

E-ISSN : 2349-6746
ISSN : 2349-6738

International Journal of Management and Social Science Research Review

Volume No - 1

Issue No - 40

October - 2017

Impact Factor 4.695

Peer Reviewed Monthly Journal



IJMSRR

Bangalore-32, Karnataka
India

x

**International Journal of Management and Social Science
Research Review (IJMSRR)**

S.NO	TITLE OF THE ARTICLE	P.NO
1.	EMPLOYEE BRAND IMAGE ON INSURANCE EMPLOYEES IN SWITCHING OVER WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THROOHLKURDI DISTRICT Mr. M. Pradeep, Dr. S. Jayashankar	1-4
2.	FASHION LEADERSHIP AND IMPULSIVE BUYING BEHAVIOUR: A CONCEPTUAL REVIEW ON CONSUMERS. Soni C, Agarwal H	5-8
3.	CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON QUALITY OF MILK OF SELECT DAIRIES IN ANUPRA REGION. Dr. R. Siva Rama Prasad, G. Malathi	9-13
4.	ETHNIC MINORITIES OF BHUTAN: BELIEFS AND HAPPINESS. Divya Rai	14-28
5.	PERVAAR MOVEMENT A SOCIAL REFORM. P. Jeebin Antony, Dr. K. Saranya	29-32
6.	CATALANITY BETWEEN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN. Mr. Faruq Ahmed Al-Ayoubi, Dr. V. B. Bhisve	33-37
7.	DAULT MOVEMENT IN KARNATAKA. P. Govitham Devanour, Prof. R. Mahesh Chandra Guru, D. Srinivas, Dr. M. Dilip Kumar	38-42
8.	OVERVIEW OF POLITERY PRODUCTION AND MARKET SYSTEM IN BANGALADESH. Md. Sahir Hossain, ABM. Mohaddulhik, Md. Shahmohd Hossain, Rezauln Sultana	43-48
9.	AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS SHOPPING MALL WITH REFERENCE TO COIMBATORE DISTRICT IN TAMIL NADU. Dr. S. Veeraganesan	49-58
10.	GENDER EQUITY IN HEALTH AND EDUCATION: A FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. Dr. Waqida Bano	59-64
11.	FINANCIAL INCLUSION THROUGH DIGITAL TRANSACTION IN INDIA. Dr. Sateeshra Mishra, Dr. Pradheepa Kumar Mishra	65-71
12.	FACTORS INFLUENCE IN THE CULTIVATION OF JASWINE FLOWERS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DINDIGUL DISTRICT. Dr. S. Srinivasan	72-74
13.	RULES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATED IN AGRICULTURE: CONCERN MARKETS: A STUDY. Dr. R. Narasimha, Venkata Ramesh	75-79
14.	A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF DEMONSTRATION ON BEAT ESTATE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HINGOLJUR. Mehak Kumar V, Shashi Kumar M	80-83
15.	IMPACT OF CELEBRITY ENDORSEMENT TOWARDS JEWELLERY MARKETING: PROMOTION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SALEM CITY. Dr. Chandan, G. Poorvima	84-95
16.	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF EAST SINGHERHIDI DISTRICT IN JHARKHAND. Dr. Samir Mahapatra	96-99
17.	THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY BACKGROUND FACTORS ON STUDENTS' TENDENCY TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURSHIP: NETHIPIPA. Theer. Anwar Ahmed, Dr. Deepshikha Kar, Dr. Haseed M. S. Ahmed	100-109
18.	SITE SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF PARKS FOR ENHANCING BALANCED THEMAL BUDGET IN SKANDAR MALAYSIA. Abulhasanali, Kalirahshika, Mohammed Adnanudogayaro	110-118
19.	IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARY USAGE OF PHARMACY COLLEGES IN CHUDALORE DISTRICT: A STUDY. Rishonty, Dr. S. Karishma	119-123
20.	DIAGNOSIS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS. Murfinu Mosammed Abidin, Abdulhadiq Adamu Azare, Alimoghan Abdullahi	124-129
21.	THE STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPLOYMENT OF TRIBAL WOMEN IN INDIA. Dr. RajeswarPrasad	130-135
22.	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ONE TIME INVESTMENT PLAN & SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN IN MUTUAL FUND. Dr. Chandrabala V, Dr. S. Divya	136-143
23.	A STUDY ON ONLINE PURCHASING INTENTION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS BY USING THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOUR (TPB). Vijay Joseph, Dr. Gitanon D Parvathi	144-149

Managing Editor : Prof. K. Sangeetha

Chief Editor : Dr. D. Loganathan

Publisher : SLAA Publications Pvt Ltd, Bangalore-32.

