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### Sociodemographic Study of Chik Baraik of Jharkhand and Odisha

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#### Abstract

The present paper is a sociodemographic study of a sample population of the Chik Baraik tribe of Jharkhand and Odisha. The sociolinguistic variables which have been taken into consideration are sex, age, education, occupation, monthly income, whether the respondents live in a joint or nuclear family, have they migrated, the purpose of migration and if people from their native place continue to migrate to cities. The results of the Chi-square independence test showed there is a highly significant association between the

two states of Jharkhand and Odisha with respect to the variables of age, occupation, monthly income, whether people from your native place continue to migrate from their native place to cities or other places.

On the other hand, there is no significant association between the two states of Jharkhand and Odisha with respect to the variables of sex, education, the question as to whether the respondents live in a nuclear or joint family, whether they have migrated and the purpose of their migration.

**Keywords:** Sociodemographic, Chik Baraik, Odisha, Jharkhand

#### Introduction

The Chik tribe are a scheduled tribe of Jharkhand, mostly found in Ranchi, Lohardaga and Gumla districts. They are included under the Scheduled Tribe list in Jharkhand, whereas in Madhya Pradesh and Odisha they are included in the Scheduled Caste. These tribal people are known as Chik Baraik in Jharkhand and Chil Badaik in Odisha. They are known by different names like Chik, Baraik, Chik Badaik, Chikwa, Yaduvanshi Badaik etc. Some have integrated into the Rajput community through marriage, due to which some members of the tribal community have surnames like Singh, Padwar, Jamkiar etc. Some people who belong to the subcategory of Routiya Baraik consider themselves to be Kshatriyas. Those who were traditional cowherds and milk sellers consider themselves as Yaduvamshi Baraik. Those who worked as watchmen and guards consider themselves as Khadith Badaik.

The Chik Baraik speak the Nagpuri language which belongs to the Indo-Aryan family. It is also known as Sadani, Sadri, Sadri, Nagpuriya etc. Nagpuri serves as a lingua franca among the various tribes of Jharkhand namely Ho, Santhali, Oraon and Munda. On the basis of regional distinction, the language can be divided into north and south categories, but on the commercial or business level, Nagpuri has been divided into three categories namely: Nagpuri (urban), Sadaani (rural) and Sadari (tribal) categories (Balendu Shekhar Tiwari and Abhishek Avatamsa). Nagpuri is written using Devanagari script. Nagpuri is spoken by the Chik Baraik in Ranchi, Khunti, Lohardaga, Gumla and Simdega districts. It is also spoken in the Jharkhand – Odisha border districts of Gangpur, Bamda, Sundargarh etc, border districts of Chattisgarh like Jashpur, Surguja, Korea, Assam's Silhat, Golpada, amroop, Darang, Navgav, Shisagar, Lakhimpur, Nagaparvath, Khasi, Jayantiya mountains, tea gardens of Lusayi mountains, West Bengal's tea gardens in Siliguri, Andaman and Nicobar islands and Rajshahi district of Bangladesh (Singh, 2015) <sup>[5]</sup>.

The religious practises of the Chik Baraik is a mixture of both Hindu and Sarna religion. They observe rituals common to both the regions. Most of the tribals following the Sarna religion reside in the forests and hilly regions of central and eastern India in the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bengal, Odisha, and Bihar. The followers of Sarna religions are primarily nature worshippers. Worshipping of trees and groves are a major part of their religious practices. "Sarna" in Mundari means sacred groves, the followers of Sarna religion consider elements of nature as sacred entities worthy of ritualistic worship. The people following Sarna religion celebrate festivals to please deities associated with forests, hills, and rivers. Since they do not have their own written script, the people follow oral traditions which is transmitted to the next generation through myths, stories

and rituals (Khan & Monica, 2023) [3].

Many Adivasi communities are showing an increasing interest and pride in their indigenous religion. Though many tribal societies are trying to revive and promote their traditional practices and assert their right as a distinct cultural and religious group, there is a lack of awareness at the political level and the major challenge faced by the people following the Sarna religion is that they are often pressurized to adopt Hindu practices and beliefs leading to their marginalization and a threat of extinction of their indigenous culture and religion (Nayak & Munda, 2023) [4].

