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Research Paper | Economics

The Study of Review Literature of Past Research Special Reference: Dhangar Community in India

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this topic is to study the Dhangar community like Hindu religion believes in Hindu customs and rituals.The religious and cultural sentiments are expressed through Dhangar female-songs. woman has a sub-ordinate status than man. The community devoted themselves in their services. The natural situation of male and female of Dhangar communities are beautiful and hardy by health. the people of castes and tribes are living in Marathwada region, and Dhangar community .Most of the Dhangar population dwells in marathwada and the community has settle down the ruler area.

KEYWORDS: Dhangar community, Research Methodology, Renke commission report, past research.

INTRODUCTION

To study the review of past research and basic information of Dhangar community. Our basic tool is to study the importance of research , scope of the research. we discuss the research methodology i.e. primary method and secondary method. We also studied the Renke commission report (2006). We discuss the Preliminary information of Dhangar community of the importance of research,, research methods , the review literature of Dhangar community.

1.2 Importance of Research Subject: The Economic status, Educational status, social status and cultural status of Dhangar tribes can be studied. Research Methods: We studied two research methods i.e. Primary Method and Secondary Method

1.2.1 Primary Method: The facts, which are acquired by the first attempt of study is college primary facts and the methodology used for it primary method. To get primary facts, the researcher establishes his relation with research subject. he collects facts and information, by various means like asking questions, interviews, and direct observations.19 For the facts collection of the present subject, "The comparative study of Economical status of Dhangar in Marathwada" The technique of interviews and questionnaire have been used.

1.2.2 Secondary Method : The facts which don't belong to the Researcher and collected from, another person or institutions and belong to them are called the 'Secondary facts'and the method used its collection is called as secondary method.1 The facts collection of the present research have been by using various techniques like published papers records, reports, handwritten diaries.

1.2.3 Factures of the Research: In India, both central as well as state government run various welfare schemes, five year plans and is led to the beginning of planned development. But the Nomadic and Denotified casts and tribes like Dhangar remained deprived, and ignored. It resulted into the tribes. The study, of economical status of both the tribes have been done have before, but no comparative study in concern of these two tribes have been taken place. So, the present subject. "A comparative study of economical status of Dhangar community in Marathwada" has been selected for the study research.

1.2.4 Review of Literature: There is combine and comparative study on Dhangar community, here before, but separated study of both the tribes have been done. In the present research, initially, the reviews later of Dhangar community have been taken.

Dhangar community, Research Methodology, Renke commission report, past research.

Under the Section 342 of De-notified tribes for the empowerment of the DNTs there no special provisions in constitution. Hence, DNTs were included in different Subject List of the States. Due to this several committees were appointed that recommended special constitutional provisions for the tribes namely : 1) The Criminal Tribe Enquiry Committee (1947); 2) The Criminal tribe Act Mumbai, 1939. Govt. of India; 3) Kaka Kalekar Commission - 1830; 4) Alvin Committee (1959); 5) Dhebar Committee (1960); 6) Mandal Commission's decent note by L.R. Naik and 7) The Third Five Year Plan recommendations for the development of DNTs, although these recommendations were not effectively implemented. Then Justice Yankat Challeya Commission forwarded its recommendations. Simultaneously Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayi government appointed Commission to study the plight of the DNTs under the Chairmanship of B.M.Naik and MLA Haribhau Rathod was included as the member. In the year 2014, before the committee would under the implementation of the recommendation Dr.Manmoban Singh took Charge of the Central Government.2 The Government of India appointed National Commission for De-notifed Nomadic and Semi-Nomadec tribes under the Chairmanship of Balkrishan Renke. The commission submitted its final report on 2 July, 2008. The report suggested a list of 76 recommendations for the cultural, socio-economic justice for the DNTs.3 The separate category of Nomadic and De-notifed Tribewas created and the different community groups were given labels like A.B.C.D. The DNT-A group consists about more than 14 sub-castes and vere allocated 3% reservation. The NT-B group consists about more than 28 sub-castes and was allocated 2.5% reservation. The NT-C group includes Dhangar and the equivalent casts were allocated 3.5% reservation. The NT-D group includes Vanjari and the equivalent castes were allocated 2% reservation.9Thus, Banjara and Dhangar community's issues related with casts, sub-caste, population, family, festivals, customs, superstitions, economy and also their costumes, education, and pre-capita income of Nomadic and Denitrified tribes are selected for the research.

