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Economic condition of Banjara and Vanjari communities in India :An overview

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Keywords :

Introduction:

In India, we have multiple castes and tribes. Out of them there are some tribes who could not acquire their place in the society or in the outer world who lived their life, under the aegis of both the people. i.e. of inner and external society. But still, they are the main part of this caste system. And such tribes who are known as Nomadic and De-notified tribes are wandering from several years for the fulfillment of their belly.

Though the completion of 64 years of independence, various types of economic problems related to various tribes still exist in Indian society. The economic problems of some tribes are different from other, and it is compelled to deal separately. It is not at all a proud worthy thing for the 'Socialist' nations like India. If we focus on the social structure of Indian society, we find that there are several tribes, who are still occupied with the economic problems and their economic condition that lead them inhuman life. 'Banjara' and 'Vanjari' tribes are one of them.

Recently, there seems fast growing trend, Banjara people purchase land and prefer stable life. Though this growing attitude of farmer seen everywhere, but to indulge in farming they require capital, fulfill this demand one has to take loan.

people taking use of industrialization, urbanization and latest technology. This helps to appear their conditions little improved.

Though Banjara farmers are growing in numbers but due to inadequate irrigation they hardly get their livelihood. Some Banjara people have been possessed government pastures, and to some people government itself allotted the pasture fields. It helped them to increase their income to some extent. But those lands are of lower quality, sometimes there are calamities, specially heavy rain and sometimes drought. This makes land futile. In such a conditions these people do other business. Especially in Aurangabad district Banjara people are famous as sugarcane workers. Accordingly, for economic purpose, Banjara people have migrated themselves.

Farming is major profession of Vanjari community of Aurangabad district. There hardly seems any similarity in economic condition of Vanjari families, comparatively. Some people have much land and some are landless as well as some have very less. That they hardly fulfill their livelihood Vanjari people mainly do farm a land, hard work and husbandry. This community has settled their colony on lower quality land and around hillsides, so this brings barriers in approaching facilities into them, as well as Vanjari people stay away of civilization, this does not allow them to improve their economic condition. Irrigation is most required thing to farm land. But

the nature of their land has become seasonal due to lack of irrigation and hillside land. Their season of farming is limited to six or seven moths a year.

Objective of Research paper:

- 1) To study of annual income of Banjara and Vanjari community.
- 2) To study of monthly expenditure on consumption of Banjara and Vanjari Community
- 3) To study of land holding capacity of Banjara and Vanjari community.
- 4) To study of irrigation facilities of Banjara and Vanjari community.
- 5) To study the debt condition of Banjara and Vanjari community.

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.

Annual income of Banjara and Vanjari community:

The study has been done of 50 selected families from Banjara tribes and Vanjari community each to know their annual income by classifying in various groups. It will clarify their economic status.

Classification of selected families according to their annual income and group

Table No. 4.18

Index	Income group	No. of Banjara Families	Average (%)	No. of Vanjari Families	Average (%)
1	0 to 10,000	03	06	01	2
2	11,000 to 20,000	18	36	08	16
3	21,000to 30,000	20	40	10	20

4	31,000 to 50,000	06	12	12	24
5	51,000 to 75,000	02	04	15	30
6	75,000 and above	01	02	04	08
	Total	50	100%	50	100%

(Source-Direct Sampling method)

Banjara families annual income is most between the range of Rs. 21,000/- and Rs. 30,000/- where Vanjari families are most whose most income is between 51,000/- to 75,000/- rupees. The main reason behind the difference in income the difference in available land towards both communities, Vanjari community has more education and fertile soil.

Land holding capacity of Banjara and Vanjari community:

Farming is a conventional business of Banjara and Vanjari families. So these families have got the land as heresy some of them got the land during 'shilling'. Few families of them have purchased land.

