

Different Administration Systems Part II

DOKLO SOHOR ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM (Khadia/Kharia Tribe)

- The Khadia are a prominent tribe of Jharkhand. It belongs to proto-australoid.
- People of this caste are spread in Gumla, Simdega in Jharkhand and Ranchi, Odisha, Chhattisgarh state.
- There are three types of Khadia—Pahari Khadia, Dood Khadia and Dhelki Khadia.
- The village has Mahtos, Pahans and especially Kartahas.
- They worship Thakur Deo, Dharti Mai, Gram Deo, Nag Deo, Burha-Burhi and Fire God, etc.
- In an area, the traditional self-government system of Kharia people includes Mahato, Pahan and Kartaha. Mahto is the main person in the village.
- This dynasty is a traditional term. But they can be changed with the consent of the villagers.
- Pahan: The person who performs pooja in village festivals is called Pahan. They are also known as 'Kalo'.
- Kartaha: Each village has a Kartaha. The villagers work with the advice and permission of the same. A person who knows the customs of his caste accurately, a proposal is put for appointment to the post of Kartaha.
- In the village, when a family is declared impure, then for its purification, worship is done in a particular area like Pahaan (Bhaat-Bhitaar).
- All the nearby tribes of villages get together to form a regional administration mechanism, which is known as Khunt, to resolve disputes among themselves. Its president is elected only from a Kartaha. This post is called 'Khadia Ghat'.
- Around 1934–35 AD, when the entire tribal society was awakening with the development of education, around this time, the leaders of the Khadia caste also formed the All India General Assembly to organize, empower and solve their problems. It is known as 'doklo'. The chairman of Doklo, who is the king of the entire Khadia society, is called "Doklo Sohor".
- In the Khadia language, Doklo means meeting.
- Kartaha people make all arrangements to call a meeting. These people gather once a year. In this meeting, the people of Khadia tribe elect Doklo Sohor. They have a tenure of 3 years.
- Any problem related to more than one village or gotra is resolved under the chairmanship of Doklo Sohor.
- The Kartaha of each village informs the Khadia Raja (Sohor) of the incident and problems in his village.

- The village presents the report to the king after deciding the quarrel, etc. Khadia Raja is also the secretary (Likhakar), Khajanchi (Tinjaukad) and advisor (Dewan).

MANJHI PARGANA ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

- The Santhals have obtained the Manjhi system from the Sauria-Pahadia tribe. Santhals have the highest number of tribal population in Jharkhand.
- Santhal Pargana is the main residence of Santhals in Jharkhand.
- In Bengal, they were called 'Saotar'. Coming from there, these were the people of Pahadia community who were native to Santhal Pargana.
- When the British entered in 1765 AD, the Pahadia refused to accept subjugation. Failure to control the freedom-loving Pahadia tribe led to a clash between the Santhals and the Pahadia.
- In 1832-33, Damin-e-Koh zone was established by demarcating 1338 sq.m. This terrain was allotted to the Pahadia tribe, and the terrain spread over it reserved for settlement of the Santhals.
- The village is managed by Manjhi, who is also the head and worshipper of the village. He is assisted by Giri, Kotwar and Bhandari or Gundait.
- There are two types of intergovernmental organizations to solve disputes between different villages.
- There is a hero in 15 to 20 villages and a chieftain in 70 to 80 villages. Sardar holds the responsibility of the entire area. Sardar, Nayak and Manjhi were recognized during the British rule and they were given a monthly stipend.
- It has an assistant, which is called 'Jogmanjhi'.
- The village consists of Godait as a messenger, who informs the villagers of the gram sabha or festival, asks them to gather at one place and obeys and gets the command of the Manjhi.
- The most severe punishment is the punishment of 'bitlaha' (social benevolence).
- Manjhi of 5-8 villages is called Deshmanjhi. The cases, which are not resolved, are sent to Deshmanjhi for decision.
- A pargana consisting of 15-20 villages is formed, which is an intramural organization. Its head is called 'Parganat'.