



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Sociology

ECONOMIC STATUS OF DARD TRIBE OF GUREZ, BANDIPORA IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

KEY WORDS: economic status, scheduled tribes, occupational status, income status and generation.

Khalidah Sultan*

Ph.D Scholar, Department of Sociology, Barkatullah University (Bhopal).
*Corresponding Author

Dr. Ruchi Ghosh Dastidar

Professor and HOD Department of Sociology, Barkatullah University (Bhopal)

ABSTRACT

This paper is based on primary data. The aim of this paper is to know the Economic Status of Dard Tribes of Gurez, Bandipora, Jammu and Kashmir. Scheduled tribes constituted 11.6% of the total population of J&K. there was no S.T population before 1989. It was in 1989 that eight communities was notified as S.T under the constitution (Jammu and Kashmir scheduled tribes order, 1989) and the four communities Gujjar ,Bakarwal, Gaddi and Sippi were notified as the Scheduled tribes vide the constitution (scheduled tribes order (Amendment) Act, 1991). Economic status of Dard tribe can measures through various factors such as Income level, occupational status. For this study 300 respondents was selected through Random sampling. the selected sample size for three generation that is first generation of (15-40) group, second generation of (40-60) group and third generation (Above 60) of these 50 male and 50 female was approximately selected for each generation. The result of this study shows that in first generation maximum number of respondents has government jobs as compared second and third generation. The study revealed that the majority of female respondents in all generation was reported no monthly income as they are housewives without earn money. However in first generation its number is low as compared second and third generation. It was also found that the monthly income of first generation is higher as compared second and third generation. The respondents of second and third generation reported 1000-10000 monthly income category but in first generation highest number of respondents reported monthly income 40000-50000 and 50000-60000 which is higher than the second and third generation. it shows that income of first generation is higher than the second and third generation some reason stated the influence of education, transport and communication, modern technology and migration on the income of the respondents.

INTRODUCTION

Jammu and Kashmir constituted 11.6% of scheduled tribe of the total population of state. There was no S.T population before 1989. It was in 1989 that eight communities was notified as S.T under the constitution (Jammu and Kashmir scheduled tribes order ,1989) and the four communities Gujjar ,Bakarwal, Gaddi and Sippi were notified as the Scheduled tribes vide the constitution (scheduled tribes order (Amendment) Act, 1991). During the census 2001 first time officially listed All the twelve scheduled tribes were recording the population of 1,105,979. The scheduled tribes account for 10.9 per cent of the total population of the state and 1.3 per cent of the tribal population of the country. Socioeconomic status is the social standing or class of an individual or group. It is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation.

Economic condition of Gujjar and Bakerwal is not good due to their nomadic character. They spend a maximum part of their lives in open space on the mercy of God. Many tribals' areas of the state are still facing a lot of problems due to the lack of basic facilities like road, communication, hospitals, schools and safe drinking water. Level of poverty, illiteracy and backwardness among the Gujjars and Bakerwals is very high as evident from different research works. the socio-economic status of tribals are not satisfactory because their economy is based on livestock.

Objective

To know the economic status of Dard tribe of Gurez Bandipora.

Methodology

In this paper, 300 respondents were chosen at random as the sample size. Convenience sampling was used to select respondents' age groups and genders generation wise because appropriate data of age group of married respondents and their gender were not well defined.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

In this study 300 sample size was selected for three

generation that is first generation of (15-40) group, second generation of (40-60) group and third generation (Above 60) of these 50 male and 50 female was approximately selected for each generation which comprising 33.33% respondents from each generation.

