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Poverty Of Banjara And Vanjari Communities In India

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Keywords : Poverty, Rural Communities

Introduction

Even after more than 63 years of independence India has the world's largest number of poor people of it over than one million inhabitants, an estimated 260.3 million are below the Poverty line of which 193.2 million are in the rural area and 67.1 million are in urban areas. Poverty is one of the main problems that have attracted attention of economist and policy makers. It is not at all a proud worthy thing for the 'Socialist' nation like India. If we focus on the social structure of Indian society, we find that there are several communities, who are still occupied with the economic problems that lead them inhuman life. 'Banjara' and 'Vanjari' communities are one of them. Such tribes who are known as Nomadic and De-notified tribes are wandering from several years for the fulfillment of their belly.

Banjara and Vanjari communities bear separate identity. In this regard to collect more evidence Maharashtra Govt. Appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. C. Vadhava. Prof. Dr. Rukhmini Pawar gave her research report to the Vadhava Committee on 3 July, 1992. The report highlighted the distinguishing features especially, social, cultural life that separate the Banjara from Vanjari community. The committee submitted report to the Maharashtra Govt. On 10th August, 1993 it revealed that both communities have special features in respect of spoken language, the dress code, the religious ceremonies, festivals, marriage system, social conventions like 'Tanda Panchayat' the designs of tent or houses and the different types of surnames they bear etc. These distinctive social, cultural, lifestyle features were taken in consideration for allocation of special reservation in Govt. Services.

Research Methodology

The research paper is based on primary and secondary research. In Primary resources the technique of questionnaire, interview and direct observation has been used. In Secondary resources used like published research papers, records, reports, handwritten diaries.

Sample selection is based on Purposive Sampling Method for comparative study of poverty in Banjara and Vanjari community in Aurangabad district. Out of the five Talukas of Aurangabad district, two villages from each Taluka have been selected. Again out of these two villages, one village having a community of Vanjari and the second 'tanda' of Banjara has been selected. In the same way 10 Banjara families from a single tanda and 10 Vanjari families from each village were selected. From the selected sample, through 'Interview schedule' the information about social, economical, educational, professional, religious and condition has been accumulated.

On examining the annual income of the respondents of the

present study it has been observed that out of 50 Banjara families only 3(6%) families' annual income is between Rs. 0 to 10,000/-, 18(36%) families have income between Rs. 11,000/- to 20,000/-, 20(40%) families have income between Rs. 21,000/- to 30,000/-, 06(12%) families' annual income ranging from Rs. 31,000/- to 50,000/-, 2(4%) families having annual income between Rs. 51,000/- to 75,000 rupees. And there is only 01(2%) family having its annual income above Rs. 75,000/-. These finding indicate that majority of Banjara families belong to annual income of lower middle class, whereas annual income of the Vanjari families ranging between 51,000/- to 75,000/- rupees.

An important finding of this study is that majority of the Banjara Community landless or marginal farmers (01 to 07 acres) than Vanjari community. Similarly, strength of middle class and rich farmers in Vanjari community, (who owned 08 to 10 acres and above 20 acres land), is more than Banjari community. Therefore, it is clear that the landholding capacity of Vanjari Community is more than Banjari community farmers.

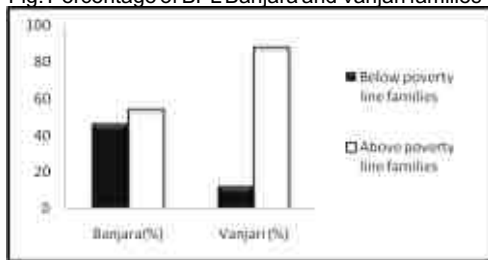
Out of 50 Banjara families about 40 of them owned land. 27(67.50%) families have irrigation facilities like well, river, tube well etc. 13(32.50%) families have none of the irrigation facilities. Similarly, 46 Vanjari families owned land out of which 37(80.43%) families have irrigation facilities and just 9(19.57%) families had to wait for seasonal rain water to irrigate the crops. According to survey Vanjari community prefers crops that give direct money on the other hand the Banjari community members prefer cereals/pulses.

