



Nomadic Tribe Problems & Challenges

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Abstract:

The nomadic tribes are wandering from place to place in search of source for their live hood. Such nomadic tribe have no shelter and their own native place as a result they live in tent .The British government were passed the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871. The criminal tribe Act was repealed in 1949 and thus ‘de- “Notified” as criminal, and branded them as criminals. Though the British government passed the Criminal Tribe Act. Still in the society they treated as criminals, thieves and robber. The notification programs for their welfare due to the negligence of further government proceed as per the constitution and also found ignorance from community. Those are remain out this community is struggling for their live hood sources in society and not able to get benefit from the government welfare policy and program since independence. Thus this paper provides the inside about the wondering life of Gosavi community. Exclusion of this community from the society and also social, economical, religious, educational condition of Gosavi community. This paper is based on secondary data.

Keywords: *DE- notified Tribes, Nomadic, Semi Nomadic, Criminal Tribes, Gosavi community, Social, Economic, Educational condition, Political & Cultural Condition of Gosavi community.*

Introduction:

In India people of different fast and religion live together as result in up country like India people of different caste and religion has different languages live together as people of different cultures. They live in the Indian society a country like India has rich cultural heritage. Man is a social animal the role of many social institution important while living in the society. living in a social organisation human begin work to fulfil their needs marriage institutions, religious institution, financial institution & political institution perform important function. In the

institutions people of different religion live in the Indian society different cultures cultivated in India. People of different caste and religion live in India.

India is democratic country. India developing countries people of various reasons caste live together so it is necessary to study them in there is the considered to be one of the countries with and send culture heritage. Indian culture this indicate the Indian society and culture of Indian society of nearly 5000 years many different ethnic linguistic and cultural group came to India. They co-ordinator with the local culture and try to

preserve their own culture. The way of life that involve out of this co-ordinating is call Indian culture.

Nomadic tribes in Maharashtra state

The Government of Maharashtra classified traditional nomad into total 42 casts and tribes out of these in 1871 the British government for India had banded 28 casts and tribes as criminal caste/tribes quarantining them are isolated settlement compounds so as to control their criminal activities and if possible remove their criminal tendencies on India's attaining independence in 1947 the countries first prime minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru release this caste and tribes from current time requirements cast tribes are called vimukt jaati. Release cast 14 tribes are treated as non-criminal tribes.

The following categories of Nomadic tribes generally found in Maharashtra are

Giri, Puri, Bharti, Burn, Aranya & parvat:

Nomadic tribes in Maharashtra: in the old Bombay Street the backward class consist of the three categories 1) scheduled caste 2) scheduled tribes 3) backward class.

The Government of Maharashtra where implementing various schemes for all the three categories since 1930 but as a Nomadic tribes. Gosavi community also belong from this Nomadic tribes class. It was observe that as a Nomadic tribe could not take much advantage of the schemes because of their nomadic life government therefore thought the necessity

of introducing special welfare program for this Nomadic tribe during the second five years plan and prepare a list of for Nomadic tribes.

Objectives:

1. To understand brief history of criminal tribes.
2. To understand history of Gosavi community.
3. To study Social, Economical, Political & Cultural condition of Gosavi community.
4. To give solution to problems of Gosavi Samaj.

Methodology of Study:

The research paper is based on secondary data. The data were collected from the books, journals census & official of the social welfare department.

Social condition of Gosavi community:

It is necessary to consider the social problem in India. In India modern times social problems in India are increasing day by day social problems are manmade generally the social problems of most of the people in society are due to complex social structure in India the development of society family and individual depends on his socio-economic educational status the development of an individual depend on his educational progress education and social status are closely related education is important tool for over all the society.

As this Gosavi community is mainly a normally a group we do not see a

definite place for them in the society therefore they have not achieved social stability. As the main occupation of Gosavi community alarming is the main occupation for their community. Women's are found to have secondary position in their society. At present this community is included in the category of free caste of Maharashtra state the level of higher education in Gosavi community is very low. As a result of the fact that wasn't community is a Nomadic group superstition addiction has been observed in this community.

Also the rate of child marriage in the Gosavi community is high. This community is under the control of the caste Panchayat. Gujarati and Marathi are spoken in this community. As the glossary community is a Nomadic community as this community is not fully aware of the government scheme the amount of taking advantages of government scale is less in this community. Similarly the secondary position given to women in the society as a result on the social development of the family.

