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gan beings and other
erical farming; dairy
ake irrigation pattern
aditional medicine for
e depressed. Fixations

have been consulted
e Jamshedpur, BDO,
also been collected

Data shows that many types of people were residing at 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 on environment.

Conclusion

Development work of Government i.e. construction of Copper mines, TISCO in Jamshedpur, settlement development in study area, impact of human being on biodiversity are seen. Area should be developed with eco-friendly or sustainable. So that the variety of Indian seeds/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, Communal (Paternal) Land Ownership and their traditional worshipping place of above genus people etc are deriving 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 plan/ project to continue the traditional pollution free environment in Scheduled area as well as Tribal area in India.

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Road and transport	-
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people have lost their
it is only 48% Market

Others (including English-Indian)	586
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	380

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

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Introduction

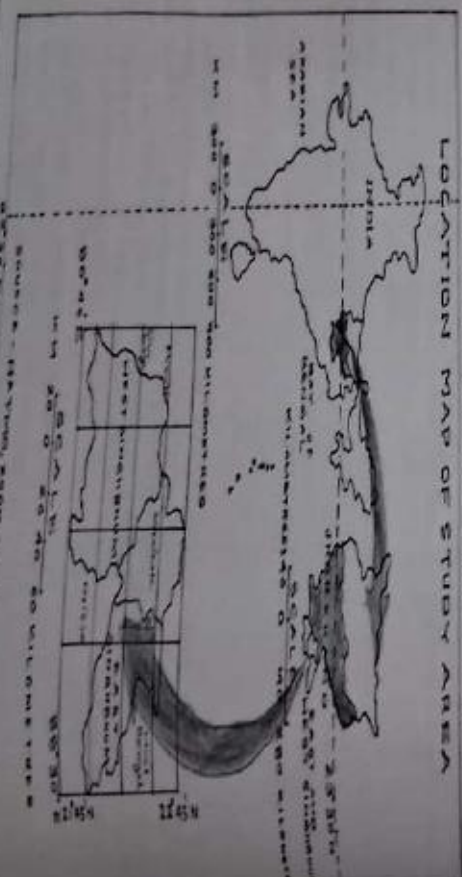
Agricultural environment of tribes have own tradition and characteristics. They have own genetically land ownership, seeds, pesticides, fertilizer, agricultural processes, agricultural instruments, agricultural byproducts and irrigation etc. Population growth and impact of globalization have changed the whole agriculture system of tribes during 1951-2011. Byproduct of farmer like indigenous fishes, herbs, sheets (gaddy), fertilizer are eroded and whole agricultural land of this TD Block is converted as uninfertile and follow land due to mass use of chemical pesticide and fertilizer. Marginal farmers have sold their bullock cart, bullocks and their land property.

Above genus agricultural and land use system before the development of industry in the study area:
FOREST → CULTIVATED LAND → SETTLEMENT AREA → CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AREA → RELIGIOUS LAND (Pardle, 1992, p-408).

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 → CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AREA → RELIGIOUS LAND → URBAN AREA (Pardle, 1992, p-408).

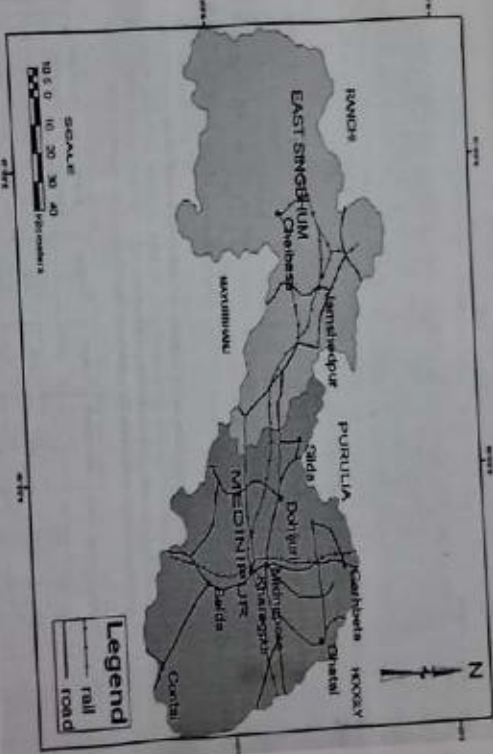
Process of rapid population growth started from the establishment of Tata Iron and Steel Company in 1907 as well as copper mines at Mosaboni and Ghatsila in 1927. This development changed the land use and agriculture system of tribes. Though their living standard, Educational and Economic condition had changed, they started developed in all aspects but as a trade-off their socio-cultural composition had use a great deal. They must continue their positive traditional cultures and social traits and may do away with the negative sides like less productivity and traditional brew etc. to avoid the extinction in the long run from the memory of the future generations. It is possible only by the awareness to them. Tribal agriculture has many important things, which need to be preserved and have to combine pollution free environment (land use system, Indian seeds) in the context of sustaining beautiful diversity of Indian cultural landscape.

