

## **Economic Resources & Culture Aspect of the Korku Tribes: Analytical Dimension**

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### **Abstract:**

*This research paper has focused on the economic resources as well as cultural dimensions of the Korku tribe. The indigenous Korku tribe belongs to Birasa Munda as legendary leaders. Generally, the Korku tribe originates within border of the Gujarat, Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh at Saputara Hill region. The Korku tribe is considered under the PVTG as a primitive Vulnerable Tribal Group in India. The identification of economic resources for the Korku tribe with majorly distribution under agricultural activities where more than 70 percent of income generation is through these sources. The second economic resource distribution is around 20 percent income under forest products collection. The cultural aspects is orthodox and contain different festivals, social functions, agricultures as well as seasons in particular beliefs and acts.*

**Key Words: Economic Resources, Cultural, Aspect, Korku, Tribes, Dimension, Analytical**

### **Introduction:**

The tribal equality problems are globally recognized, and different nations try to establish equality for them, with a major focusing areas of economic, cultural, Capacity-Building, and socio-economic aspects. Here, India also facing the same issues regarding different tribal communities. The policy challenge was also identified after different committees were appointed like the XAXA committee on further evaluation of tribes' status and the gaps in tribal development programs. There were major issues of equality, among them equality issues raised in different tribal groups after the study. Among different tribal groups, vulnerable tribes were identified for the special programme focused on particular tribe groups so upgrade the standard of selected tribes against general tribe groups. All of the vulnerable tribes, the Korku tribe is the most backward tribe groups which mainly originate from the saputara hill forest range which shares the border with three states among Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat too. The Korku tribe also recognised with Korr as well as the Korur tribes. Further, these tribes belong to Birasa Munda the great legend but the tribe group is most indigenous among different tribal groups in India. The present tribe group is mostly ethnical value with dynamic cultural practices. The economic resources are limited within the areas of forest, so a less dynamic economic dimension creates the poverty within Korku tribe group.



## Objectives:

The present research paper mainly focuses on the Indigenous group Korku tribe and the goal of the analytical extraction of economic resources as well as cultural aspects of the group. The study depth understanding of the specific Korku tribe by providing specific suggestions.

## Analysis of Economic Resources:

The economic resources of the Korku tribal group depend on the occupational pattern and profession. The pattern of occupation among the Korku tribe directed to major 70 percent and more population engaged in economic activities of Agricultural practice. While a part of them work in Animal Husbandry with poultry, cattle, sheep, goats etc. thus, the primary occupation of the Korku tribe is agriculture but it is traditional farming. Under the traditional crops, wheat, millet, maize as well as rice like food produced by the Korku tribe. Further forests also play a vital role in generating occupation where most labourers as well as others also engage in activities of forest product collection. The honey, Mahuda, Bamboo, Tendu etc major sources are produced through forests and collected by the Korku tribe.

The fourth occupation among the Korku tribe is Daily Labour under agriculture as well and some also engaged in non-agri labour in construction and factories-related work. So migration for work is universal in the Korku tribe. The economic resources are very lacking during the labour earning around 100 to 200 Rupees in a day which is much less than the desired living standards.

The five major occupation and economic resources identified for Korku tribes. The analysis of the economic aspect of the Income of Korku is 25 to 35 thousand yearly. Whereas more than 70 percent is distributed into agriculture and up to 20 percent goes to forest-related activities. While a negligible percent is through labour and related activities. Moreover, MANREGA is also considering the economic resources of the Korku tribe during the period. But it relates to labour work and not certainty of the rate of return for the Korku tribe.

The economic resources analysis identified major four resources that generate economic resources for the Korku tribe. The economic resources average income for the Korku tribe reached around to less than 35,000 and the minimum rate to 24,000 during the period. the major distribution goes to agriculture-related activities greater than 70 percent. Such investigation was directed to most economic resources as the Agriculture of the Korku tribe.

### **Analysis of Cultural Aspect:**

The cultural level of the Korku tribe has very in-depth beliefs, taboos and nature-related practices. The cultural values start from the forest which the god established as mountains, trees, and water through natural resources. The festival of the Korku tribe is based on the seasons as well as agriculture and forest-related and that's most influencing cultural depth in the living standards as well as living patterns from this. Mostly Korku tribe mainly trusts natural healers known as SHAMANS who practice healing activities for health, agriculture, spirits and good luck. The animal is recognised by different spirits and offers different gifts for related desires.

The festival of the Korku is mostly related to the Harvest of agriculture and that's nomadic life. Moreover planting-related rituals and that's related to rainfall, fertility, productivity etc. The dress of Korku is protective of the amulets as safety from spirits. Marriage is also jointly connected to cultural and social beliefs in the Korku tribe. The function of marriage is most traditional with the presence of all families with symbolic gifts for each other.

The Trij as Akshaya Tritiya,, a Vikram tithi accepted and celebrated as a festival during the agricultural seasons starts. That time they celebrate the festival with different dances, kinds of music and presents too. Moreover, regional Fairs also organise Korku tribes with social as well as ritual-based practices. In addition, death and birth are also parts of cultural rituals for Korku tribes. The time of death is directly associated with middlemen and spirits so middlemen as the Ancestors play a role in the death of relatives and their families.

Moreover, dance is also considered into cultural act where BHAGORIAa famous dance for the Korku tribe in to marriage, and agriculture practices like harvesting as well as religious aspects.

### **Major Obstacles for the Korku Tribe:**

- Poverty and Limited Economic Resources for the Korku tribe
- Inefficiency in Agricultural Productivities
- Migration and labour-related migration is creating interrelated problems
- Lack of primary health facilities and Malnutrition
- Rigid orthodox and practice adverse effects on social sectors as well as the health of the Korku tribe
- Lack of the political representations of Korku tribe



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**Conclusion:**

The analytical investigation has identified to limited economic resources of the Korku tribe. Agriculture is the major distribution of economic resource generation under the Korku tribe where it reached to more than 70 percent of income. The second resource identified as forest product collections as like distribution reached to 20 percent. The 10 percent having with labour and other activities under economic resources. The cultural aspects identified as the rigid social structure with heavy orthodox that's impacting economic life as well as health aspects too.

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