2 Review of the research of Dhangar Tribes

2) Dhangar Community:-

Classification : Caste / Kshatriya Dhangar Shepherds
Clans : 108
Significant Popusation : India
Language : Marathi, Hindi, Gajarati
Religion : Hindusim.

The Dhangar cast is primarily located in the Indian state of Maharashtra.Dhangar is the shepherd and blanket weaver caste of the Marathwada, which comprises the Districts of Aurangabad, Parbhari, Beed, Banded Osmanabad and a portion of Adilabad. The name Dhangar is derived by some from Sanskrit's word 'Dhenugar' meaning 'cow keeper' but the etymology seems there fictitious, for the Dhangars have never been known to tend cows. The exogamous divisions of the caste are of the Maratha type, as illustrated below:

Urade	Korde	Rode	Bagde
Khodpe	Latne	Kanade	Bhand
Kare	Harke	Chormare	Bomble
Pode	Pitale	Barde	Mirge
Gore	Dandawate	Shirgiri	Dhole
Nirali	Hatkavde	Kerwad	Sote
Gonde	Durke	Nikande	Kale

The living customs, rituals, traditions and culture of Dhargar community in Maharashtra resemble with Hindu - Maratha community, Dhangar men wears Barandni - Shirt, Dhoti turban, and on the other side, femare wears Nawari sari, Luggage, Patal, Blouse and apply kunku and Termeric on their forehead.

In our India multiple castes and tribes could not acquire their place in the society in the outer world who lived the under aegis of both the people that is of inner and external society which are the main part of this cst system. Such toribes who are known as Nomadic and Denotified tribes are wandering from several years for the fulfillment of their belly. A cording to historical evidences, since 1396 to 1896 the Banjara people were engage in business, Seasonal Migration their basic need, In 1961, government of India induced the Banjara tribes in the Nomadic to Provide them the schemes of developments.4 The Barijara and Dhangur tries bear separate identity. Prof. Dr.Rukhmini Pawar gave her research report to the vadhava committee on 03 July 1992. The report highlighted the distinguishing features especially, Social, cultural life that separate the Banjara from Dhangar tribe.5

Maharashtra Govt. appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr.D.C. Vadhava. The committee submitted its report to the Maharashtra Gov. on 10th Aug. 1993.The committee revealed that both community have identical special feature in respect of spoken language, the dress code, the religious ceremonies, Festivals, marriage system, social conversions life 'Tanda Panchayat' the designs of tent or houses and the different types of surnames they bear to prove their separate identify. These distinctive social, cultural, life style features were taken in consideration for allocution of special reservation in Govt. services.6

I) Dr.Dyneshwar Gavate (2011)7

Dr.Dyneshwar Gavate punlished a book on "Dhangarachaya Loksahitatil Samaj Darshan" Kailash Publicatin Aurangabad. In this book he focused on the social professional and economical status of Dhangar community. The male and femate of Dhangar community are named by their cord and Goddess due to their faith in divine power. Dhangar male and female are used meat in their meal according to thier position, Maximum Dhangar samaj is economically, politically backward because sheep and goat is their man occupation and some joint business faming concem like porterage and for sugarcane - cutting they migrate one place to other place.

II) Dr.Shivaji Dalnar (2003)8

Dr. Shivaji Dalnar published a research essay entitled "Parbhari Jilhatil Dhangar samajacha Arthik va Samajik Adhayan" in 2003, He expressed his thought about the origin, history and occupation of Dhangar samaj.

The word Dhangar is taken from the sanskrit. The Maratha caste of shepherds and blanket weavers, numbeing 1,96000 Persons in the central provinces and Berar, the Dhangars are a very numerous cast in Bombay and Hydrabad, He also expressed the information of their cultural status, social status origin and other factors,

Previously all daily needs like grain, salt and essential things were carried with the help of bullocks.