Basic Families' acquired land

Table No. 4.21

Index	Land hold(In Acre)	No. of Banjara family	Average (%)	No. of Vanjari family	Average (%)
1	Landless	10	20	04	08
2	01 to 07acre	28	56	24	48
3	08 to 10 Acres	09	18	16	32
4	20 Acre and above	03	06	06	12
	Total	50	100%	50	100%

(Source: Direct Sampling Method)

Banjara families are more include in the group of landless and land between 1 to 07 acres, than the families of Vanjari community. On the contrary Vanjari community includes most of families who belong to the middle group of land holder, having 08 to 10 acre and some families having more than 20 acre of land.

Average of area under irrigation land:

It is found on the consideration of an average of irrigated area of Banjara and Vanjari families, than Vanjari community have more irrigated area than Banjara community. On the contrary, Banjara families do not have as much irrigated area as Vanjari families. The scenario shows the difference between economic condition between Banjara and Vanjari community.

An average of an area under irrigation land of selected families

Table No. 4.23

Index	Particulars	No. on Banjara Families	Average (%)	No. of Vanjari family	Average (%)
1	Families having irrigation are	27	67.50	37	80.43
2	Families not having irrigation are	13	32.50	09	19.57
	Total	40	100%	46	100%

(Source: Direct Sampling Method)

Banjara community, 50 families are selected and 40 out of 50, have land but only 27(67.50%) out of 40 families have their own land under irrigation. and rest of the 13 families do not have any area under irrigation at all. Likewise, from Vanjari 50 families, 46 have land, 37(80.43%) out of 46 families have the area under irrigation and rest of the 9 families do not have any area under irrigation at all.

Debt from co-operative organizations:

Banjara and Vanjari families regarding loan and the result is, the average of Vanjari families receiving loan is more than

Banjara families, on other hand, the average of non-demanding loan of Banjara community families is more than Vanjari families. This scenario suggests that Vanjari community is more advance in expansion of education, more aware of government policies and profound in agriculture. This is the reason they take more loan more than Banjara community.

Table :

Index	Particulars	Banjara families	Average %	Vanjari families	Average %
1	Debt taken families	23	46	31	62
2	Debt Not taken families	20	40	15	30
3	Families not demanded Debt.	07	14	04	08
	Total	50	100%	50	100%

(Source - Direct Sampling Method)

Fifty Banjara families were selected from sampling; out of 50 families only 23 families could get debts from co-operative organizations and corporation. 20 families did not get the debt and 7 families did not demanded loan to corporation. Their percentages are 46, 40 and 14 respectively. Likewise, from Vanjari community also 50 families were selected for sampling and out of that 50 families 31 families gained loan from Co-operative organizations and corporation. To 15 families did not get loan as well as rest of the 4 families did not asked for loan towards co-operative organizations and corporation. Their percentages are 62, 30 and 08 respectively.

Conclusions

1. The land of Banjara people is of low quality and even they have no irrigation facility. These things hold theme economically backward in comparison to Vanjari people.
2. Basic infrastructure is required for economic development. But basic thing are not enough available at the locality of Banjara and Vanjari Community such as road, railway, electricity etc.
3. An average of migration is more in Banjara than Vanjari community due to employment.
4. Both, Banjara and Vanjari communities celebrate all concerned festival comparatively Banjara families are found of festivities than Vanjari community.
5. 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.
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 a 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 Vanari community progressed 80 percent by the financial support of Vasant Rao Naik Cooperative Financial Organization.
9. Banjara Community is more superstitious and ignorant than Vanjari Community.

Recommendations

1. To reduce an average of poverty of de-notified and nomadic community 'Public Distributions System' is required.
2. For the over all development of Banjara and Vanjari Com-

- munity facilities like road, communication, electricity, water etc, must avail.
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. Government should avail reservation and other facilities to de-notified and nomadic community in various areas according to 'Reneke Commission.'
 6. To avail farming equipment, for Banjara and Vanjari Community at reasonable rate without any delay.
 7. 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.
 8. To make people aware about government policies 'Public Information Campaign' should be conducted at every district level.

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