



ASECA CHANNEL

(A monthly Journal from All India ASECA)

Website: www.allindiaaseca.org

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Volume: XII Issue: 7 July, 2013

Annual Subscription Rs50/- Single copy Rs5/-

Editorial

Social Empowerment has been a much talked about subject in different forums including exclusive forum of the Adivasis. It is generally believed that social empowerment and development of any society can only be achieved through official patronage and support. One is forced to believe that this is the paradigm which is essential for upward mobility of any society. However, many social formations have been endeavouring to bring in development through collective wisdom, co-operation and mutual help and support system. Many instances are there in India where one can witness mammoth structures or well planned facilities that have been created out of private initiatives mostly in the cultural, social and religious areas. The respective groups are active in such activities and through voluntary association and partnership.

The efforts in Adivasi community in such areas are not noticed. That is perhaps due to non-emergence of right kind of leaders in the respective communities. There is a lack of direction and motivation to create social capital to inspire the present as well as next generation. Others have laid emphasis on creation of monuments, institutions, infrastructures which are created for assembly as well as a source to bring together people to a common platform. The approach to revive the cultural aspects in the contemporary societies points to a common understanding and willingness to preserve the cultural traits so as to be inspired by it for furthering the identity and prosperity. It has been recognized and believed that peace and prosperity come through unity in the society and people are united through cultural bonding fast and forever. The social bonding with a cultural touch remains for a quite long period and the inspiration and motivation one draws from such initiative and reality are truly guiding force for emancipation, development and

growth. The requirement of a society is deliberated and understood through such micro arrangement and Indian Culture is the realization at macro level through such initiatives and arrangements.

There are instances of revival of Adivasi culture in various parts of the country. But due to lack of communication channel it is not properly disseminated, analysed and appreciated. The developments are not widely covered in the mainstream media and such initiative taken by small or local groups are not coming to the limelight. The reporting is required for the other Adivasi community to learn and emulate the paradigm, approach for bringing some freshness to their own approach. The requirement for a continuous dialogue among the Adivasi community in India is a necessity for the mutual appreciation and benefit. In the absence of such communication channel or facility one is not sure about the voluntary activities and participation in the respective or other societies. The common cultural exchange programme would be helpful in cementing the bond among the tribal communities in India for the better understanding of their common as well as versatile traits. The efforts should begin and in right earnest and direction. Otherwise, the pocket wise existence would make them alien to each other and in the process it will be very difficult to voice the common concerns in various forums and levels. The need to have a direct contact among the people categorized under a common list in the Constitution of India is long overdue and it is hoped that people would come forward to initiate the efforts to start mutual interaction at the grassroots level in order to foster understanding, promote unity and above all learn from each others' culture and heritage for achieving the common goal of protecting, preserving and promoting the Adivasi culture.

Unraveling Indian Census Data on Santals (Education)

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Students are one of the critical segments of Society for any community. There are student wings of all the national level mainstream political organization and in recent times the regional political parties in India have also nurtured the youthful strength of students in their respective region of influence. In Santal society also, students have contributed significantly in past and generated movements for social awareness, particularly contributed immensely in the movement of formation of separate Jharkhand State & movement for development of Santali script called "Ol Chiki".

District wise number of Santal Students in Orissa as per 2001 Census

Sl. No.	District Name	Total Santal Population	Santals attending educational Institutions	Percentage of Students	Type of educational institution				
					School	College	Vocational Institute	Other Institute	Literacy Centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Mayurbhanj	565,268	94,805	16.77%	89,274	4,106	256	113	1,056
2	Baleshwar	84,713	10,814	12.77%	10,393	365	33	13	10
3	Kendujhar	61,097	9,785	16.02%	9,323	406	33	10	13
4	Khordha	10,072	2,829	28.09%	2,475	303	40	10	1
5	Sundargarh	10,021	2,750	27.44%	2,409	298	37	5	1
6	Jajapur	9,181	1,237	13.47%	1,199	30	8	0	0
7	Dhenkanal	8,412	1,233	14.66%	1,173	31	21	2	6
8	Anugul	5,993	1,534	25.60%	1,413	85	31	5	0
9	Bhadrak	3,202	424	13.24%	388	24	12	0	0
10	Nabarangapur	3,125	417	13.34%	227	1	3	1	185
11	Cuttack	2,827	578	20.45%	527	51	0	0	0
12	Malkangiri	2,569	322	12.53%	311	8	0	3	0
13	Jagatsinghapur	2,560	578	22.58%	560	18	0	0	0
14	Kendrapara	1,901	362	19.04%	353	8	1	0	0
15	Kalahandi	1,249	214	17.13%	192	14	8	0	0
16	Koraput	1,072	332	30.97%	271	48	9	3	1
17	Balangir	1,060	185	17.45%	171	11	0	0	3
18	Jharsuguda	459	55	11.98%	50	4	1	0	0
19	Sambalpur	415	143	34.46%	95	27	21	0	0
20	Rayagada	410	72	17.56%	67	5	0	0	0
21	Bargarh	364	61	16.76%	58	3	0	0	0
22	Nuapada	298	57	19.13%	56	1	0	0	0
23	Ganjam	292	98	33.56%	65	16	17	0	0
24	Gajapati	157	16	10.19%	15	1	0	0	0
25	Kandhamal	155	53	34.19%	45	3	4	1	0
26	Debagarh	126	24	19.05%	23	1	0	0	0
27	Sonapur	105	19	18.10%	18	1	0	0	0
28	Nayagarh	84	12	14.29%	12	0	0	0	0
29	Baudh	15	3	20.00%	3	0	0	0	0
30	Puri	2	1	50.00%	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	777,204	129,013	16.60%	121,167	5,869	535	166	1,276