III) Ganpatrao Kolekar (1992)9 The community devoted themselves in their services. The natural situation of male and female of Dhangar communities are beautiful and hardy by health. the people of castes and tribes are living in Marathwada region, and Dhangar community possess important share among them.

Gonpatrao kolekar published his book entitled "Dhangar samaj prachin eitihas va kul Gotra" in the year 1992. In this book he expressed in deep the history of Dhangar samaj, Kulgotra and all other problems which are carried by the community. The economical condition is developing due is the spread of education and in the conversion of life style, thinking custom and traditions. Peoples are moving towards the urban area.

Most of the Dhangar population dwells in marathwada and the community has settle down the ruler area. After the harvesting most of the people go for sugarcane cutting. Dhangar community possess all the aspects like marriage, Funerial customs - traditions, sub casts of Hindu Marathi community. They still face various problems so, its study through economic and social point of views is needed to done.

V) R.V. Russell, Rosalind (1916)10

R.V. Russell and Rosalind published a research essay, entitled "The tribe and castes of the central provinces of India." He fouesed on education social and professional status of the comunity, Dhangar samaj dwells in Maharashtra and neighbourir states like Andhra Pradesh, karanatakg Rajasthan, Gujrat and Madhya Pradesh. The community is considered as backward and wandering, still today in Dhangar community there are several evil things like dowry, kale female indiffence illteracyl, superpositions and various ceestoms.

1.2.5 Renke Commission Report (2006)11

On 2nd Feb, 2006 a new commission was appointed study the development of DNTs under the chairmanship of Shri. Balkrishana Renke when Dr. Manmohan singh sworn as Prime mister in new government under congress party.

Renke commission visited 18 states to study the DNTs tribes and their problems. The commission presented its final report to the then Social Justice Mister Mrs. Mira Kumar on 2nd July, 2008. After detail study of 15 million DNTs and problems concerned the commission gave very important 76 recommendations.

1.2.6 Fourty Recommendations For Ashram School 12 : Ashok Pawar and Sunita rathod published 40 kits for Ashram school in Paper of Yojana Journal(2008), "Ashram Shalanchi Maharashtratil sadyastithi va 21 vaya shatkatil avhane" In our India there are so many schools but some schools are only on record .The school which is only on record it has no bulding ,no library no any facilities even teachers are also only on the record. But actually teachers are also not occurred in the recorded school.No 46 law of the state government wants the state shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in the particular of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes and shall ,protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Dr. Ashok Pawar and Sunita Rathod studied the condition of Ashram schools and challenges in front of them. For solutions of the challenges they have the 40 suggestions.

1.2.7 Dr.A.S. Pawar And Dr.Rathod Sunita,Tidke A.S.13:

Dr.A.S. Pawar And Dr.Rathod Sunita, Tidke A.S. studied on a topic "Economical condition of Banjara and Vanjari Communities in India: An Over view"and published a research paper in Indian Journal of Applied Research Vol-I/Issue 7/May 2012, ISSN-2249-555X. In this paper they studied the annual income, Monthly expenditure on consumption, Land holding capacity, Irrigation facilities and debt condition of Banjara and Vanjari community.They used Samplying survey method.

Conclusions:

1. Before the arrival of British, caravan system was socially, economically judicially and culturally completely self-sufficient.
2. After the implementation of crime acts of 1971 the nomadic tribes ware harassed the folk literature reflected it.
3. The post-bearer of Grampanchayat with the social work, also engaged in politics, farming, field labour, and serve profession.

The aim of this topic is to study the Dhangar community like Hindu religion believes in Hindu customs and rituals.The religious and cultural sentiments are expressed through Dhangar female-songs. woman has a sub-ordinate status than man. The community devoted themselves in their services. The natural situation of male and female of Dhangar communities are beautiful and hardy by health. the people of castes and tribes are living in Marathwada region, and Dhangar community .Most of the Dhangar population dwells in marathwada and the community has settle down the ruler area.

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