As per the 2011 census, the total population of Chik Baraik in Jharkhand is 54,163. The Schedule Tribe population of Jharkhand is 26.21 % and overall, in India is 8.63 %. The maximum Scheduled Tribes are concentrated in Simdega district at 70.78 % followed by Gumla district at 68.94 %. In contrast, Koderma district has the least number of Scheduled Tribes at 0.96 %. The district of Ranchi has 35.76 % of Schedule Tribes (Table 1).

**Table 1:** District-wise Percentage Distribution of SCs and STs in Jharkhand

S. No	District	SC %	ST %	SC + ST %
1	Garwa	24.19	15.56	39.75
2	Chatra	32.65	4.37	37.02
3	Koderma	15.22	0.96	16.18
4	Girdih	13.31	9.74	23.05
5	Deoghar	12.74	12.13	24.87
6	Godda	8.8	21.26	30.06
7	Saheb Ganj	6.29	26.8	33.09
8	Pakur	3.16	42.1	45.26
9	Dhanbad	16.29	8.68	24.97
10	Bokaro	14.51	12.4	26.91
11	Lohardaga	3.32	56.89	60.21
12	East Singhbhum	4.86	28.51	33.37
13	Palamu	27.65	9.34	36.99
14	Latehar	21.31	45.54	66.85
15	Hazaribagh	17.5	7.02	24.52
16	Ramgarh	11.2	21.19	32.39
17	Dumka	6.02	43.22	49.24
18	Jamtara	9.21	30.4	39.61
19	Ranchi	5.25	35.76	41.01
20	Khunti	4.52	73.25	77.77
21	Gumla	3.17	68.94	72.11
22	Simdega	7.45	70.78	78.23
23	West Singhbhum	3.79	67.31	71.1
24	Saraikele-Kharsawan	5.28	35.18	40.46
	<b>Jharkhand</b>	12.08	26.21	38.29
	<b>India</b>	16.63	8.63	25.26

**Source:** Census of India 2011: [https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/jharkhand.html#google\\_vignette](https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/jharkhand.html#google_vignette)

As per the poverty estimates of the state of Jharkhand published in July 2013 by the Government of India Planning Commission for the year 2011-12, the people living below the poverty line are those who are earning below Rs 748 per month in rural areas and Rs 974 per month in urban areas. People living below the poverty line constitute 104.09 lakhs in rural areas and 20.24 lakhs in urban areas. Percentagewise 40.84 % are living below the poverty line in rural areas and 20.83 % in urban areas (Table 2).

**Table 2:** Poverty Estimates in Jharkhand

State	Poverty Line (Rs., Monthly per Capita)		No. of BPL (lakh)			Rate of BPL (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>104.09</b>	<b>20.24</b>	<b>124.33</b>	<b>40.84</b>	<b>20.83</b>	<b>36.96</b>

**Source:** Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12, Government of India Planning Commission, July 2013 <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2020-05/press-note-poverty-2011-12-23-08-16.pdf>

The Chik Baraik are concentrated in Simdega district with a population of 19,640 people. This is followed by Gumla with a population of 18,192 people. Ranchi has the third largest concentration of Chik Baraik with a population of 9288. Their population is negligible in the districts of Chatra, Koderma, Girdih, Deogarh, Godda, Jamtara, Dumka, Palamu, Pakur and Saheb Ganj. In Jharkhand's capital Ranchi they are concentrated in 225 villages and the divisions of Bedo, Lapung, Raniya, Torpa, Silli, Namkum and Dhurwa (Table 3).

**Table 3:** Population of Chik Baraik in the districts of Jharkhand

S. No	District	Total
1	Garwa	224
2	Chatra	16
3	Koderma	14
4	Girdih	14
5	Deoghar	14
6	Godda	1
7	Saheb Ganj	7
8	Pakur	0
9	Dhanbad	69
10	Bokaro	338
11	Lohardaga	631
12	East Singhbhum	471
13	Palamu	25
14	Latehar	1329
15	Hazaribagh	85
16	Ramgarh	441
17	Dumka	7
18	Jamtara	8
19	Ranchi	9288
20	Khunti	2538
21	Gumla	18192
22	Simdega	19640
23	West Singhbhum	771
24	Sarikel-Kharsawa	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54163</b>

**Source:** Census of India 2011: [https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/jharkhand.html#google\\_vignette](https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/jharkhand.html#google_vignette)

