


## CHAPTER 6

## The Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Development in Jharkhand: Case Study of Sabars

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### Abstract

In Jharkhand Sabars tribes, one of the most Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) tribes of 32 tribal communities of the Jharkhand state, predominately forest-dwelling tribe lack experience in agriculture and rely on the forest for their livelihood. It has been mentioned during then British Period Sabars were categorized as 'criminal tribes' under Criminal Tribes Act 1871, and still fighting with social stigma and ostracism in modern times. Sabars has an inherent art for making tokri, sup, basket, hats and other handicrafts from Kanshi Grass, bamboo and palm leaves. Till 1996, they used to make baskets, mats and broom from Kanshi grass and sell it in the local village haat/weekly market at throw away prices.

In the present situation with the support and dedication of Government of Jharkhand and some Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Sabars have been trying to made their way towards innovative world and nowadays the Sabars is trying to create a different platform, not only for their existence but the main focus is on the preservation of their inherent art while doing the business. Many families of Sabars tribe are being trained through the Government of Jharkhand projects like – Palash. So that they could improve their handmade useful craft to better marketability and entrepreneurial abilities. Where as in the age of digitalization and sustainability lot has to be done for Sabars. Finally, they are needed to be motivated towards their entrepreneurial abilities and to create suitable and sustainable marketing platform for their products.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, Sabars Tribe, Entrepreneurial, Sustainability, Kanshi Grass

### Introduction

Jharkhand is state rich in natural resources consisting of plateaus, small hills and forests located in the eastern part of India. Despite being a prosperous state, it faces challenges such as malnutrition, hunger, unemployment, illiteracy, corruption, poor health services and controversial politics. Jharkhand is a land of diverse cultures where a large number of tribal groups coexist. The tribal groups have varied culture, ethnicity, language, tradition, religious beliefs and occupational practices but share the common auspices of drawing their livelihood, belief and culture and tradition from Mother Nature. The tribals have their own set of legislation, religious and livelihood practices which makes them all the more vulnerable. Further among the tribal communities there are groups which

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hard and focuses to help increase the annual income, especially of Sabar tribal men and women through engagement in various livelihood activities.

As the training is still being provided, the entire programme is at a very nascent stage hence the marketable products can be produced and procured only in quantities sufficing for individual or retail sales. Slowly the production base can be expanded and extended after the sales in the trades, fairs, small scale exhibitions turn to be commercially viable and the flow of profits are stable as an on-going source of income. Over time, this training programme has the potential to become a fully sustainable business model for primitive tribal groups.

The IAP programme addresses the issues faced by primitive tribals. It is a holistic programme which with the aim to achieve overall development of society.

This model if successful, will make sure the whole community is included in the system and all the revenue generated goes back for their development. This will help in making their handicraft livelihood option sustainable and helping in preserving their distinct culture and ethnic identity

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