



Economical Status of Banjara and Dhangar Community in Marathwada

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present topic is to comparing the economical status in both Banjara and Dhangar Community there is major distinction in the status of both the tribes. Farming is prime source of livelihood in both the community but the land bearing capacity of Dhangar tribe is more than the Banjara tribe, in the same way Dhangar tribe possesss a sufficient source of farming tolls. By considering the irrigation sector, Dhangar has a prevailed hand. Families of both community take cotton crop but Banjara bears a low productivity, due to the insufficiency in farming tolls. Dhangar also have a prevailed hand in the possession of animal assets.

Keywords : Economical status, Planning commission, Range of poor economical condition, World bank, Banjara community , Dhangar community

3.1 Introduction:

In this chapter we study the economical conditions of Nomadic tribes (Banjara and Dhangar) communities of Marathwada. For this study three hundred families from Marathwada region have been surveyed under 'Purposive Sampling Method.' Three hundred families selected as a sample and special study is made of their economical condition. Study of economical condition of Banjara and Dhangar community. In this topic we also discuss the planning commission and range of the poor economical condition. We also discussed the world bank's, Amartya Sen's, Sen Abhijit and Himanshu's view about the people who are economically poor condition. We use direct sample survey method for the categorization of Banjara and Dhangar community has been made by the monthly consuming expenditure.

It is found after the observation of the samples that on the one hand Banjara community is generally works at farms mines, and beside preserves pet animals. Those are their major profession to get their bread and butter. On other hand Dhangar community is primarily depend upon to tend sheep and goats and make a blanket from the wool of sheep through their income sources are very limited. This is the reason that we do not find any elevation in their living standard.

3.2 Planning Commission:

The required income for the consumption, in rural area per capital per day minimum 2400 calories and in urban area per capita, per day 2100 calories has been accepted as minimum income for the measurement of poverty. By this criteria and by the prices of 1979-80 in rural area per month minimum Rs. 76/ and urban area minimum Rs. 88/- are essential for living life. Those people whose income is less than the above stated are counted as below economically backward.

3.3 Range of Poor Economical Condition:

In India, the planning commission decided the range of low economical condition by considering calories, cloth, health, education. The economically backward is decided. By concerning minimum expenditure for our livelihood on the basis of national sample survey the planning commission concluded, the decrease in the rate of people of below the poor eco-

nomically condition but Prof. V.M. Dandekar and some other economists criticized the used study methodology of the planning commission. Due to this the planning commission appointed a new committee of experts, for the revolution of the peoples which are in poor economical condition.

The committee by the prices of 1979-80 and by the consuming expenditure of Rs.77/- for per capita, for per capita per month in urban area displayed the rate of economically backward people in the prescribed period of 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983-84, 1987-88 and 1993-94.

Chart No. 3: The rate of economically backward in India (%)

Sr. No.	Sector	1973-74	1977-78	1983-84	1987-88	1993-94
1	Rural	56.4	53.1	45.7	39.1	37.3
2	Urban	49.0	45.2	40.8	38.2	32.4
3	India	54.9	51.3	44.5	38.9	36.0

It is cleared from the above chart that the rate of economically backward decreased in the year 1977-78, 1973-74 but later after in the period of 16 years of 1977-78 to 1993-94 the rate of the below the low economical condition people get decreased in large scale. It is an enthusiastic condition for the planning commission. The rate of economically backward gets decreased due to the high rate of economical development. Increase in Agricultural products, increase in employment.

3.5 Amartya Sen's Views About Weak Economical Condition:

According to Amartya Sen weak economical condition means poverty which is not an economical class, but it is a result of an economical factor. Weak economical condition analysis should be made by two ways. In the first step, we should decide the 'rate of economically backward on the basis of low economy measurement criteria' by searching how much part of the national income, the various people get and what is the rate of their consuming expenditure.

In the second step, we have to decide or search, the rate of

adverse effect, a single factor, who creates the perform of another factor. According to him, it is more important to search the rate of economically backward rather than to search the number of poor people.⁴ For the measurement of economically backward people, the concentration is set on the number of poor people. In it, it is not clarified, that how much less income the people of poor category possess in compare to economically backward in the same way, it is not also clarified; by the way, distribution of their possessed income is made, among the poor people. By the point of views of Amartya Sen, to decrease, the rate of economically backward people, the above information is needed.

3.7 The Economical Condition Of Banjara Community: Banjara communities economy is still not much developed as other communities. Banjara people still live in the dense forest, still their house is found far from the well established villages. Caravan culture, caravan organization. Those are few things they give importance to Tribe living and co-operative principles are also found in Banjara community. Co-operative and grouping attitude was the cause behind 'Laleni' that is the tradition of communal business that roots to primitive time. Fishing, hunting, farming, construction the houses etc. Those entire event they show harmony and unity. Conventionally, they were doing business for show harmony and unity. Conventionally, they were doing business for the sake of their bread and butter only. So, naturally, they focused their business upon their livelihood and subsistence. Banjara had the art of various business by keeping cow and oxen as well as salt, spice, silk, grain etc, also were imported and exported ⁵.