The table above depicts the numbers of Santal Students in the state of Odisha as per 2001 census, studying in the various level of the Indian educational system. It may be noted that 16.6% of total Santal population in Orissa are students pursuing their education in various schools & colleges. In the Mayurbhanj district alone where Santal population is maximum within Orissa, around 95,000 students are going to Schools & Colleges. Irrespective of the quality of education, it can be inferred that these population will be counted as literate in the context of education profile in Overall population in India.

TRIBAL PROFILE AT A GLANCE MAY 2013

Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India

1. DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Scheduled Tribe population and decadal change by residence : 2011						
	Scheduled Tribe population 2011			Decadal change 2001-2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDIA	104,281,034	93,819,162	10,461,872	23.7	21.3	49.7

Scheduled Tribe population by sex and residence : Census 2011						
	MALE			FEMALE		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDIA	5,24,09,823	471,26,341	52,83,482	5,18,71,211	4,66,92,821	51,78,390

Sex Ratio among Scheduled Tribe by residence : 2001-2011						
	Sex Ratio 2001			Sex Ratio 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDIA	978	981	944	990	991	980

Percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population : 2001-2011						
	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe 2001			Percentage of Scheduled Tribe 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDIA	8.2	10.4	2.4	8.6	11.3	2.8

State wise no. of district where the ST population is more than 50% and between 25% to 50 percent as per Census 2011

	State Name	Total Population	ST Population	Percentage of ST	more than 50% ST Popln.	Between 25% to 50% ST Popln.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01	Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	1493299	11.9	2	3
02	Himachal Pradesh	6864602	392126	5.7	2	1
08	Rajasthan	68548437	9238534	13.5	3	3
11	Sikkim	610577	206360	33.8	1	3
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	951821	68.8	13	3
13	Nagaland	1978502	1710973	86.5	11	0
14	MANIPUR (Excl. 3 Sub-Divisions of Senapati Distt.)	2570390	902740	35.1	5	0
15	Mizoram	1097206	1036115	94.4	8	0
16	Tripura	3673917	1166813	31.8	1	3
17	Meghalaya	2966889	2555861	86.1	7	0
18	Assam	31205576	3884371	12.4	2	5
20	Jharkhand	32988134	8645042	26.2	5	8
21	Odisha	41974218	9590756	22.8	8	6
22	Chhattisgarh	25545198	7822902	30.6	7	6
23	Madhya Pradesh	72626809	15316784	21.1	6	13
24	Gujarat	60439692	8917174	14.8	5	4
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	343709	178564	52.0	1	0
27	Maharashtra	112374333	10510213	9.4	1	3
28	Andhra Pradesh	84580777	5918073	7.0	0	1
31	Lakshadweep	64473	61120	94.8	1	0
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	380581	28530	7.5	1	0
	Total				90	62

{To be continued...}

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SFS Flat No. 326, Pocket 10,
Sector 11 (Extension), Rohini,
Delhi - 110 085.**

• **Editor:** Purna Chandra Hembram • **Published and Printed** by Kuanr Chandra Kisku on behalf of All India Adivasi Socio Educational and Cultural Association (Registered), New Delhi • **Printed** at S. K. Enterprises, B- 975, Mangol Puri, Delhi 110 083 and published from SFS Flat No. 326, Pocket 10, Sector 11 (Extension), Rohini, Delhi 110 085.