

‘Socio-Economic Status of De-notified & Nomadic Communities in Jaipur district (Phagi and Chaksu)’

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INTRODUCTION

Nomadic communities constitute approximately 7% of Indian population.

In 1871, the British passed the "Criminal Tribes Act" and notified about 150 tribes in India as criminal tribes. 31 August 1952 by the Criminal Tribes (Repeal) Act, 1952. In 1959, "Habitual Offender's Act" was passed by many state governments again subjecting them to the same social stigma of criminality or born criminals. A nomad is a person with no settled home, who moves from place to place as a way of obtaining food, finding pasture for livestock, or otherwise making a living.

Almost all families belonging to these communities are very poor, and live just hand to mouth. Even survival is a constant struggle for them with their daily earnings being very low and hardly enough to sustain the entire family. Housing is one of the major problems of these communities. Since most of them have been nomadic and have been wandering in the past to earn their living, they never had a permanent home or settlement. Most of the families put up their Jhuggis in a slum or at a vacant patch of land alongside the road as they can't afford an accommodation.

Objectives of the study

- To understand level of literacy, Health issues, level of poverty.
- To understand identify and citizenship rights of nomad community.
- To develop deep insight into the socio-economic factors responsible for the problem of Women of De-notified & Nomadic Communities
- To appraise the effectiveness of various government schemes

Research methodology

- **STUDY DESIGN:**

This is a qualitative and quantities study. In This study we used descriptive research design for collection information about nomadic communities. The current study data followed to 6 nomadic communities in jaipur Distict India.

- **SAMPLE SIZE:**

The sample size of the study was 100 respondents. The study covered 6 De-notified and Nomadic communities i.e. Qalandar, Gadia Lohar, Sapera, Sanshi, Bajara and Kanjar.

Data

- **Primary Data**

The primary data for the study will be collected by means of structured questionnaire and will be distributed personally to the 100 respondents to get their responses. Focus groups discuses, community meeting, personal interview etc.

- **Secondary data**

The secondary data for collected newspaper, reports, action aid conference, government nomadic reports.

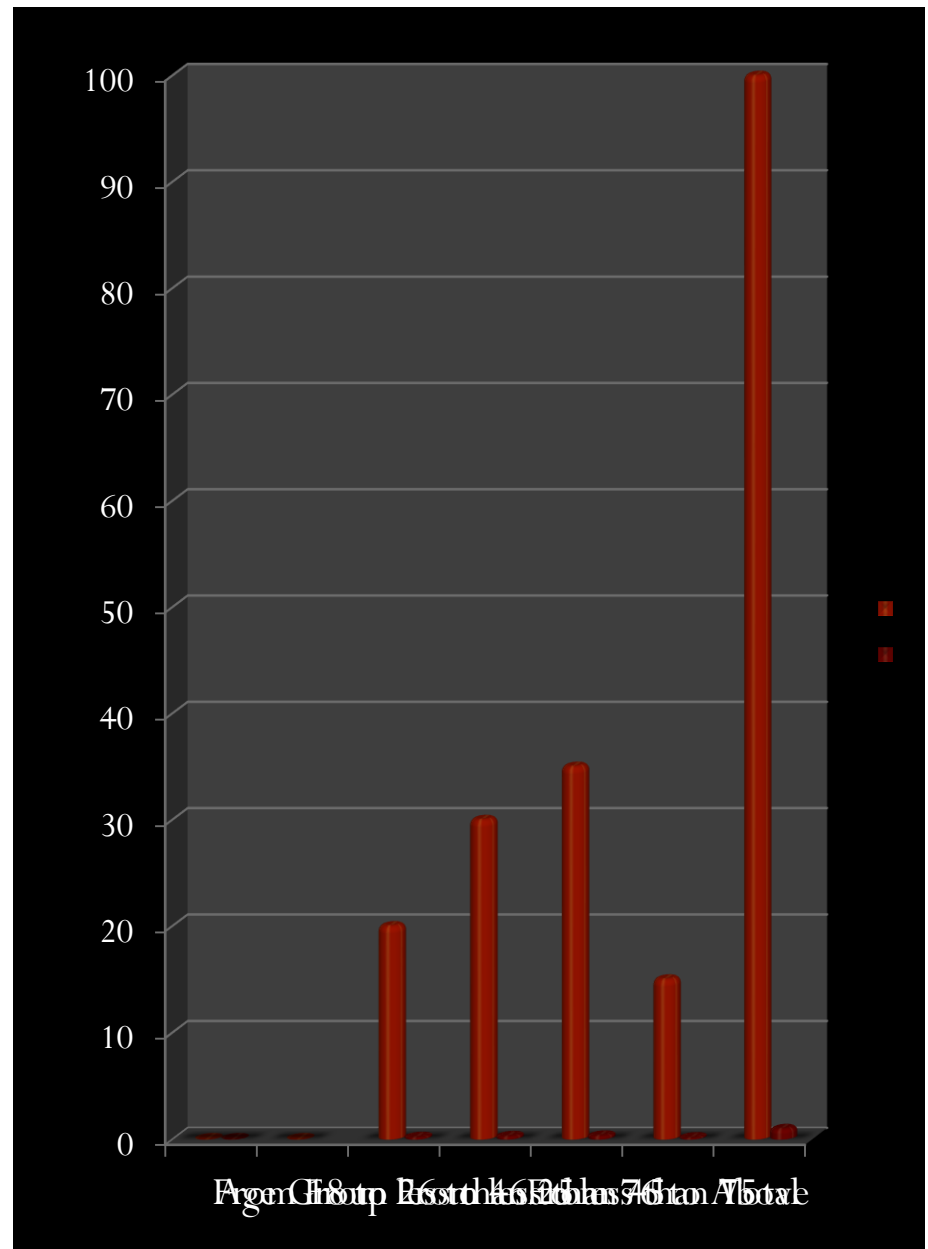
Data analysis and interpretation

- **Distribution of De-notified & Nomadic Communities across SC & OBCs**

Religion	Denotified & Nomadic communities	Denotified Community	Scheduled Cast	OBC
		Qalandar		Qalandar
		Gadia Lohar		Gadia Lohar
		Sapera	Sapera	
		Sanshi	Sanshi	
		Kanjar	Kanjar	
		Banjaras		Banjaras
Hindus	Sansi, Kanjars, Banjara Sapera, Gadia Lohar,			
Muslims	Qalanders			