Issue : Volume - 1, Issue No -40, Oct - 2017.

Copy Right : All Rights Reserved to SLAA Publications Pvt Ltd,
Bangalore - 32.

To Contact

The Managing Editor
International Journal of Management and Social Science Research Review (IJMSRRR)
SLAA Publications Pvt Ltd,
Bangalore- 560 032
Karnataka.

E-Mail: ijmsrrrjournal@gmail.com,
managingeditorijmsrrr@gmail.com,
Mobile: 09950052017/09986881177.

OUR OTHER JOURNALS & PUBLICATIONS

Please Visit

www.slaapublications.com



Location of study area

Following data shows the changing land use (in %) pattern of study area.

Years	Forest	Agriculture	Settlement	Mines	Market	Water reserve	Road and Transport
1921	90	09	01	-	-	-	-
1931	85	10	02	1.5	0.1	-	0.5
1941	79	11	04	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
1951	75	10	4.5	2.5	0.4	-	2.5
1961	71	11	4.5	0.1	4.5	-	2.5
1971	66.5	10	10	1.5	0.8	-	0.1
1981	57	6.5	18	1.5	10	-	1.5
1991	51	6.5	24	1.5	10	-	1.5
2001	48	13	24	0.1	10	-	1.5
2011	48	12	24	0.1	0.8	-	1.5

Source: B.D.O.Mohaboot (East Singhbhum District,2010)

on the basis of this data it can be said that after the establishment of copper mines at Mohaboot, local people have lost their forest environment. During 1920 about 90% area was covered by forest area but in 2011 it is only 48%. Market and settlement is increased. This activity accelerates the urbanization in the area.

During 1980-1990 following Caste wise workers are involved in the copper mines.

Data shows that many types of people were residing at the mine. They came not only from India but also from abroad, also. Their culture was also different from each other. So this peculiar gathering of workers developed the mixed culture. This culture impact the local tribal culture.

After urbanization forest areas are changing as following:

FOREST → MINES / CULTIVATED LAND → INDUSTRIAL AREA → SETTLEMENT AREA → CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AREA → RELIGIOUS AREA → URBAN AREA (Pate, 1992, p-108)Source: Block Land Use Map of Mohaboot, 2011

Due to urbanization traditional land use pattern has been changed in the study area. The whole area was covered by forest during 1931 but now all the forest area has been converted into urban, industries and other secondary and tertiary activity area and whole forest area is converted into polluted land. Mohaboot group of copper mines was forest area before 1939. After 1939 copper mines are established. Now this company is closed due to loss and less production of the copper. All the mine area has been left to neither forest nor mines or nor cultivated area. Now it is converted into Ghaut town. Whole ecological system has been polluted.

Present data shows the changing land use (in %) pattern of study area:

Years	Forest	Agriculture	Settlement	Mines	Market	Water reserve	Road and Transport
1920	90	09	01	-	-	-	-
1930	85	10	02	1.5	0.1	-	0.5
1940	79	11	04	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
1950	75	10	4.5	2.5	0.4	-	2.5
1960	71	11	4.5	0.1	4.5	-	2.5
1970	66.5	10	10	1.5	0.8	-	0.1
1980	57	6.5	18	1.5	10	-	1.5
1990	51	6.5	24	1.5	10	-	1.5
2000	48	13	24	0.1	10	-	1.5
2010	48	12	24	0.1	0.8	-	1.5
2011	45	14	24	-	10	-	10

Source: B.D.O.Mohaboot (East Singhbhum District,2010)

On the basis of this data it can be said that after the establishment of copper mines at Mohaboot, local people have lost their forest environment. During 1920 about 90% area was covered by forest area but in 2010 it is only 48%. Market and settlement is increased. This activity accelerates the urbanization in the area.

Table 1: Data shows the changing land use and agriculture in the study area.

Years	Forest	Agriculture	Settlement	Mines	Market	Water reservoir	Road and transport
1920	90	09	01	-	-	-	-
1930	85	10	02	1.5	01	-	0.5
1940	79	11	04	02	02	-	02
1950	75	10	4.5	2.5	04	1.5	2.5
1960	73	11	4.5	03	4.5	1.5	2.5
1970	66.5	10	10	3.5	05	1.4	03
1980	57	6.5	18	3.5	10	1.5	3.5
1990	51	6.5	21	3.5	10	1.5	3.5
2000	48	13	21	Closed	10	1.5	3.5
2010	48	12	24	03	08	1.5	3.5

Source: H.D.O, Moshoni (Udaipur Singhbhum District, 2011)

In the table of this data it can be said that after the establishment of copper mines at Moshoni, local people have lost their traditional and forest environment. During 1920 about 90% area was covered by forest area but in 2010 it is only 48%. Market and settlement is increased. This activity accelerates the urbanization in the area.