As per the Census of India 2011 estimates, in the state of Jharkhand, districts of East Singhbhum and Ranchi have the highest literacy rates at 65.73 % and 65.59 % respectively, followed by Ramgarh at 62.83 % and Bokaro at 61.75 %. The district of Pakur has the least literacy rate at 39.19 %. East Singhbhum has the highest male and female literacy rates at 72.78 and 58.3 % respectively whereas the district of Pakur has the least male and female literacy rate at only 45.73 % and 32.58 % respectively (Table 4). At the national

level, Bihar has the lowest literacy rate at 63.82 %, followed by Rajasthan at 66.11 % and Jharkhand, which has the third lowest literacy rate at 67.63 % (Table 5).

**Table 4:** Literacy Levels in Jharkhand

District	Literacy Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Total
Garhwa	59.27	38.85	49.4
Chatra	56.92	40.51	48.91
Kodarma	65.02	43.4	54.48
Giridih	62.3	39.56	51.26
Deoghar	63.2	42.35	53.18
Godda	55.49	35.92	46.02
Sahibganj	48.75	34.92	42
Pakur	45.73	32.58	39.19
Dhanbad	72.19	55.32	64.15
Bokaro	70.76	51.99	61.75
Lohardaga	64.29	48.06	56.24
East Singhbhum	72.78	58.3	65.73
Palamu	61.78	43.15	52.82
Latehar	56.73	39.45	48.24
Hazaribagh	66.91	49.45	58.42
Ramgarh	70.82	54.14	62.83
Dumka	60.77	40.76	50.88
Jamtara	63.79	43.51	53.89
Ranchi	72.59	58.21	65.59
Khunti	61.85	45.13	53.5
Gumla	62.56	46.58	54.6
Simdega	63.93	50.62	57.29
West Singhbhum	58.62	38.29	48.43
Saraikela-Kharsawan	67.11	47.57	57.56
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>64.28</b>	<b>46.37</b>	<b>55.56</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>67.63</b>	<b>55.97</b>	<b>63.07</b>

Source: Census of India 2011: [https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/jharkhand.html#google\\_vignette](https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/jharkhand.html#google_vignette)

**Table 5:** State wise male and female literacy rates as per 2011 Census

State	Male Literacy	Female Literacy	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	74.95%	59.74%	67.02%
Arunachal Pradesh	88.34%	73.69%	82.75%
Assam	85.93%	74.41%	79.94%
Bihar	73.39%	53.33%	63.82%
Chhattisgarh	81.45%	60.59%	71.04%
Goa	92.81%	84.89%	88.70%
Gujarat	87.23%	70.73%	80.37%
Haryana	85.38%	66.77%	76.64%
Himachal Pradesh	90.83%	76.60%	83.78%
Jharkhand	76.84%	57.29%	67.63%
Karnataka	82.85%	68.13%	77.20%
Kerala	96.02%	92.07%	94.00%
Madhya Pradesh	80.53%	60.02%	70.63%
Maharashtra	88.38%	75.48%	82.34%
Manipur	90.94%	76.23%	84.67%
Meghalaya	77.17%	71.34%	75.48%
Mizoram	93.72%	90.60%	91.58%
Nagaland	82.75%	78.85%	79.55%
Odisha	82.40%	64.36%	73.45%
Punjab	84.81%	76.68%	80.63%
Rajasthan	79.19%	52.66%	66.11%
Sikkim	87.29%	76.43%	82.20%
Tamil Nadu	86.81%	73.86%	80.33%
Telangana	80.92%	63.56%	72.80%
Tripura	92.18%	84.70%	88.80%
Uttar Pradesh	77.28%	57.18%	67.68%
Uttarakhand	88.33%	70.70%	79.63%
West Bengal	82.67%	71.16%	77.08%

Source: Census of India 2011: [https://www.census2011.co.in/literacy.php#google\\_vignette](https://www.census2011.co.in/literacy.php#google_vignette)

Chhattisgarh has the maximum people below the poverty line at 39.93 % followed by Jharkhand at 36.96 % and Manipur at 36.89 % (Table 6).