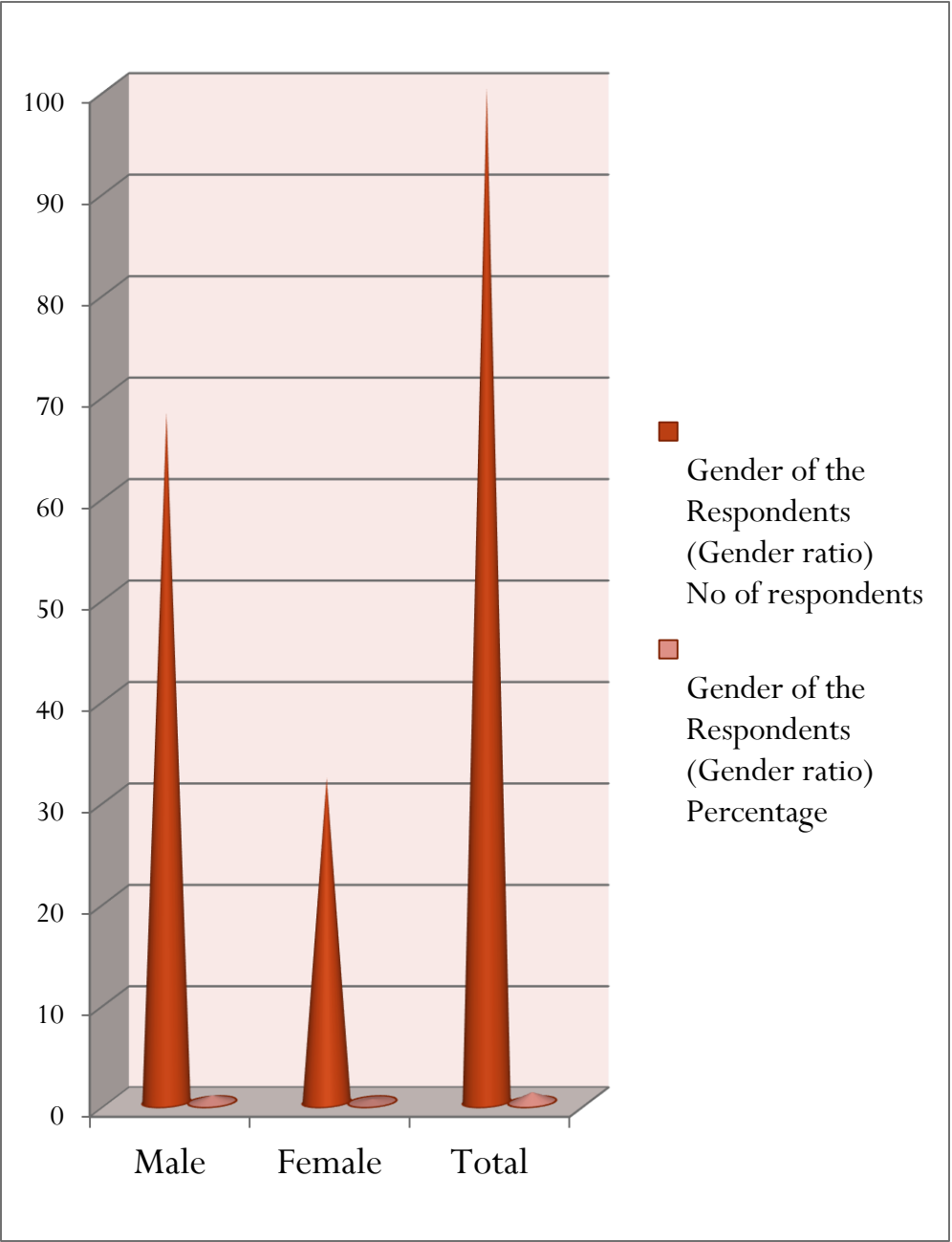
Age Profile of Respondents

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
From 18 to less than 25	20	20%
From 26 to less than 45	30	30%
From 46 to less than 75	35	35%
From 76 to Above	15	15%
Total	100	100%