Data shows that many types of people were residing in the town. They are pulled not only from India but also from abroad. Their culture was different from local people. So this peculiar gathering of workers developed the mixed culture. This culture impacts the local tribal culture as well as agricultural system. They are forgetting their agriculture system and less interested in environment.

Conclusion

Development work of Government i.e. construction of Copper mines, TISCO in Jharkhand, settlement development at study area, impact of human being on biodiversity are seen. Areas should be developed with eco-friendliness or sustainability. So that the variety of Indian species plant and animal life in the area or in the habitat should be reach.

Abolition of Tribal agricultural activities is major challenge for the Indian urban society. Abolition of Traditional land use pattern, Use of traditional pesticide and fertilizer, Commercial (Parsonal) Land Ownership and their traditional working place of above genus people, are are decaying from the society. Local NGOs and their society are experimenting with numerous methods to check the erosion but still it is continued. So Government should implement such types of pilot project to continue the traditional pollution free environment in Scheduled area as well as Tribal area in India.

Reference

1. Boyce D.J. and Zacharow K.C. 1992. Urbanization and emigration in India. India's Urban future University of California, Los Angeles.
2. Iltis J.L. 1968. Spatial pattern of population in India. Cities, Geographical review, New Delhi.
3. Chakraborty S.B. 2007. Man and Environment, Kalyani publishers, New Delhi.
4. Datta G. and Sanyal A.M. 2008. Indian Economy, Grand and Company Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
5. Gosw G.S. 1959. The occupational structure of India. Part: Population. A Regional analysis, Central concept publication, New Delhi.
6. Goulan A. Haha. 2010. Advanced Economic Geography, Surata prakash Bhawan, Allahabad.
7. V.H. Peck E.D. 1992. Structural change in Urban Ecology/ES. Abstract of Geography, Newyork.
8. Pal A. 2004. Samajic O Rjnitic Bhugolir Bangla. Udaipur publishing House, Kolkata.
9. Sing J.P. 1976. Pattern of land use in Urban Area: A case Study of allorngal, Indian Geographical Soc, Guwahati.
10. A.J. Malhot S. 2012. Social and Cultural Geography, A.C.B. Publications.



Research Paper
Impact Factor: 4.655
Peer Reviewed & Indexed Journal

Volume 10
E-ISSN - 2349-6714
ISSN - 2349-6738

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF EAST SINGBIRH IN DISTRICT IN JHARKHAND

Dr. Sunil Kumar
Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Geography, Alkujur College, Barhonda Purbi Medinipur Jh

Introduction

Agricultural environment of tribes have own tradition and characteristics. They have own genetically and organically, local pesticides, fertilizers, agricultural instruments, agricultural byproducts and irrigation etc. But with the growth and impact of globalization have disrupted the whole agriculture system of tribes during 1951-2011. Byproduct of farmer like indigenous fishes, herbs, seeds (paddy) fertilizer are eroded and whole agricultural land of this ID Block are converted as arable and follow and use to state use of chemical, pesticides and fertilizer. Marginal farmers have sold their bullock cart, bullocks and their landed property.

Above genus upland/land and use system before the development of industry in the study area:

FOREST → / CULTIVATED LAND → SETTLEMENT AREA → CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AREA → RELIGIOUS LAND (Pur, 1992, p-108).

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AREA → RELIGIOUS LAND → URBAN AREA (Pur, 1992, p-108).

Above genus land use and agricultural system after the development of industry or impact of globalization in the study area:

FOREST → MINES / CULTIVATED LAND → INDUSTRIAL AREA → SETTLEMENT AREA →

Process of rapid population growth started from the establishment of Tata Iron and Steel Company in 1907 as well as expansion of Kolihari and Ghudila in 1927. This development changed the land use and agriculture system of tribes. Their habit of living standard, Educational use, Economic condition had changed, they start developed in all aspects but as a result their tribes and traditional occupation had use a green deal. They must continue their positive traditional culture and social habit their and traditional occupation had use a green deal. They must continue their positive traditional culture and social habit and may do some with the negative side like less productivity and traditional brew etc. to avoid the extinction in the long run from the meaning of the culture conservation. It is possible only by the awareness to them. Tribal agriculture has been important thing, which need to be preserved and have to avoid the pollution free environment (land use system, India nation) in the context of sustaining successful diversity of tribal cultural landscape.

Key Words: Above Genus, Path Factors, Globalization, Urbanization, Cultural Landscape, Urban Fringe, After Genus and Migration.