Economic & Educational condition of Gosavi community:

Education is very essential for men as well as women equivalent to make an educated and healthy society. It is very important tool to get bright future and play a significant role in the progress as well as development of human being. Education help human to get emperor career opportunities in the future. Good education is the path for a student to pursue and

realize goal. Education is the foundation of country society or individual. It is about gathering knowledge and training the mind to think. Education is important as it help in developing human life and skills of human being. Education also helps a person to be self-aware and to solve problems in personal and professional life. But the situation about the Gosavi tribes is different about the education. Gosavi community is basically nomadic tribe in nature. So the tribe wonder from one place to another place. It is very backward in nature. Because of their Nomadic nature they don't have proper House job and even economic condition. The people of the society does not give perfect remuneration to the person who earns with his hard labour it create economical dilemma in Gosavi community.

On the hole the economic condition of Gosavi community is extremely poor and in the present it very difficult to earn their livelihood.

Surname of Gosavi community

Tirth, ashram, Bun, Giri, Puri, Bharti, Sagar & Saraswati Gosavi Community have seven akhada 1) sanatani 2) Nirpani 3) Niranjani 4) Atali 5) Abhag 6) Anandi 7) Agni etc

Economic Condition of Gosavi Community:

Scope of Maharashtra state according to the criteria of population and nation income the state of Maharashtra is included among the advanced states of India before independence and after

independence industrialisation has been promoted in the state of Maharashtra in that the government adopted the policy of developing the society for agriculture supply cooperative movements small and cottage industries rural industries etc. The progress of the state depends on the economics status people live but even today some sections of the society are deprived of economic development.

In order to bring the Gosavi community into mainstream of development it is very important to improve their economic status & social status of the family depends on their economic status.

The economic condition of Gosavi community is alarming as their wandering the means of employment are lays available to this community there is no education there is a very low level of employment Gosavi community the income group is less than 10000. The Gosavi community is landless.

Math of Gosavi Community:

Gosavi community has Shrungeri Math, Sharda math, Jyoti Math & Govardhan Math. These Maths are for Gharbaries and sumeru Math. Parmatma Math & Sahastrakamal Math these are for Yogi Gosavi after these there are so many much were established these are known as mathi. Giri has 27 Puri has 16 Mati in Maharashtra. we found Giri and Puri and Bharti in Maharashta.

Occupational transformation in Gosavi Community:

After independence the rural life change into professional transmission the rural economy depend on the balutedari system and alutedari system. In the caste system after independence conscious efforts were made to transform rural economic life. Five year plans where drone up to bring about a transmission in the economic life in the rural area. Various schemes where implemented to bring about changes in the method and tools of agricultural production in the year film traditional farming farmers started farming in improve method they started to increase their nutritional business in the rural area. Efforts were made at the government level to provide land to the landless labours cooperative societies where established and the sugar mail started the rural people got job opportunities in the sugar mills due to this the rural business has changed as the rural people got the opportunities to do business and labour in the rural area they came to the urban area and started doing business and therefore the business status of the Gosavi tribes family has been reviewed if we consider the Gosavi we tried even today in the service drive not all have land. But some Gosavi. We families have land but they do agriculture. Gosavi community we are maintaining the temple some lands given to the temple the same land use to cultivated by the Gosavi people after while they got their land ownership rights and they started farming such a people started private jobs after meeting the narrator's very nice that some of them

work in clothing shop and other work in other places the traditional occupation of the Gosavi community. We drive is too look after the village deity and ask for alms in the morning in the village and also give herbs to the needy people it is not possible to see that the number of beggars has decreased today.

Conclusion:

Gosavi community is the wondering community in because of that there is need to push research about Gosavi community and especially there is need of research about encouragement to be given for research.

Reservation and caste play important role and provides facilities for them the survey caste and caste validity certificate to be provided to them in their home still there deprived from the facilities of government policy.

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3. Aldo Nomadic and the notified tribes account for nearly 10% of India's

population according to the Renake commission report they have historically face uphill battle for education, respectable employment and social dignity. Most of them including the Nomadic tripe Gosavi samaj lack of worldly possession such as land money or community resources they have little choice bird to follow their traditional occupation of wandering and begged alms which intern expose them to abuse even attacks from non-Nomadic society

4. They neither have opportunities to access education they are illiterate and have begged for alms.
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