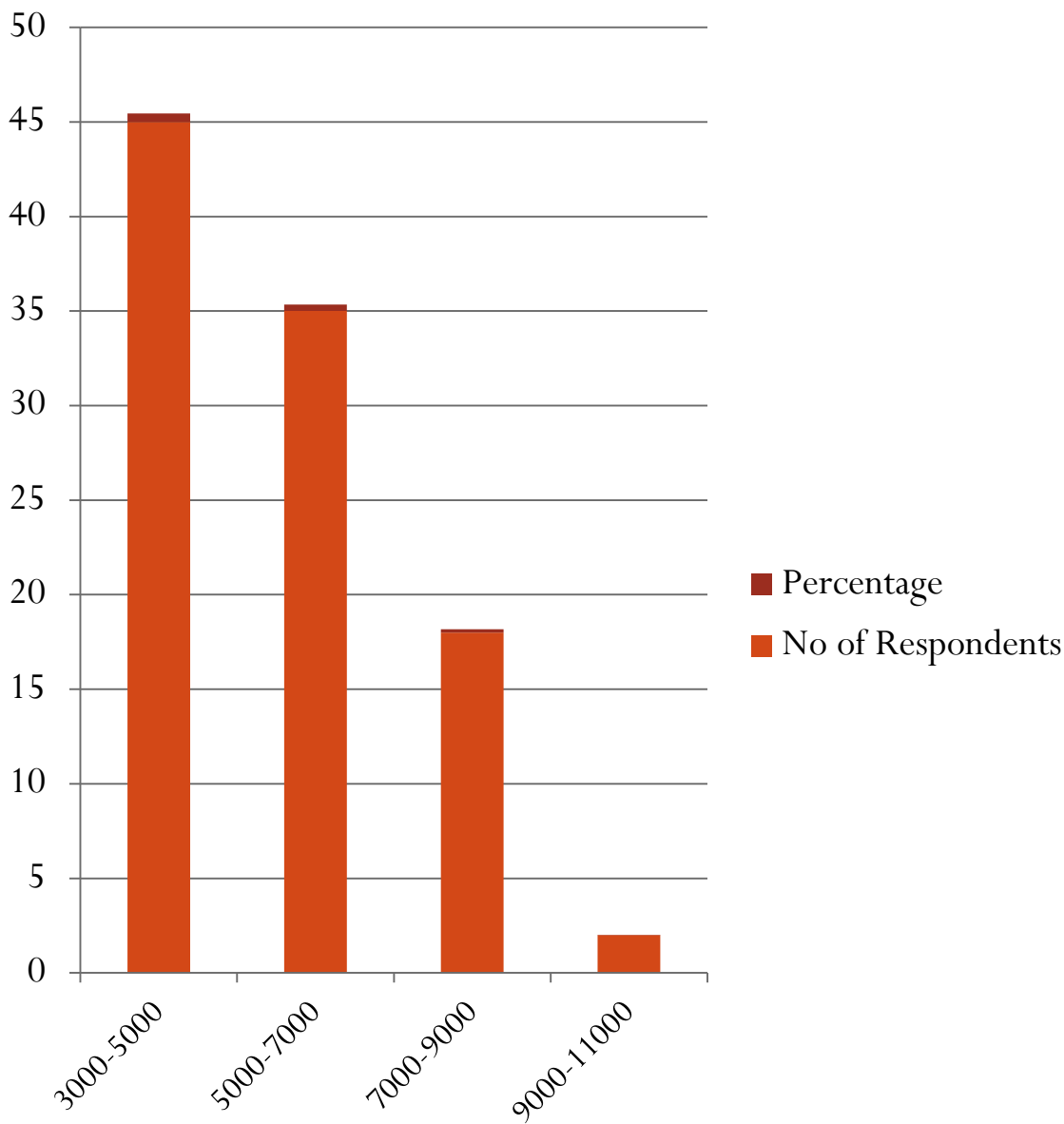
Gender of the Respondents (Gender ratio)

Gender	No of respondents	Percentage
Male	68	68%
Female	32	32%
Total	100	100%



Income of respondent

Income Ratio	No of Respondents	Percentage
3000-5000	45	45%
5000-7000	35	35%
7000-9000	18	18%
9000-11000	2	2%
Total	100	100%

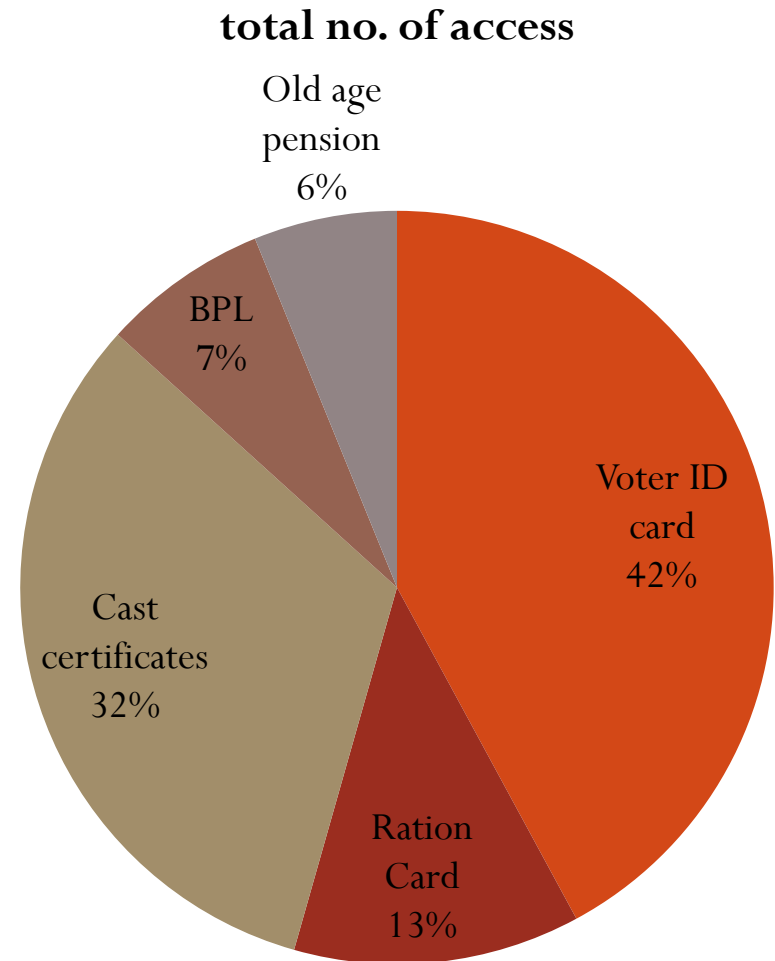


Total population size

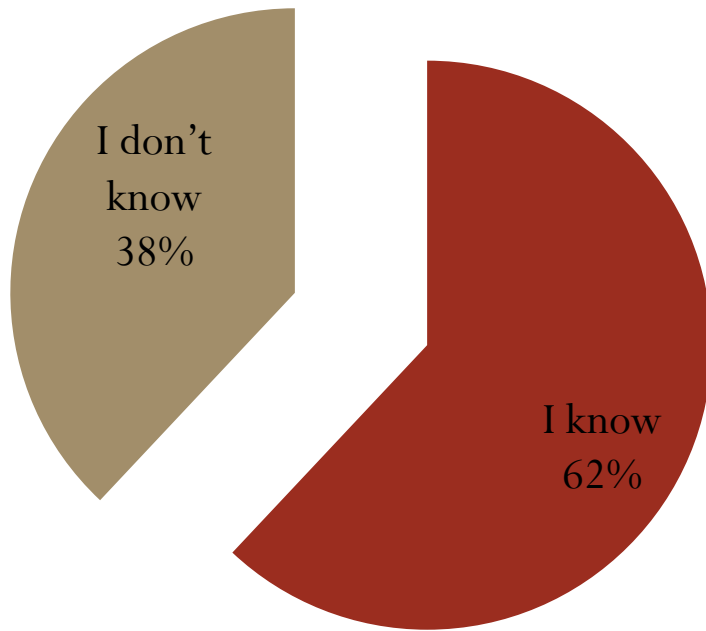
S. No	Name of settlement	District	Block	GP/ Municipality	Total family	Population		
						M	F	Total
1	Chaksu	Jaipur	Chaksu		46	107	94	201
2	Phagi	Jaipur	Phagi	Municipality Phagi	50	137	123	260
3	Harsuliya	Jaipur	Phagi	Harsuliya	50	140	120	260
4	Jasingpura	Jaipur	Phagi	Harsuliya	23	66	48	114
	Total				169	450	385	835