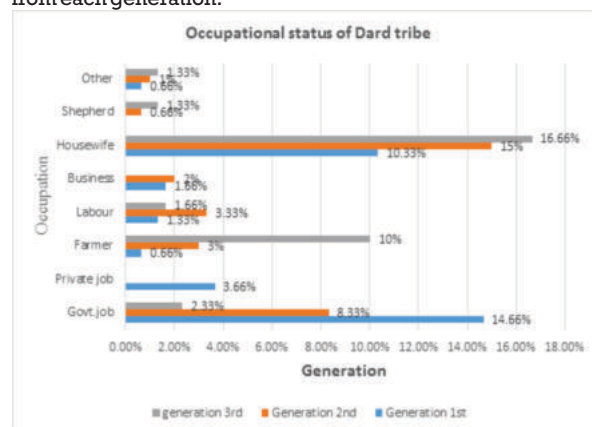


Fig.1. Occupational Status Of Gurez Dard Tribe

The above figure depicts the occupational status of Dard tribe of Gurez, in the first generation 14.66 % of respondents had a government job, 4 % had a private job, and a very low number of respondents (1.33 %) had a traditional (such as farmer, shepherd, weaver, or apicultural) occupation. However, 1.66% of respondents worked in the hospitality industry (hotels, restaurants, shops, small garages, and small contractors), 1.33 % were labourers, and 10.33 % were housewives. The second generation had 8.33% of respondents in government and none in private employment, which was lower than the first generation. 4.66 % were doing traditional occupations (such as farmer, shepherd, weaver, and apiculturist), 6.33% were labourers, and 2 % owned businesses (restaurants, shops, and small contractors), with a higher proportion of respondents being second generation. Some of the reasons stated for the preference of traditional occupations were lack of education

because there was no facility of higher education prior to which they were not acquired higher education, lack of income source prior to which they were dependent on local income source (agriculture, livestock, forest) they preferred traditional occupations. Inadequate transportation. In the third generation (12.66 %) had Farmers. 10% of respondents had a traditional occupation (such as farmer, shepherd, weaver, or apiculturist) .16.66% of females were housewives. Lack of awareness, low income source, girls were prepared for marriage through elder women, who taught them housework. However, some females in the first and second generations work in government because of educational opportunities, reserved seats for scheduled tribes, and family support.

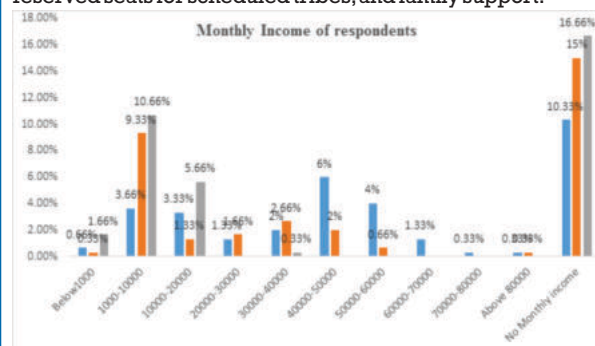


Fig. 2. Monthly income of Respondents of Gurez Dard Tribe

The above figure shows, 42% of female respondents reported no monthly income in all generations as they are housewives without any earning. However housewife percentage of 10.33% was found lowest in the first generation as compared to the second generation, i.e., 15%, and the third generation, i.e., 16.66. %. The reasons was stated by respondents for lowest housewives are availability of education facilities, the reservation seat for scheduled tribes provided job opportunity for them, and the changing attitude of parents' towards female earning, due to which they allowed female migration for job purposes. In the second and third generations, 9.33% and 10% of respondents reported monthly income of 1000–10000, respectively, but in the first generation, the highest percentages of 6% and 4% of respondents reported monthly income of 40000–50000 and 50000–60000, which is higher than the second and third generations. It shows that the income of the first generation is higher than that of the second and third generations some of the reason stated by the respondents for highest income in first generation are facility of transport and communication and modern technology in part of it is due influence of education and migration as per data It was found that there was influence of education in the increased income of the respondents as it was found in first-generation beside higher monthly income the respondents was also higher percentage of education and migration. It shows that the traditional livelihood income of the Dard tribe changed due to the availability of different sources of income through education and migration.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the occupational and income status of Dard tribe of Gurez, it has been observed that majority of respondents had a government job in the first generation and a very low number of respondents follow traditional (such as farmer, shepherd, weaver, or apicultural) occupation.

However, some of respondents worked in the hospitality industry (hotels, restaurants, shops, small garages, and small contractors) and majority of female respondents in all generation was reported no monthly income as they are housewives without earning. However in first generation its number is low as compared second and third generation. It was also found that the monthly income of first generation is higher as compared second and third generation.

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