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Social and economic study of adivasi jaglya (Tribal watchman)

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Abstract

Jaglya is a community who plays the role as Watchmen on construction work, agricultural farm. They are poor and jobless people from schedule caste and schedule tribe Community. They spent their life in miserable conditions. The focus many difficulties and problems in their day to day life. These people worked as bonded labor under the principal of landlords.

With Nandurbar district thousands of families working at jaglya. They faced problems of unemployment, education and health. Government of India and states launches around 350 schemes for the upliftment of jaglya's but the freights of that schemes not reached jaglya.

The purpose of study this subject is to draw attention of the government on this issue and to measure the success of implementing the scheme by the Government.

Keywords: Jaglya (Watchman), Poverty, Scarcity, Migration, Malnutrition.

Introduction

Objectives

1. To know the causes of Jaglya.
2. To study to features of Jaglya.
3. To study economic and social states of Jaglya.
4. To study the impact of Government Schemes on Jaglya.
5. To suggest recommendation for upliftment.

Hypothesis

1. Tribal family doing job of jaglya due to poverty.
2. All family members of jaglya engaged at some place.
3. Most of jaglya's are Bhilla and Pawra.
4. Jaglya's life is miserable at work place.
5. Most of jaglya's are addicts of wine, tobacco, body etc.
6. The negligible benefit of Government schemes to jaglya.

Method of Study

The primary mince of research is used for study of Google specifically Interviews, Quest nary and Observation methods and Secondary mince are reference books, Journals, Reports of Government agencies and newspapers.

For the factual research made the survey of 150 families working at a place of construction, factory, farm and outside of the cities of Nandurbar, Navapur, Shahada, Akkalkuwa and Taloda. And answer of questionnaires by them and discussed the issue with them by interview.

Who is jaglya? It is difficult to define but try to explain in leased manner and language. "The person who is engaged day and night to watch and care the agricultural crops, harvesting instruments, constructions, weapons, materials etc. He is called Google.

"Watchman ship in form for protection of crops and agricultural tools and industrial campus that person called jaglya." Mostly adivasi engaged in work of jaglya. Jaglya focus on the nature of work i.e. day night watchman.

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Economics of Jaglya

Where and whom jaglya work they are known as employer i.e. malak, karbhari, patil, and sheth. The employer of jaglya honoured by the name as Malak, Karbhari, Patil and Sheth. They had social status on their economical condition.

Jaglya work at farm or at site of landlord or at contractor with all his family members. He is doing the work of 2 to 3 persons at low wage rate and huge benefit gives to his employer. All the family of jaglya stay in one place of the shelter of employer and engaged all members doing work more than 12 to 16 hours. The economic development of employer is only due to exploitation of jaglya and his family members. It that work of jaglya replaced by saldar employer would have count double amount because saldardi is governed as per minimum wages act and they are more organized Jaglya are unorganised and no low far the protection of jaglya to protect their right.

If the workers are classified as jaglya, saldar and daily wages. Employer pays least to jaglya and double to saldar and daily wage worker Rs.150 to 200 per days.

It focus on earning of all categories of worker.

Sr. No.	Type of worker	Working days	Wages	Causes
	Jaglya	365 D/N	15000 pa	unorganised, uneducated
	Saldar	365 Days	30000 pa	organised, primary education
	Daily worker	as per 160*200	32000 to 40000	unorganized, primary & secondary education

Main causes of exploitation of jaglya is illiteracy.

Classification of Jaglya on basis of Age

Table 1: indicate that the age and frequency of jaglya.

Table 1: Age wise classification of jaglya

Sr. No.	Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
1	Bellow. 20	9	6.0
2	21 to 30	35	23.6
3	31 to 40	30	20.0
4	41 to 50	21	14.0
5	51 to 60	16	10.7
6	61 to 70	25	16.7
7	71 & above	14	9.3
Total		150	100

Source: Direct interview.

Table no. 1 indicate that the age and frequency of jaglya between 20 – 9 and age of 21 to 40 that are 35 to 30 respectively and age 41 to 60 are 21 & 16 and again in sr. No. 6 that 25. From Sr. No. 2 to Sr. No. 6 majority of working persons at their young age they engaged in jaglya work due illiteracy, poverty and loan of their parents. The statement is that son of jaglya born in loan, live in loan and die in loan. It prove that jaglya’s son is jaglya and relative of jaglya id jaglya.

Tribe wise classification of Jaglya

Table No. Indicate that classification of jaglya according to Tribe.

Table 2: Tribe wise classification Jaglya.

Sr. No.	Tribe	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pawara	78	52.0
2	Bhilla	58	38.7
3	Tadvi	09	6.0
4	Other	05	3.3
Total		150	100

Source: Direct Interview.

Table No. 2 Shows that pawra and bhilla tribe engaged in large scale in compare to tadvi i.e. 78 and 58 family around the 91 % as Jaglya.

Education ratio of Jaglya

Following table No. 3 shows education ratio of adivasi jaglya.

Table 3: education wise classification of Jaglya.

Sr. No.	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	Uneducated	98	65.4
2	Primary end.	26	17.3
3	Secondary end.	14	9.3
4	Higher Eden.	9	6.0
5	Graduation	3	2.0
6	Post-Graduation	0	0.0

Source: Direct Interview.

Majority of jaglya from Nandurbar are uneducated it share 65.4 % and degree level education contribute only 2% and no higher education i.e. Post-graduation not taken by any jaglya due to their poor economic and destitute condition. The government had provided compulsory primary education to all but the kids of jaglya bellow the age of 14 are far away from primary education. That position comes to our notice by observation following table.

Education Position of Jaglya’s Children below the age of 14 Years:

Table No. 4 shows the primary education position of jaglya’s children in Nandurbar District.

