka Damor, founder member of the Adivasi Parivar Sanstha, said at the rally that tribal women should not follow the instructions of the Pandits. Following image showing tribal cultural -



Tribal families do not apply sindoor, do not wear mangalsutra. Women and girls of the tribal society should focus on education. From now on, everyone should stop fasting. We are not Hindus, she said. The Adivasi Parivar Sanstha is spread across the four states. Bharat Adivasi Party (BAP) MP Rajkumar Roat from Banswara said “the demand for Bhil Pradesh is not new. The BAP is raising this demand strongly. After the mega rally, a delegation will meet the President and the Prime Minister with the proposal.”

Apart from Rajasthan, tribal people from Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra gathered for the meeting held at Mangarh Dham in Banswara. The security agencies of the state were on alert over the meeting and the internet was also shut down in the area of the mega rally. Transformation refers to a process or instance of change in the myriad cultural, economic, political and social forces that shape a society. It entails change in production and distribution systems, social relations and cultural practices which transform conditions in the local community. The process of transformation has varied meanings for different strata of society according to their phase of development.

Its course becomes even more interesting when studied in relation to the tribal groups as firstly, they are isolated and little is known about them; secondly, these societies are highly marginalized and exploited by the subjects of mainstream society; thirdly, they are most neglected mainly because of their distinct and little known cultures and lastly, any little change in their social or economic sphere can never be studied in isolation but has to be studied in a holistic fashion. Rajasthan is the largest state in India with tribes forming an important segment of its society. The tribes in the state are dispersed across the state living in different physical environments, exhibiting varied lifestyles, social habits, religious beliefs and cultural patterns Following image showing tribal violence -



Rajasthan society is different from Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. People here shun extremes and have faith in institutions so violent ideology has not taken root here. But if the government does not implement constitutional provisions for the Scheduled Areas and strengthen institutions, it will be a problem,” Bareth pointed out. Eight districts of Rajasthan – Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Sirohi and Pali fall under the Scheduled Areas where the tribal population is over 50 percent. “The allocation of funds to the tribal sub-plan is generally below the prescribed norms and there is no proper monitoring of funds which often lapse,” said Velaram Ghoghra, state president of the BTP.

The concept of TSP was to channelize funds and make special plans for the tribal areas so they could have access to health, education, income generation and employment. Ghoghra said, “Successive governments have failed to bring basic amenities such as sadak, bijli, pani to these areas. Health and education infrastructure is poor and there is hardly any industry or employment opportunity. According to the Budget Analysis and

Research Centre Trust, the allocation to the tribal sub-plan (TSP) for the period between 2013-14 and 2016-17 ranged between 7 and 10 per cent of the total budget in Rajasthan, much below 13.5% prescribed under the government guidelines,

## Conclusion

The tribal community- popularly known as the Bhil tribe. The tribal community residing here shows us another side of the royal Udaipur. Nestled in the verdant environs of the Aravalli Ranges, Dhar is a hamlet inhabited by the Bhils. Garasia Tribe is found in South Rajasthan. This tribe is originated from Bheel clan and looked upon as the most backward tribe in the state of Rajasthan. Rajasthan, the Gujjar community has demanded ST status, even blockading the national capital of Delhi to press their demand. However, the Government of Rajasthan declined the Gujjars' demand, stating the Gujjars are treated as upper caste and are by no means a tribe. Collective violence seems to have appeared with the sedentarization of communities at the end of the Palaeolithic era, around 13,000 BC in the Near East; but, again, only one or a few individuals were killed. This may reflect the existence of conflicts within the group, but also the appearance of human sacrifices

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