**Table 6:** State-wise percentage of population below the poverty line

State-wise percentage of population below the poverty line - Rural, Urban & Combined (% of Population)				
S. No	States/ Union Territories	2011-12		
		Rural	Urban	Combined
	<b>States</b>			
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	5.81	9.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	20.33	34.67
3	Assam	33.89	20.49	31.98
4	Bihar	34.06	31.23	33.74
5	Chhattisgarh	44.61	24.75	39.93
6	Delhi	12.92	9.84	9.91
7	Goa	6.81	4.09	5.09
8	Gujarat	21.54	10.14	16.63
9	Haryana	11.64	10.28	11.16
10	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	4.33	8.06
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11.54	7.2	10.35
12	Jharkhand	40.84	24.83	36.96
13	Karnataka	24.53	15.25	20.91
14	Kerala	9.14	4.97	7.05
15	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	21	31.65
16	Maharashtra	24.22	9.12	17.35
17	Manipur	38.8	32.59	36.89
18	Meghalaya	12.53	9.26	11.87
19	Mizoram	35.43	6.36	20.4
20	Nagaland	19.93	16.48	18.88
21	Odisha	35.69	17.29	32.59
22	Punjab	7.66	9.24	8.26
23	Rajasthan	16.05	10.69	14.71
24	Sikkim	9.85	3.66	8.19
25	Tamil Nadu	15.83	6.54	11.28
26	Tripura	16.53	7.42	14.05
27	Uttarakhand	11.62	10.48	11.26
28	Uttar Pradesh	30.4	26.06	29.43
29	West Bengal	22.52	14.66	19.98
30	Puducherry	17.06	6.3	6.69
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.57	0	1
32	Chandigarh	1.64	22.31	21.81
33	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	62.59	15.38	39.31
34	Daman & Diu	0	12.62	9.86
35	Lakshadweep	0	3.44	2.77
	<b>All India</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>21.92</b>

Source: Census of India 2011: <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2020-05/press-note-poverty-2011-12-23-08-16.pdf>

The sex ratio has increased from 941 females per 1000 males in 2001 to 948 females per 1000 males in 2011, however it is below the national average of 940 females for every 1000 males as per the census of 2011. (*India - Census of India 2011 - Jharkhand - Series 21 - Part XII A - District Census Handbook, Ranchi.*)

**Methods**

To conduct the study, contact was established with the Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi and Faculty of Regional and Tribal languages, Ranchi University. A pilot study was conducted in January 2021 in Simdega district with the help of a sociolinguistic questionnaire which involved 50 participants.

In June 2022, a good rapport was established with some prominent members of the community following which a

current study was conducted wherein sociolinguistic data was collected from the districts of Ranchi, Lohardaga, Khunti and Gumla in Jharkhand. The importance of the study was explained in detail to the participants and their cooperation was sought. A well-informed oral consent was taken from all the subjects involved in the study. The data was collected using the Questionnaire Bank for Sociolinguistic Surveys in India, published by Central Institute of Indian Languages, Manasagangotri, Mysore. Information on sociodemographic and sociolinguistic particulars like age, gender, income, education and occupation and sociolinguistic particulars like language use, language attitude, language identity and language maintenance and shift, was administered by paying house to house visits. In August 2023 a similar study was conducted in the districts of Odisha namely Rourkela, Sundargarh, Sambalpur and Nuapada, the data was collected from a total of 370 respondents belonging to the Chik Baraik tribe in Jharkhand and Odisha.

The paper tries to explore the socio demography of the Chik Baraik tribe based on age, sex, education, income levels, occupational structure, and migration levels.

The age group of the respondents was further divided into three sub - groups namely 1, 2 and 3. The respondents included in age group 1 were between 12 to 25 years, age group 2 were 26 to 50 years and age group 3 were 51 years and above. The social variable of education was taken in four categories namely illiterate, undergraduates, literate and postgraduate and above. In terms of occupation, the respondents were in nine categories that is teacher, student, professionals, agriculture, business, white collar job, skilled labor, unemployed and housewife.

The total number of Chik Baraik in Jharkhand is 54,163 as per the census of India, 2011 Jharkhand has a tribal population of 26.21 %, as per 2011 census as shown in Table 1. (*India - Census of India 2011 - Jharkhand - Series 21 - Part XII A - District Census Handbook, Ranchi*) a high concentration of multilingualism in the state. The data for the present study has been collected through Questionnaire Bank for Sociolinguistic Surveys in India printed by Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysuru. The data has been collected from 370 respondents out of which 185 respondents are male and 185 are female. Section I of the Questionnaire included background information about the respondents namely name, age, sex, occupation, monthly income, whether the respondent lives in nuclear or joint family, whether the respondent has migrated, purpose of migration, do people continue to migrate to cities and other places.