Social Welfare Schemes

access welfare services	Percentage
Voter ID card	42%
Ration Card	13%
Cast certificates	32%
BPL	6%
Old age pension	7%



Awareness about Cast Categorization as



SC/ST/OBC Awareness about Cast Categorization	Percentage of Respondents
I know	62
I don't know	38

Status of Health

S.N	Name of settlement	Immunization	ANC	PNC	Institutional delivery	Family planning	
						Condom	Pills
1	Chaksu	12	5	3	10	10	-
2	Phagi	20	6	4	6	4	-
3	Harsuliya	15	4	4	4	8	-
4	Jasingpura	15	3	3	3	2	-
	Total	62	18	14	23	24	-

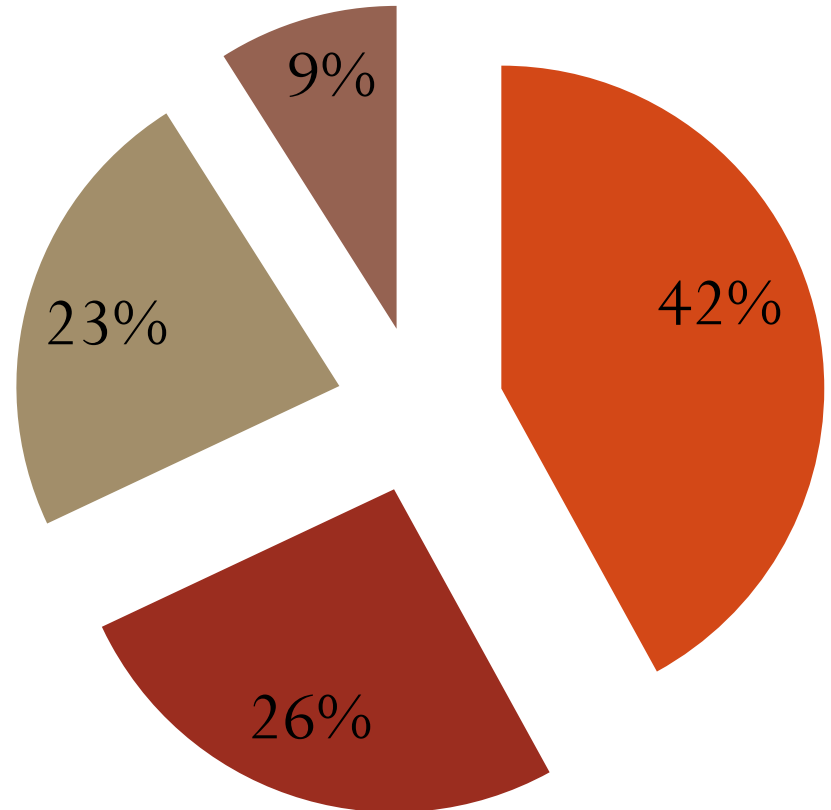
Preference of Health Services

Preference for Health Services	No of responder	Percentage
Government Hospitals	42	42%
Private Doctors	26	26%
Home Remedies	23	23%
Tona Totka	9	9%
Total	100	100%

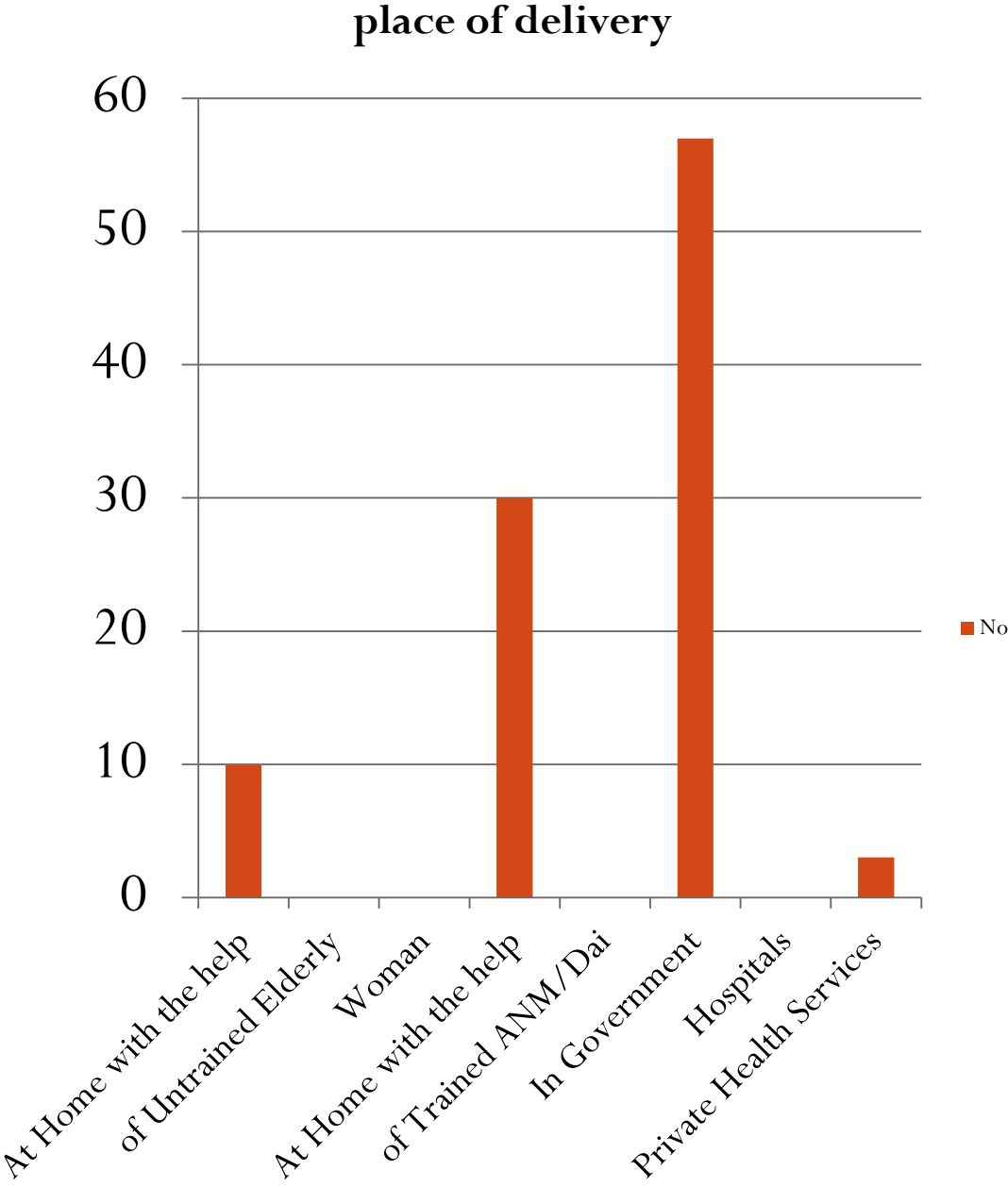
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Place of delivery	No
At Home with the help of Untrained Elderly Woman	10
At Home with the help of Trained ANM/Dai	30
In Government Hospitals	57
Private Health Services	3