Location of Study Area



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LOCATION MAP OF THE STUDY AREA



Centrally land ownership of tribes
Genetically male generation hold the land ownership of paternal properties, female generation has no right on land properties. They are normally holding the properties at the house of father's in-law. If she takes birth male child, in case of unmarried girl, she may only use her landed properties during her death.
Above genus people are used following instruments during cultivation:
Wooden tiller, bullock cart, Azala, Nagleth, Barah, Kahu, Kauri, wade, Agor, Ruka, Sajak, Phal, Aranyam and Wodesen. Karul, blow generation do not have any ideas about the traditional equipments. Because after the impact of globalization many recent equipments are introduced for tilling and harvesting in the field of agriculture.
Erosion of traditional indigenous crops
Rice, "Mira Sature", Wheat, "Tritam Aestham Lin", "Tea", "Tea Shoritis", Corn, "Zea mays", Maize, Gram, Mustard Seed, "Brassica campestris", Ground nut, Sugar cane, Mango, "Meligera indica", Mazun and Janna etc. were the indigenous crops but after green revolution new high yielding variety seeds are introduced. Lakshman tal, Sun Sal, Bismuth, Dushreshwar, Bhaura etc. poultry breed are absent to abolish from the country.
Tidal, "Osium Santum", Cow dung, Compost, Nimalaf, "Azadirachta indica" and Tribala fruits and leaf to control the soil pH they use. Adu, Cow dung, Mud and Heris etc.

Traditionally their agricultural production was less than present time but it has no side effect for the human beings and animals also.

After independence and industrialization, subsistence agriculture is gradually changed into commercial farming. In farming, vegetable farming, Fisheries developed. Agricultural production, equipment, fertilizer, pesticide irrigation process are also changed. They use tractor, power tiller, fertilizer and pesticide etc. Now they lose their traditional wisdom in paddy plants. Those are Nyaon seed, Karaple leaf, Lapping leaf, Molok, Manure and compost use has also decreased. These are target trees) branch in the paddy field are also abolishing. (Whitney, D. 1950: 89-119).

Materials and Methods

Regarding the subject matter of the article various books of scholars, research scholars and Journals have been consulted. Materials and data has also been collected from the concerned institute and offices like D.M. Office Jamshodpur, B.O. Damura, Forest Department of Chhishla and Mhasoni and NGOs of locality's of the information has also been collected from local old people and extreme care has been taken to be objective in approach.

Result and Discussion

- The following changes are seen after impact of globalization in the study area:
- Origin of new agricultural system
 - Emigration of tribal people
 - Origin of new land use pattern
 - Vanishing traditional Indian paddy seeds from the country
 - Huge agricultural land is unused in the area
 - Higher Dependency rate
 - Using less quality of food
 - Increasing rate of soil erosion, water pollution and air pollution are challenging issue of the area

Globalization erodes traditional land use and agriculture in the study area:

Data shows the changing land use and agriculture (in %) pattern of study area

Years	Forest	Agriculture	Settlement	Mines	Market	Water reservoir	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	73	11	4.5	0.1	4.5	1.5	2.5
1970	66.5	10	10	3.5	0.5	1.5	0.1
1980	57	6.5	18	3.5	10	1.5	3.5
1990	51	6.5	24	3.5	10	1.5	3.5
2000	48	13	21	Closed	10	1.5	3.5
2010	48	12	24	0.3	0.8	1.5	3.5

Source: B.D.O.Mhasoni (Ear Singhpuram District),2011

On the basis of this data it can be said that after the establishment of copper mines at monabpuri, 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%. And settlement is increased. This activity accelerates the urbanization in the area.

During 1970-1990 following Caste wise workers are involved in the copper mines.

Years	Nechali	Mhasoni	Telega	Bergali	Local S.T	Mhasoni	Punjabi	Bihar	Others (including English-Indian)
1970	1400	1260	980	1190	1100	800	760	1268	580
1980	1200	1165	700	845	860	580	480	700	400
1990	1180	1080	680	750	540	480	340	680	380