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## System of Division of Labour Among Oraon Families in Rukka Village of Jharkhand, India

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**ABSTRACT:** *The division of labour is the separation of task in any system. It is the allotment of different tasks to different people according to their age, sex or specialization. The Oraons are the second largest tribe of Jharkhand constituting about 19.85% of its total population. They are found in the districts of Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardaga, Latehar, Palamu, Garhwa, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Santhal Pargana and Singhbhum. There are several villages in these districts that has majority of its population as Oraon. Among them one is Rukka Village which is located in Ormanjhi tehsil of Ranchi district of Jharkhand. The aim of this paper is to highlight the system of division of labour among Oraon families of this village.*

**KEYWORDS:** Division of Labour, System, Age, Gender, Specialization, Oraon, Rukka,

### INTRODUCTION

The Oraons are the settled agriculturists of Jharkhand constituting about 19.86% of its total population. It is the second largest tribe of the state with Kurukh as its native language. The Oraons are found in the districts of Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardaga, Latehar, Palamu, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Santhal Pargana and Singhbhum. Along with these districts they are also found as diasporas in the North Eastern Region of India like in the states of West Bengal and Assam where they have migrated to in the search of employment. The system of division of labour among Oraons will reflect the level of their complexity in the village which will further highlight the pattern of development taking place in small villages like Rukka in Jharkhand.

### OBJECTIVES

- To know about the general profile of Rukka Village.
- To know about the Oraons of Rukka Village of Jharkhand.
- To know about the system of division of labour among Oraon families of Rukka.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For collecting the relevant data fieldwork of 15 days was conducted in the village Rukka. The techniques of observation, interview and schedule has been employed to collect primary data.

### THE RUKKA VILLAGE

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Rukka village is 373596. Rukka village is located in Ormanjhi Tehsil of Ranchi District in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 8 km away from sub-district headquarter Ormanjhi and 20 km away from district headquarter Ranchi. As per 2009 stats, Karma is the gram panchayat of Rukka village. The total geographical area of village is 462 hectares. Rukka has a total population of 1,907 people. Male population being 1,007 and Female population being 900. There are about 329 houses in this village. Ormanjhi is nearest town to Rukka.

## THE ORAONS OF THE RUKKA VILLAGE

**Family** -The Oraon family is basically nuclear in size but sometimes joint family in some region can also be seen.

Father is the head of the family. Families are basically paternal.

**Social structure**- The traditional Oraon society is divided into a number of territorial segments known as parhas. These are divided into number of villages, which constitute the smallest political units. A parha comprises a number of villages. The number of villages varies from parha to parha. All the village in a parha are subjected to the authority of the parha panchayat.

**Marriage**- The Oraon follow the rule of endogamy and exogamy for the purpose of marriage. According to endogenic rule, an Oraon boy is married only to an Oraon girl and vice versa. Inter tribe and inter-caste marriages are treated as social offence and offenders are outcasted from the community.

**Religion**- The Oraon religion presents a mixture of animism, bongaism, spiritism, Naturalism, Hinduism and Christianity. Singbonga or Dharmesh is the chief deity of the Oraon. Morang buru is mountained God. The ancestral Gods resides in the house. The Pahan is the religious head.

**Death Ritual**- The Oraons are well aware of the fact that the birth is followed by the death by rebirth or stay in ancestral abode. They also known that in between birth and death they have to pass through the stages of infancy, childhood, younghood, adulthood, and old hood.

**Demographics**- The village is home to 1907 people, among them 1007 (53%) are male and 900 (47%) are female. 48% of the whole population are from general caste, 2% are from schedule caste and 50% are schedule tribes. Child (aged under 6 years) population of Rukka village is 15%, among them 54% are boys and 46% are girls. There are 329 households in the village and an average 6 persons live in every family.

### The system of division of labour among Oraon families in Rukka Village

The division of labour among oraon families of Rukka village is simple. It is a simple society so division of labour or distribution of work was simple on the basis of age and sex. Male members of the family go outside for work and earnings. Female members do the households work and kids some of them go to school and some of them play and do small works like gathering fruits, etc. Old ones stays at home take care of children, and they also help in households work. women also work in Rukka dam for earning, they do the cleaning work and taking care of the family. Families are involved in agricultural work. Together both male and female members work in farm and female has to do the households work also. Kids also help in some work. They also seek help from neighbours in agriculture work. Old ones stays at home and take care of little children.

#### Division of labour in village

- **PRIEST - MALE / FEMALE/BOTH:** All the priest was male in that village
- **POT MAKER- MALE/FEMALE/BOTH:** Male and female both were Pot Maker.
- **ARTISAN – MALE/ FEMALE/BOTH:** Carpentry, Iron smiths and other work which require more physical strength were done by male members. Mat weaving from bamboo, hand looms work and other artisan work were done by female members which requires less physical strength.
- **DANCE- MALE/ FEMALE/BOTH:** Male-Female, kids everyone take part in dance. They love to do group dance in any occasion
- **MARKET PLACE- MALE/ FEMALE/BOTH:** Both the sex member work in market places. Female member are more in number in market.
- **FISHING- MALE/ FEMALE/ BOTH:** Fishing were done by male members, and women takes part in selling fishes.
- **PUBLIC TRANSPORT DRIVER- MALE/ FEMALE/BOTH:** Only male members were driver.
- **SACRED SPEIALIST- MALE/ FEMALE/BOTH:** Both Male and Female were sacred specialist, some sacred rituals were done my female in family, and some were done by male.
- **JOB/SERVICE- MALE/ FEMALE/BOTH:** only male members go out for jobs.

### Conclusion

This paper highlighted the system of division of labour found in Rukka village, which is simply based on division of work on the basis of physical capability and strength between male and female. It was seen that people in Rukka village were involved in several works for earning their livelihood like some of the members of the village groups are involve in fishing, some in cultivation while others are artisan type workers. Along with this, for maintaining social harmony in community, labour is also divided between different groups which shows interdependency of people on each other like some male member are priest, some men and women are shopkeepers while others are involved in other kinds of works. Hence this whole interdependency of people on the basis of labour clearly define that their society is too a complex web of relationship based on interaction.

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