Housing & Access to Basic Amenities

Interpretation:

Housing is one of the major problems of these communities. Since most of them have been nomadic and have been wandering in the past to earn their living, they never had a permanent home or settlement. Qalandar and Kanjar are living in Slums and Sapera and Sanshi are living in village and Gadiya Lohar and Banjaras are living in open space alongside the road. Living status is very poor in these communities. One of the most important reasons for displacement of these communities is the move from one place to another place. That is the reason they settle in slums, in open space alongside the road.

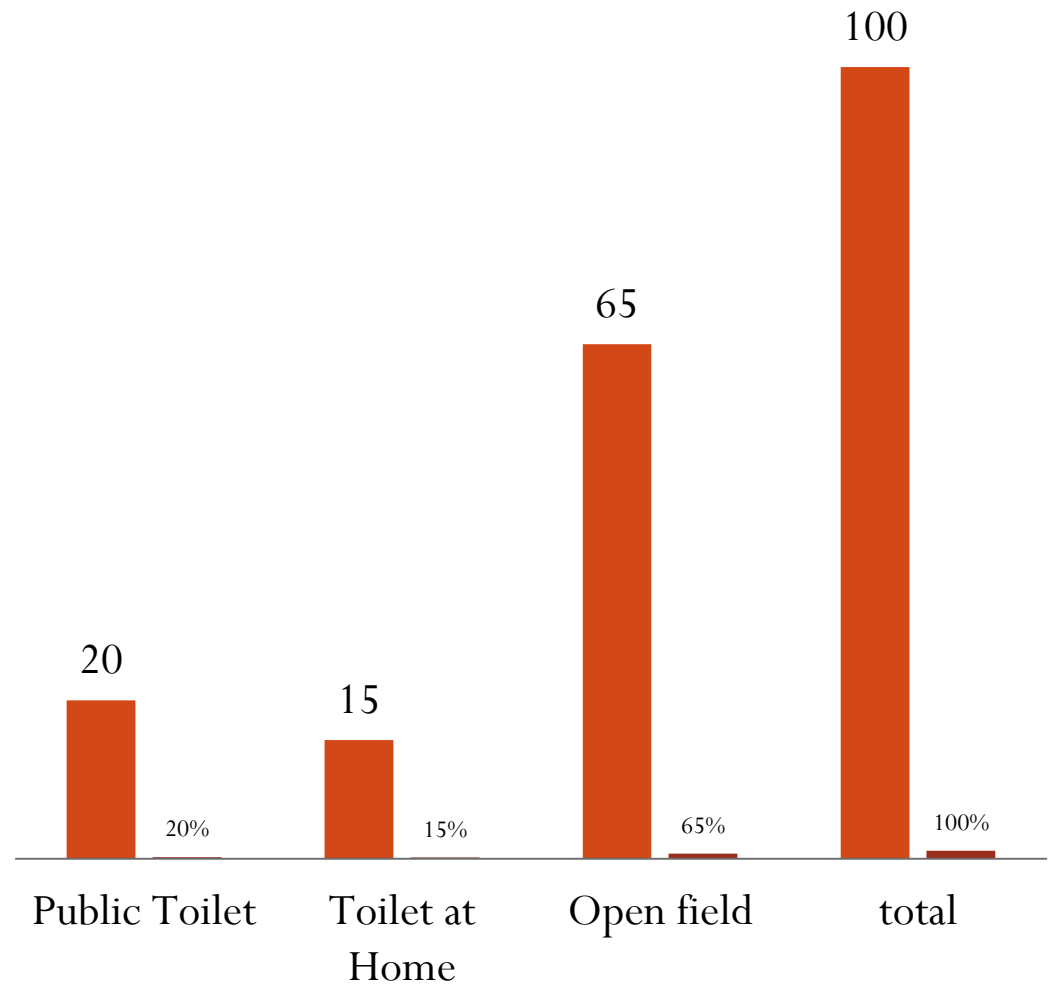
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Place of Settlement

Community	Slums	Resettlement Colony	Village	In open space alongside the Road
Qalandar	Qalandar			
Gadiya Lohar				Gadiya Lohar
Sapera			Sapera	
Kanjar	Kanjar			
Sanshi			Sanshi	
Banjaras				Banjaras