Table 4: Education table below the age of 14 years.

Sr. No.	Tribe	No of Students	Educated	Uneducated
1	Pawara	312	73 (23.4%)	239 (76.6%)
2	Bhilla	232	26 (11.2%)	206 (88.8%)
3	Tadvi	54	12 (22.2%)	42 (77.8%)
4	Other	15	12 (80.0%)	03 (20.0%)

Source: Direct Interview.

According table No. 4, 150 families visited and found 613 boys below the age 14 years and out of these 123 are primarily educated and 490 are far away from education. No education facility provided them by Government or any other NGO’s. 76.6% from pawara & 88% from bhilla community not in the flow of primary education.

Income Analysis of Jaglya

Table No.5 is represented that the income of jaglya’s of Nandurbar district.

Table 4: Education table below the age of 14 years.

Sr. No.	Income Group	Frequency	Percentage
1	5000 to 10000	18	12.0
2	10000 to 20000	82	54.7
3	20000 & above	50	33.3
Total		150	100

Source: Direct Interview.

Table No. 5 show that only 12% jaglya's urns Rs. 10,000 annually and 54.7 jaglya income between 10,000 to 20,000 and 33.3% jaglya's income is Rs. 20,000 per annum which is not sufficient to meet their day to day requirement and education of their kids.

Analysis of Expenses of Jaglya

Table No. 6 show the factor wise expenditure of jaglya.

Table 6: Expenditure Analysis Jaglya

Sr. No.	Factor	Average Consumption Cost	Percentage
1	Food	14,680.00	54.55
2	Clothes	322.92	1.2
3	Repairing of home	0.0	0.0
4	Health	215.28	00.8
5	Education	161.46	00.6
6	Bhagat	403.65	1.5
7	Wine, Bidi, Gutkha etc.	48.44	18.0
8	Transport	0.0	0.0
9	Fuel	438.0	1.63
10	Rituals	5651.0	21.0
11	Utilities	193.69	0.7
Total		26,910.00	100

Source: Direct Interview.

Table No. 6, shows that average income Rs. 26910 out of which the spent 54.55% on food and 18% of their festival's and 18% amount spent on their addiction of wine, videos and Gurkha etc. Table also shows that Jaglya has their hut on the go than place our government place hence does not pay anything for their shelter similarly they lived in-groups surrounding the sites so they visit to relatives by walking hence no expenses for transport. A Major portion of their income is spent on food and their addiction contributed 18% their income. So cannot in to their living standard.

Causes of Jaglya to work as Jaglya

1. Poverty

Adivasi of Nandurbar District are too poor more than 90% of adivasi we are below the poverty-line. They spent their life in miserable condition.

2. No Source of Income

The majority of the jaglya's belong to advise the community and they are landless hence they have no source of income. So they work as jaglya and if very few has a land that is bunjar.

3. No Industrialization

No industries established in Nandurbar district. So there are no employment opportunities available to the adivasi.

4. Defective Implementations of Government Scheme

The government has lunched more 350 schemes but the authority does not execute properly it falls in net of corruption.

5. Lack of Education

Majority of jaglya's is illiterate hence the engaged in traditional employment that agriculture, construction, watchmen. Thus their children's also illiterate and they fall in the same employment of the elders.

6. In compliance for obtaining the benefit of the scheme

The benefit of the government scheme is available on the evidence of documents that is ration card, voting cord, school leaving certificate, these papers not available because of illiteracy hence they are far away from the benefit of gift. Schemes. That scheme is only paper.

7. Superstition

Jaglya are adivasi they are closed related to their rituals and having faith on superstition. For that purpose they borrowed money from contractors and landlords. For repayment they worked at the field of landlord or site with contractors as a bonded laborer.

Conclusion

1. Adivasis are doing the work as jaglya the belongs to pawara and bhilla community around to 52% jaglya are pawara and 39% are bhilla community.
2. According to the age around 24% jaglya's around the age of 21 to 30 years and 54% jaglya's. Around the age of 60 years and more. After the age of 60 to enjoy the life of retirement but in that old age they worked as a troublesome work as jaglya.
3. At the place of work jaglya's lived with their wife and kids. Total no. Of his family engaged at the same site by the contractor or landlord.
4. The kids of jaglya are far away from primary education. Around 65% jaglya's are illiterate and 35% kids found primary literate but they have no menace of employment. So they engaged in the employment jaglya. The Government launch "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" and right to primary education. But around the 80% of jaglya's kid not enjoyed the benefit the right to education and "Serva Shiksha Abhiyan."
5. Jaglya's income is not optimum to meet there as a human being. They spent their life in miserable conditions. 12% Jaglya's income is around the 10 to 12 thousand per annum. They are economically exploited by the landlord and contractor.
6. Due to non-sufficient income they fall in addiction of wine, tobacco etc. Around the 18% there income spent on addiction. They lose their efficiency and having ill health. There children follows their parent.
7. Jaglya's have no knowledge the importance of small family. They had three to six children. They does not used contraceptive mince for birth control. This is also one of because of poorness.

Suggestion and Recommendations

1. To established training institute for providing training knowledge to the jaglya free of cost. Which will helps to them self-employed.
2. To provide financial aid of the reasonable or concessional rates.
3. To endear for the education of jaglya's children below the age of 14 years.
4. To launch pension scheme of maid available 'Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojna' to the old age jaglya's.
5. To maid available residential house from Government 'Charcoal Yojna.'
6. Supervise their execution of the minimum wages act. By the landlord and contractor.
7. To allot forest land for agricultural purpose to jaglya.

8. To launched compain for erratically of superstition and addiction among jaglya.
9. To promote for establishment Industries.
10. To provide free education and health facilities to jaglya.

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