The data has been analysed using the statistical software SPSS. The following parameters have been studied:

1. The percentage distribution of sex, age, education, and occupation of the sample population of belonging to the Chik Baraik tribe in Jharkhand and Odisha.
2. The monthly income levels of the sample population of the Chik Baraik tribe in Jharkhand and Odisha.
3. The percentage distribution of people living in nuclear and joint families among the sample population of the Chik Baraik tribe in Jharkhand and Odisha.
4. The migration levels of sample population of the Chik Baraik tribe in Jharkhand and Odisha.

According to the statistical analysis, variables which had a p - value of less 0.05 had a highly significant association

between the two states of Jharkhand and Odisha and variables which had a p – value of greater than 0.05 had no significant association between the two states of Jharkhand and Odisha.

## Results

The gender distribution among the sample population is insignificant ( $p < 0.05$ ) In Jharkhand, females constitute 47% of the population, while males make up 53%. Conversely, in Odisha, females constitute 53%, and males make up 47%. The p-value of 0.253 is often associated with a statistical test comparing the gender distributions in Jharkhand and Odisha. In hypothesis testing, a p-value less than the significance level is considered evidence to reject the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance (Table 7).

**Table 7:** Sex ratio

Sex	Jharkhand (%)	Odisha (%)	Total (%)	p - value
Female	47	53	50	0.253
Male	53	47	50	

Sociodemographic analysis of age distribution (in years) has been done across two regions, Jharkhand, and Odisha, along with a total percentage and a p-value. The data indicates a statistically significant association between age groups and regions, since the p-value is less than 0.0001. The largest demographic group is that of 26 – 50 years consisting of 50 % of the population in both Jharkhand and Odisha. People above the age of 51 years is the smallest group in Jharkhand consisting of only 19 %. In Odisha, the category of 12 – 25 is the smallest group at only 15 %. In this category, Jharkhand has a notably higher percentage (31%) compared to Odisha suggesting a demographic difference. In contrast, for individuals aged over 51, Jharkhand has a lower percentage (19%) compared to Odisha (35%). The overall analysis highlights a significant relationship between age and regional distribution, providing valuable insights into sociodemographic variations that may exist between the two regions (Table 8).

**Table 8:** Age distribution of the respondents in Jharkhand and Odisha

Age in years	Jharkhand (%)	Odisha (%)	Total (%)	P - value
1: 12-25	31	15	23	<0.0001*
2: 26-50	50	50	50	
3: >51	19	35	27	

In the two states of Jharkhand and Odisha, education level is classified into four categories namely, illiterate, undergraduates, literate and postgraduate and above. Majority, that is 39 % in Jharkhand and 43 % in Odisha are literate. In contrast, illiterates form minimal percentage, with 8 % in Jharkhand and 11 % in Odisha. In the undergraduate category, both the states have almost the same percentage, with Jharkhand having 25 % and Odisha at 24 %. In the category of graduate, postgraduate, and above, Jharkhand has significantly higher percentage at 28 % whereas Odisha has only 22 % respondents. The overall analysis highlights that there is no significant relationship between Jharkhand and Odisha as far as education levels are concerned, since the p-value is 0.43 which is greater than 0.05. (Table 9)

**Table 9:** Education levels

Education	Jharkhand (%)	Odisha (%)	Total (%)	P-value
1: Illiterate	8	11	9	0.43
2: Undergraduates	25	24	25	
3: Literate	39	43	41	
4: Graduate, Postgraduate and above	28	22	25	

Majority (21%) of the respondents in the sample population of Jharkhand are students whereas Odisha has only 11%. In contrast, majority (19%) of the respondents in Odisha are occupied in agriculture, compared to Jharkhand at only 12%. 14% of the respondents in Odisha are skilled labourers while Jharkhand at only 10% skilled labourers. Only 2% of the respondents in Jharkhand are professionals like doctors and engineers with Odisha having a slightly higher percentage of professionals at 4%. Both Jharkhand and Odisha have equal number of unemployed at 3%. (Table 10).