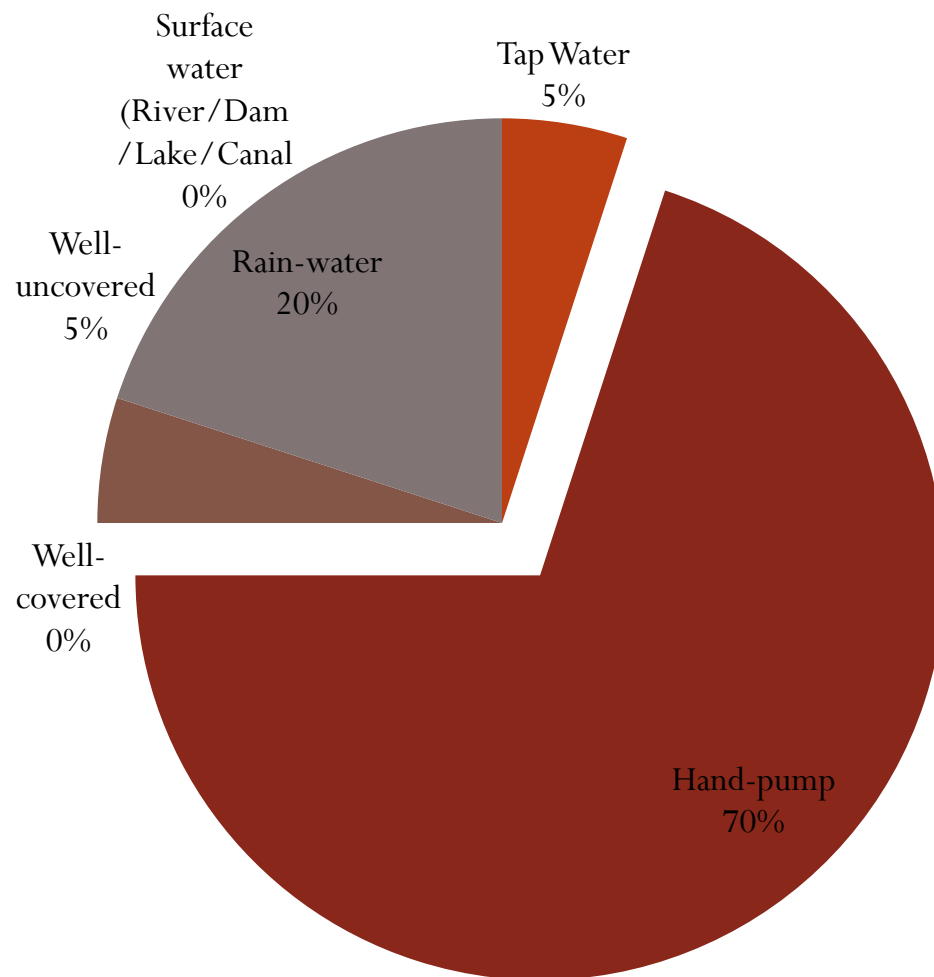
% of people haveing access toilet facilities

Toilet Facilities	No. of Responders	Percent age
Public Toilet	20	20%
Toilet at Home	15	15%
Open field	65	65%
Total	100	100%



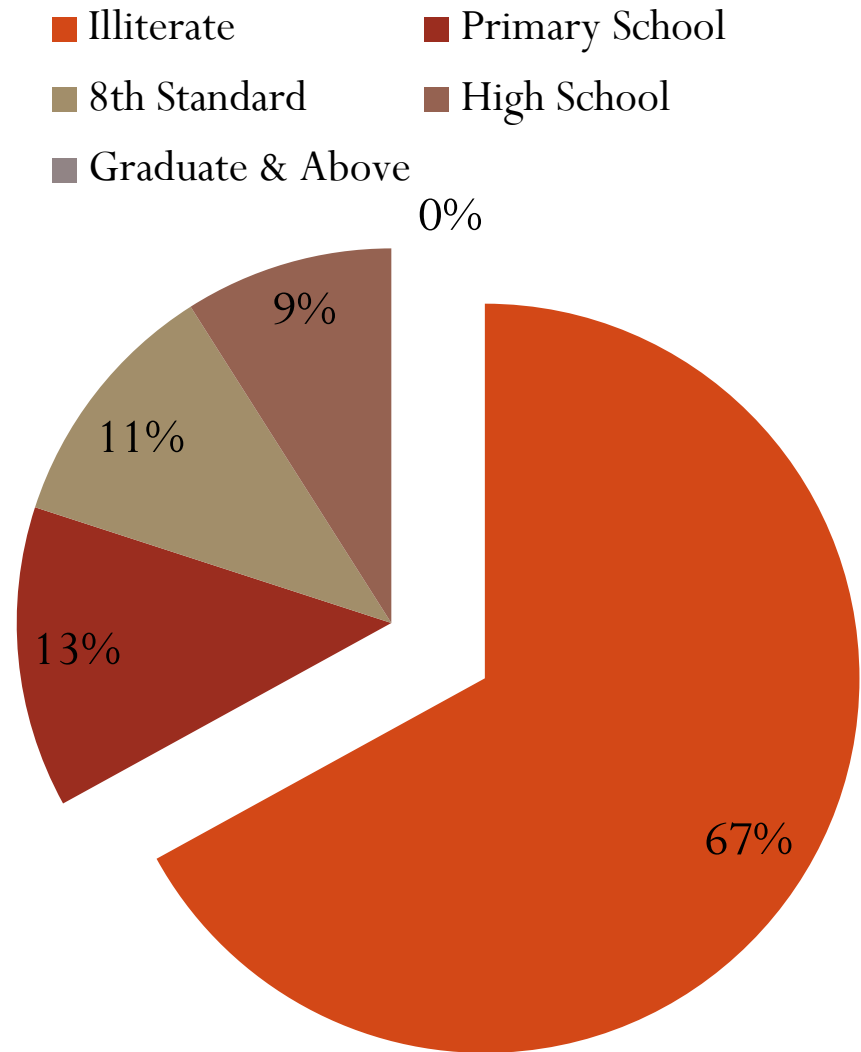
Main source of drinking water

Main source of drinking water	Percentage of use water
Tap Water	5
Hand-pump	70
Well-covered	0
Well-uncovered	5
Rain-water	20
Surface water (River/Dam/Lake/Canal)	0