The marginal famers and landless families are engaged in petty business and working as farm labour. 40 (80%) families are engaged in agriculture and labour-cum-agriculture works and, 18(36%) families work as farm labour/worker and 8 (16%) families found in other occupations like private shops, sundry business etc. and Government jobs. Likewise, this finding shows that out 50 families from Vanjari community, 46(92%) families belonged to agriculture and labour-cum-agriculture work. And then 12(24%) families work as farm labours on daily wages. and 17(34%) families found in other occupations like private shops, sundry business etc. and Government jobs.

Poverty in Banjara and Vanjari Community in Aurangabad District

Particulars	Banjara	Percentage (%)	Vanjari	Percentage (%)
Below poverty line families	23	46	06	12
Above poverty line families	27	54	44	88
Total	50	100%	50	100%

Fig. Percentage of BPL Banjara and Vanjari families



Analysis

Significant finding of the present study is that out of 50 Banjara families 23 (46%) families are recorded in Below Poverty Line and 27 (54%) are recorded as above Poverty Line. Likewise, out of 50 Vanjari Families 06 (12%) are recorded as Below Poverty Line and 44 (88%) have been found Above Poverty Line in Aurangabad district. Thus, the data indicates that the poverty line is not uniform in Banjara and Vanjari communities. Majority of Banjara families are below the poverty line as compared to Vanjari families.

Conclusions

1. An average of migration is more in Banjara than Vanjari community due to employment.
2. Both, Banjara and Vanjari communities celebrate all concerned festival comparatively Banjara families are found of festivities than Vanjari community.
3. Banjara people are less landholder than Vanjari people in Banjara community 20 percent families are landless and in Vanjari community 8 per cent families are landless.
4. The land of Banjara people is of low quality and even they have no irrigation facility. These things hold them economically backward in comparison to Vanjari people.
5. Basic infrastructure is required for economic development. But basic things are not enough available at the locality of Banjara and Vanjari Community such as road, railway, electricity etc.
6. Banjara community has 67.50 percent of land under irrigation whereas Vanjari community has 80.43 per cent land under irrigation.
7. On the study monthly expense of families it is found that most of the Banjara families monthly consuming expenditure is 00 to 1000/- rupees and Vanjari families' monthly expenditure is 2501/- to 3500/- rupees.
8. Banjara community has progressed 77 per cent and

Vanjari community progressed 80 percent by the financial support of Vasant Naik Cooperative Financial Organization.

9. In Banjara community 7.90 percent families are educated and 42.91 percent are uneducated. In Vanjari community 70.11 percent families are educated and 29.89 per cent are uneducated. Therefore the average of literacy rate among Banjara community is less than Vanjari Community.
10. Banjara Community is more superstitious and ignorant than Vanjari Community.

Recommendations

1. For the overall development of Banjara and Vanjari Community facilities like road, communication, electricity, water etc, must avail.
2. Government should commit separate census of de-notified and nomadic community and provide reservation accordingly.
3. Government should also provide facility of market to their commodities. It will motivate their art, and promote sale that may avail opportunities for financial support.
4. Special attempts should be made by government carry its policies until the at most needy persons of the community.
5. To reduce an average of poverty of de-notified and nomadic community 'Public Distributions System' is required.
6. Government should avail reservation and other facilities to de-notified and nomadic community in various areas according to 'Reneke Commission.'
7. To avail farming equipment, for Banjara and Vanjari Community at reasonable rate without any delay.
8. To increase an average of literacy and to create an interest among students toward educational initiatives should be taken to start school at very village, colonies and tando.
9. To avail long period loan without any security at low interest or at zero interest to marginal and less landholder farmers for farming or side business.
10. To make people aware about government policies 'Public Information Campaign' should be conducted at every district level.
11. 100 per cent aid should be granted to all Ashram Shala (Boarding School) And village school without any delay.

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