3.8 The Economical Condition Of Dhangar Community: The Maratha caste of shepherds and blanket, weavers, numbering 1, 96,000 persons in the central provinces and Berar. They reside principally in the Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda and Nimar districts of the central provinces and in all districts of be Berar. The dhangars are very numerous castes in Bombay and Hyderabad. This community migrated to Maharashtra on large scale, due to some calamities and economical condition. Although migration is often viewed as voluntary or forced people do not always have a choice about migrating. In many situations, where the agricultural possibilities are declining or due to conflict or persecution, leaving is clearly not a choice but is result of the destruction of economic political and social infrastructure required for survival at native. At time the migration is caused by a minute of reasons although apparently it may not be visible. Much of the dhangars of seasonal migrant labourer is engaged on semi-permanent basis at very definition. The prominent reason for migration is very difficult situation of employment in winter and summer at native place. They left their district of origin due to non availability of source of work for livelihood followed by non economics expenditure and underemployment because of source of irrigation. Income of a person is related to the nature of his occupation. The mode of life or over all standard of life of people depends on it. Thus the income pattern of income is important for economics analysis of the people, it is really very difficult to know the actual income of the shepherds and blanket weavers. Though, the house old income pattern is important indicator of economic status of Dhangar same. The income pattern of the Dhangars shows that majority of the migrant laborers of native place are very poor and their income is very low. More than 60% Dhangar samaj's income is found lower than 25000 per annum, Out of total Dhangar community only 3.5% earn Rs. 60,000 in a year and 5.5% Dhangar community each Rs.50,00 at native place. It means most of the Dhangar communities income is not up to their requirements. Some people do animal has bandry, dairy and some people goes to out the sugarcane Because of availability of some land and some side business t it economic condition was little bit goodf of Dhangar community. But now a days population s growing day by day, so this put extra with on the income and expenditure, because of population member of family increases but available land and income is same, There are rapid and various change in Present situation making, economic condition worse.

3.9 Conclusions:

- 1) Comparing the economical status in both Banjara and Dhangar Community there is major distinction in the status of both the tribes.
- 2) Farming is prime source of livelihood in both the community but the land bearing capacity of Dhangar tribe is more than the Banjara tribe in the same way Dhangar tribe possess a sufficient source of farming tolls.
- 3) By considering the irrigation sector, Dhangar has a prevailed hand. Families of both community take cotton crop but Banjara bears a low productivity, due to the insufficiency in farming tolls. Dhangar also have a prevailed hand in the possession of animal assets.
- 4) Dhangar monthly consuming expenditure is between 2500 to 3500 on the other hand Banjara monthly consuming expenditure is between 1000 to 1700.
- 5) By considering the educational progress in both community, possesses a good educational status than banjara. Only illiterate families got benefited with the provide government facilities on schemes, in this respect Dhangar tribe received more benefits than Banjara.
- 6) As well as Dhangar tribe received loan in more scale from financial institutes and Vasantrao Naik Developing corporation. Banjara tribe possesses a source of minimum land due to this the loan families received is very less in scale, and it can be utilized for the new business.
- 7) Dhangar has mae use of education to get employment in this respect due to the small educational progress, Banjara possesses a small employment opportunitieis. But in the sector of religious ceremony and festivals, the expenditure of Banjara is equal with Dhangar or somewhere more than Dhangar.

3.10 Recommendations:

- 1) To reduce an average of poverty of denotified and nomadic community, Common distribution policy is required.
- 2) Government should provide technical and financial support for other business except agriculture.
- 3) To create third appendix of states denotified and nomadic and to provide the, central governments advantages.
- 4) Socialists and politician all are required to create a new stage and declare their planned programme to increase Banjara & Dhangar good economical level.
- 5) Active programmes should be conducted by government to develop the condition of the Banjara and Dhangar people.
- 6) Government should also appoint on division of officers to worth that whether to getting their daily consuming at the described rate at low rate distribution.
- 7) An average of self employee and professionals is very low in Banjara and Dhangar community. To grow this average government should extend professional courses and training campus should be conducted for self employment to the Banjara and Dhangar.
- 8) To eradicate unemployment from Banjara tribe government should avail zero interest rate debt to 'Vasntao Naik Development Corporation', and the same for debt for Dhangar tribe development corporation.'
- 9) Government should avail reservations and other facilities to denotified and nomadic community in various areas according to 'Renke Commision.'
- 10) To avail equipments, for Banjara and Dhangar commu-

- nity to farm a land with modern techniques and technology, at reasonable rated without any delay.
- 11 Government should provide protection for illiterate, since and hardworking sugarcane and agriculture labour to save from the loot by sugar factory contractors and landlords.
 - 12 to overcome of employment this community should be informed by government official about various scheme such as, national Rural employment guarantee scheme, sanjay Gandhi Helpless scheme, Javahar Rural employment Guarantee scheme, India home scheme, Million well scheme. Sheep and goat development scheme etc.
 - 13 For advanced animal husbandry government should distribute animals to Banjara and Dhangar people at subsidiary rate, like oxen. Cows, bed follows, sheep goats etc. as well as veterinary hospital at every village should be provided.
 - 14 It is necessary to get all advantages central and state governments all facilities for de notified and nomadic community. For this, government should start separate cell in the social welfare departments at every district level to given information of government polices toward these community.
 - 15 To increase an average of literacy and to create an interest among students toward education initiatives should be taken to start schools at every village, colonies and tanda.
 - 16 To make people aware about governmental polices "public information Campaign" should be conducted at every district level.
 - 17 Government should arrange professional training for Banjara and Dhangar youth, and to start business social welfare department or nationalized banks should avail loan at lower interest or at zero interest rate for long period.
 - 18 Banjara and Dhangar people could hardly get any success in election indemocrate country due to their traditional and straight forward nature as well as illiteracy and poor economicly so to get the political leadership government ought to make a provision for reservation into all types of elections, from grampanchayat to parliament.
 - 19 Banjara and Dhangar community are deprived of all government facilities and reservations for years. Owe to this, special constructive efforts are required to take to overcome its social, finical and educational backwardness.

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