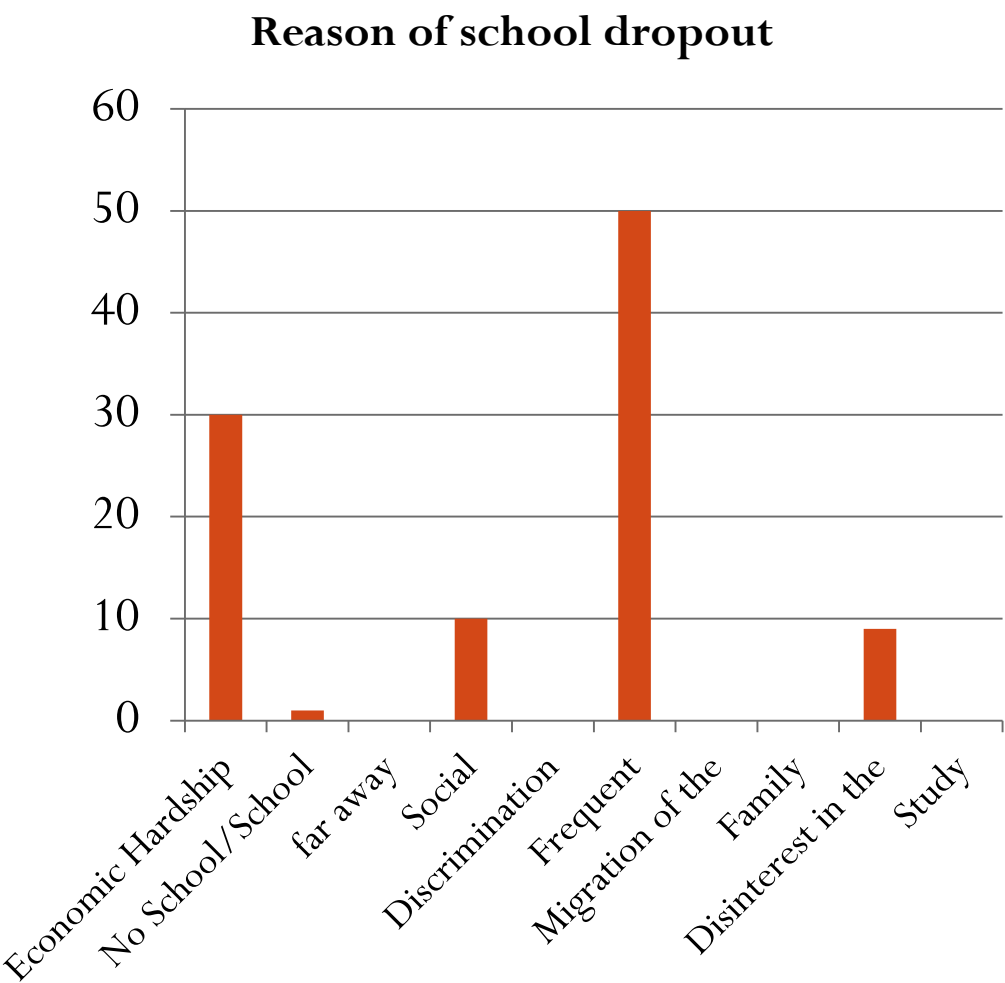


Level of education

Status of Education	No. of student	Percentage
Illiterate	67	67%
Primary School	13	13%
8th Standard	11	11%
High School	9	9%
Graduate & Above	0	0%
Total	100	100%

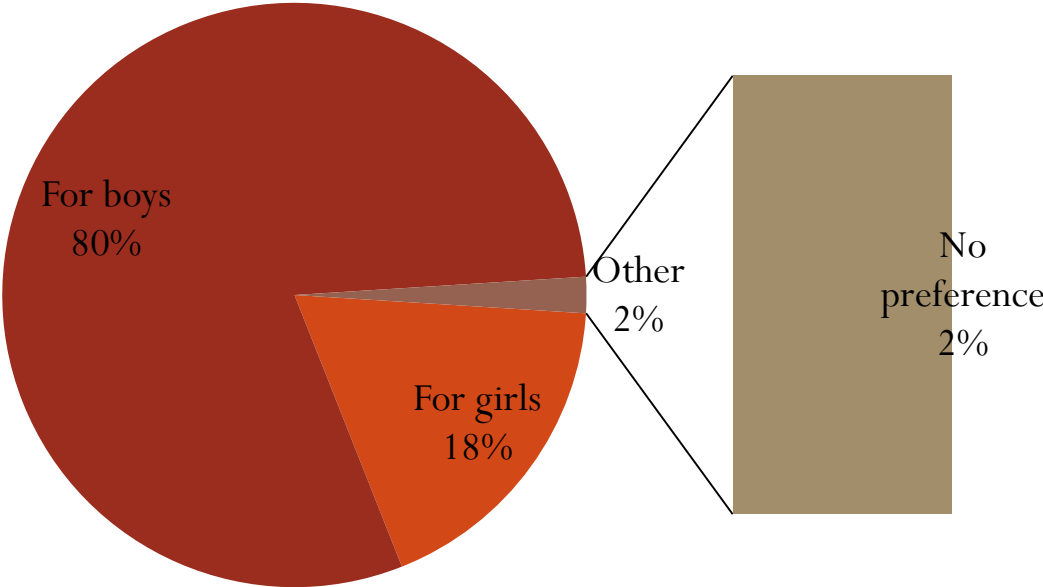


Reasons for school dropouts	No of responder
Economic Hardship	30
No School/School far away	1
Social Discrimination	10
Frequent Migration of the Family	50
Disinterest in the Study	9