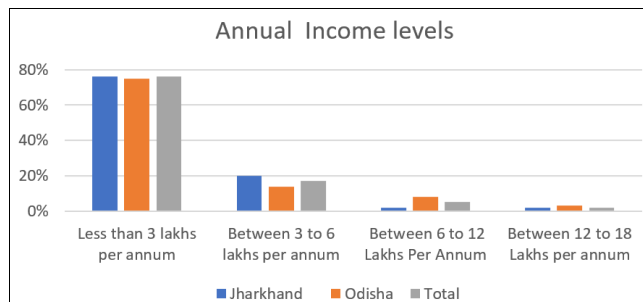
**Table 10:** Occupation Distribution

Occupation	Jharkhand (%)	Odisha (%)	Total (%)	p-value
1: Teacher	7	2	4	0.032
2: Student	21	11	16	
3: Professionals	2	4	3	
4: Agriculture	12	19	15	
5: Business	4	4	4	
6: White collar job	9	9	9	
7: Skilled labour	10	14	12	
8: Unemployed	3	3	3	
9: Housewife	31	33	32	

As per the norms of the Pradhan Mantri Nivas Yojana, the respondents were divided into four categories namely economically weaker groups with income less than 3 lakhs per annum, lower income group who had income between 3 to 6 lakhs per annum, middle income group who had income between 6 to 12 lakhs per annum and high-income group with an income of 12 to 18 Lakhs per annum. Both Jharkhand and Odisha have significantly highest percentage of respondents with annual income of less than 3 lakhs per annum with Jharkhand at 76% and Odisha at 75%. Regarding respondents having an annual income of between 3 to 6 lakhs per annum, Jharkhand has significantly higher percentage of respondents at 20% and Odisha at 14%. In contrast, Odisha has a significantly higher percentage of respondents having an annual income of between 6 to 12 lakhs per annum with 8% while Jharkhand has only 2%. Both Jharkhand and Odisha have very few respondents with annual income of between 12 to 18 lakhs per annum with 2% and 3% respectively. The p – value is 0.015 which being less than 0.05 shows that there is a highly significant association between the states of Jharkhand and Odisha with respect to income levels (Fig 1 and Table 11).

**Table 11:** Income Levels

Annual Income levels	Jharkhand (%)	Odisha (%)	Total (%)	p - value
Less than 3 lakhs per annum	76	75	76	0.015
Between 3 to 6 lakhs per annum	20	14	17	
Between 6 to 12 Lakhs Per Annum	2	8	5	
Between 12 to 18 Lakhs per annum	2	3	2	



**Fig 1**

States of Odisha and Jharkhand have equal percentage of people living in nuclear families at 42%. In contrast, the percentage of people living in joint families is significantly higher, with an equal percentage distribution of 58% in both Jharkhand and Odisha. The p – value is 0.97 which shows that there is no significant association between Odisha and Jharkhand with respect to respondents living in nuclear and joint families (Table 12).

**Table 12:** Type of family

Type of family	Jharkhand (%)	Odisha (%)	Total (%)	p - value
Nuclear	42	42	42	0.97
Joint	58	58	58	

Regarding migration levels, respondents in Odisha who responded positively to the question is significantly higher with 46% whereas Jharkhand has only 39%. In contrast, Jharkhand had 61% as compared to Odisha's 54% of respondents who said that they had not migrated. The p – value is 0.152, which being greater than 0.05 shows that there is no significant association between the two states of Jharkhand and Odisha with respect to the question of whether the respondents have migrated or not (Table 13).

**Table 13:** Migration levels

Migration from the place of birth	Jharkhand (%)	Odisha (%)	Total (%)	p - value
Yes	39	46	42	0.152
No	61	54	58	

Both Jharkhand and Odisha have equal number of respondents who have migrated for education purposes at 3%. For respondents who have migrated with the purpose of employment, Odisha is significantly higher at 12% whereas Jharkhand has only 8%. 30% of female respondents have migrated with the purpose of marriage in Odisha while 28% have migrated in Jharkhand. For those who have not migrated, both states have the highest percentage with 61% in Jharkhand and 54% in Odisha. The p – value is 0.152 which being greater than 0.05 shows that there is no significant association between the two states (Table 14 and Fig 2).