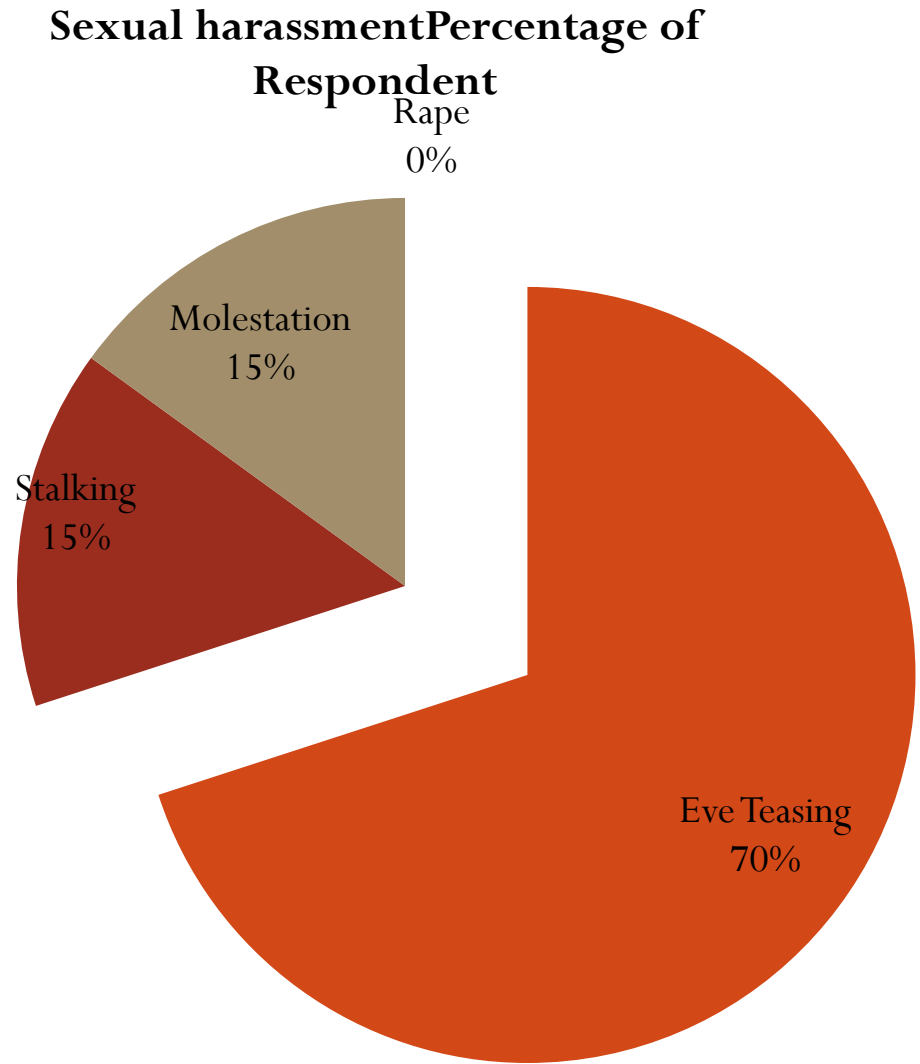


Gender Preference for Childbirth

Gender Preference in Childbirth	Percentage of Respondents
For girls	18
For boys	80
No preference	2



Sexual Harassment	Percentage of Respondent
Eve Teasing	70
Stalking	15
Molestation	15
Rape	0



Findings of the study

1. **Housing & Access to Basic Amenities:-** Housing is one of the major problems of these communities. they never had a permanent home or settlement. Of the communities surveyed, Qalanders, Kanjars live in slums and gadiya lohar living in outside the road. They have no living residential colony. Mostly of the people are living kacha houses.. Displacement of their settlement by local authorities is a one of the major problems faced by these communities.

- Access to Toilet Facilities
- Access to Water
- Displacement of Settlements

- **2. Level of Education:-** The level of education among women of denotified communities is very low. Since the very nature of their livelihood requires them to frequently move around, they are not able to send their children to schools. Added to this, children are also a part of their profession of many of these communities which work as street acrobats or magicians. Because, men including boys go out for work, women and girls stay at home attending to various household responsibilities.

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- **Health Issues & Concerns**

Access to Maternity Services : Most of the deliveries take place at home with the help of untrained dais and government hospitals. Since most of the people are very poor, they can't afford private nursing homes which are very expensive to afford. Even during the time of deliveries, their men are often out of homes to earn their livelihood. The interviews with respondents also revealed that there was lack of awareness about ante-natal and post natal care. Besides poverty, ignorance is the main reason for these people not availing the benefits of govt. health facilities.

High Level of Malnourishment: Women from De-notified & Nomadic Communities suffer from high level of malnourishment. One of the major reasons for this is poor food intake

- **Livelihood Pattern:** Majority of people from De-notified & Nomadic Communities want to earn their livelihood through their traditional occupations as the alternative sources of income for them are limited due to lack of resources Qalandar Street Magic Shows, Selling of Precious stones, Begging, labour, **Gadia Lohar** Blacksmith, **Sapera** Snake Charmers, Drum Beating at Marriages, Begging etc. **Sanshi** Labour, Selling Liquor, **Kanjar** Begging, Street Singing, Bartering utensils with old cloths sources and lack of skills. It's **Major** Source of Livelihood of De- notified/Nomadic Communities.



- **Gender Discrimination in relation to Births & Health Services:-** Survey data shows preference of boys against girls in matters of childbirth. When asked this question, 80 percent of the respondents showed their preference for boys. There was a marked discrimination against women & girls in matters of providing health services also. Domestic violence and sexual harassments face by women.
- **Accesses to Welfare Entitlements:-** Most of the people don't have voter identity card, don't access widow, old age pension, cast certificate, BPL Ration cards (don't access public distribution services) these communities are exclude in government scheme and services.

Recommendations

1. Government should launch special schemes for providing long term loans at very low interest with subsidy to these people for building their houses as most of them are homeless.
2. Women from these communities are very hardworking and skilful in various types of handicraft and artisanship. For example, women from Gadia Lohar & Saperas make excellent embroidery work, which is also in good demand.
3. A large number of girls from these communities dropout of school very early because their families are forced to migrate very frequently from one place to another. Therefore Special Residential Schools should be setup to provide free and quality education to girls of these communities.
4. There should be awareness campaigns to educate these communities to protect their women and girls against sexual abuse and trafficking in the name of tradition.





Thank you