**Table 14:** Purpose of migration

Purpose of migration	Jharkhand (%)	Odisha (%)	Total (%)	p - value
1: Education	3	3	3	0.152
2: Employment	8	12	10	
3: Marriage	28	30	29	
4: Not migrated	61	54	58	

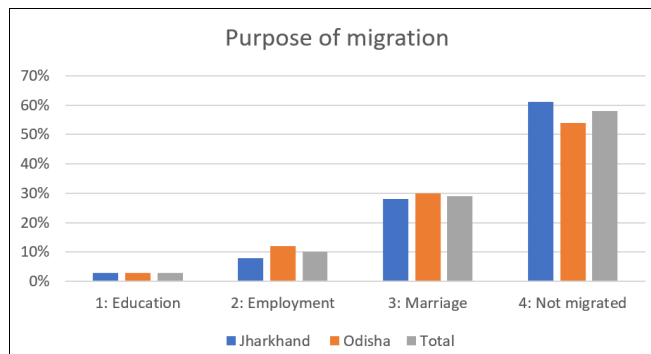


Fig 2

100 % respondents of Jharkhand and 95 % of respondents in Odisha believe that people from their village continue to migrate from their birthplace to other cities. No respondents in Jharkhand and only 5 % of respondents in Odisha believe that people do not migrate from their native place to cities. The p – value is 0.003 indicates that there is a highly significant association between the two states with respect to the question whether people continue to migrate to other places and cities (Table 15).

Table 15: Migration levels

Do people from your native place continue to migrate to cities?	Jharkhand (%)	Odisha (%)	Total (%)	p - value
1: Yes	100	95	98	0.003
2: No	0	5	2	

As indicated in Figure 9, 100 % respondents in Jharkhand and 95 % in Odisha believe that people from their village continue to migrate from their birthplace to other cities. The p – value being 0.003 suggests that there is a highly significant association between the two states.

**Discussion**

Both Jharkhand and Odisha have the maximum number of literates. But the percentage of literates is significantly higher in Odisha at 43 % compared to Jharkhand at 39 %. The number of illiterates is lowest in Jharkhand and Odisha with 8 % and 11 % respectively thus highlighting the rising levels of literacy in Jharkhand.

Agriculture is the most preferred occupation of the majority of the Chik Baraik tribe are engaged in agriculture with 19 % in Odisha and 12 % in Jharkhand, whereas professionals like doctors and lawyers are least in number with only 2 % and 4 % in Jharkhand and Odisha respectively. Both Jharkhand and Odisha have the largest percentage of housewives at 31 % and 33 % respectively suggesting that women prefer to stay at home than joining the workforce.

Majority of Chik Baraik belong to the economically weaker section since maximum respondents in both Jharkhand and Odisha have the lowest income levels of less than 3 lakh per annum with 76 % and 75 % respectively, whereas the number of respondents with income between 12 to 18 lakh per annum is only 2 % and 3 % in Jharkhand and Odisha respectively.

The people of the Chik Baraik tribe living in joint families is significantly higher at 58 % in both the states as compared to people living in nuclear families at 42 %. The number of people who have not migrated in both the states is significantly higher in Jharkhand at 61 % than in Odisha

which is only at 54%. Yet, all respondents in Jharkhand and 98 % of respondents in Odisha believe that people continue to migrate to cities in search of better economic opportunities.

**Conclusion**

The study highlights the rising literacy levels in Jharkhand compared to literacy estimates of the 2011 census where Jharkhand has the third lowest literacy rate at 67.63 %. The study shows that three fourths of the population of Chik Baraik belong to the economically weaker section thus showing that not much progress has been made in Jharkhand since 2011 where people living below the poverty line was at 36.96 % second only to Chhattisgarh. Compared to Jharkhand, most men, and women among the Chik Baraik are occupied in agriculture in Odisha. Most women after marriage prefer to stay at home than joining the workforce. Though majority of people among the study population has not migrated, many among the Chik Baraik believe in migrating to cities in search of better economic opportunities. The Chi-square independence test shows that there is a highly significant association between the two states of Jharkhand and Odisha with respect to the variables of age, (less than 0.001) occupation, (0.032), monthly income, (0.015), and to the question whether people from their native place continue to migrate to cities or other places (0.003) as the p – value is less than 0.05. There is no significant association between the two states of Jharkhand and Odisha with respect to the variables of sex, (0.253) education, (0.430) the question as to whether the respondents live in a nuclear or joint family, (0.970) whether they have migrated (0.152) and the purpose of their migration, (0.433) since their p – value is greater than 0.05.

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