

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT OF DHANGAR COMMUNITY IN  
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT- A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY**

A thesis submitted to  
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**In Geography**

Under the Faculty of Moral and Social Sciences

Submitted By  
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Under the Guidance of  
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**June, 2016**

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, **Factors affecting the socio-economic development of Dhangar community in Ahmednagar district- A Geographical study**. Which is being submitted herewith for the award of the Degree of Vidyavachaspati (Ph.D). in Geography of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune is the result of original research work completed by **Mr. Popat Sawleram Kudnar** under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief the work incorporated in this thesis has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree or similar title of this or any other University or examining body.

**Place: Pune**

**Date: /06/ 2016**

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(Research Guide)

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **Factors affecting the socio-economic development of Dhangar community in Ahmednagar district- A Geographical study** completed and written by me has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree or other similar title of this or any other University or examining body.

**Place: Pune**

**Date: /06/2016**

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## ABSTRACT

### **Factors affecting the socio-economic development of Dhangar community in Ahmednagar district – A Geographical study**

Ahmadnagar District is the largest districts in Maharashtra and Dhangar community is the major “Nomadic Tribe Community” found in this district. Dhangar Community people find in large scale in the District but majority people are socially and economically backward, which are divided into two major sub caste, first one is Hatkar Dhangar and the second is Khutekar Dhangar. The Hatkar Dhangar engages in Shepherding occupation for the purpose of wool and meats as well as they do farming, services and other occupation. While the Khutekar Dhangar depend on the blanket weaving occupation and they also do the various types other occupation, such as agriculture, wages, service and other occupation. But in district, major Sub Dhangar cast is Hatkar Dhangar. For the searching of the fodder the community moves throughout the year one region to another region.

Basically Dhangar’s occupation depends on natural phenomena such as rain fall, relief and other natural factors. So whenever natural condition is favorable, their Sheep Harding occupation is better, otherwise lack of rainfall and other factors influencing badly. Due to their major occupation is shepherding, they move one region to another region in order to grass and fodder for sheep and goats, so they do not get a proper education, hence this community is educationally very week there for their socio-economic condition is very bad. Although Dhangar community is a semi nomadic community, Dhangar community is a vital and inside part of Indian society. This research work was conducted for the study of this neglected community and introduce to the problems and find the remedies about the community.

Madane (2010) slowly particular animal herding developed in some parts of the world. In the big tracks of land which could not maintain agriculture or in areas where the dry season was rigorous and fodder was not obtainable for a large number of animals, people gave up interest in farming and became full time herders. They use to take their animals to fodder in different areas. Until the present day many communities in the world



and India move around with their cattle (sheep, goats and buffalos). They shift to different areas in different seasons in search of pasture and stay in the areas where the fodder is available in plenty. These people are called nomadic people. Some of the cases, these nomads have a stable house and they move from there in a particular season and come back when they have suitable. This practice is called seasonal movement. In some situation the people will be on a regular migration whole time the year and will stay in different areas in different seasons, this is called regular migration.

In India as well as world, many nomadic tribe communities are shown. They have a great history in the world. The following important communities are founded. The Toda is the important nomadic community in the world, it is found in the southern India in Nilgiri Mountain. They are buffalo keeper. The Masai is the second important nomadic community in the world; they are established in the highland of Victoria in Africa. The community is cattle herding community. The Bahima is the other important nomadic community in the world. Their major occupation is cattle herding. The Kazak nomadic community is placed in Siberia. Their major occupations are Cows, horses, camels and sheep herding. Dhangar is the nomadic tribe community in Maharashtra (India) it is depending on the rearing of the shepherding occupation, their subsistence is depending on wool and meat determination. Gujjars are another nomadic tribal community in Himachalpradesh. It relates to the Islam religion. The main source of substances is Buffalo rearing. Gaddi, Gujjar also pursues the related example of migration and they remain in the grasses of the Himalaya for half year and in plain areas for half year months of the twelve. The Ramoshi Community is famous for the protection of the village. The majority of the Ramoshi people are residing in western Maharashtra. Remorse considers himself as the origin of Lord Rama. In Marathi language they say “we are Ramwanshi” (Madane, 2010)

This study region has been selected for present study due to various reasons such as Dhangar community is an important and integrated part of Indian society. As the majority of Dhangar’s live in remote forest and hilly areas, remain isolated and untouched by civilization. The study area has diversified relief, rainfall and land types. They are largely unaffected by development processes. Therefore, their geographical and

socio-economic study has considerable significance. Researcher belongs to this study region, hence familiar with study area.

Ahmednagar district has included various mountains and valleys ranges. It has also various river basins such as Godavari and its various tributaries. However, mostly area is hilly and rain fed hence it is favorable for the occupation of agriculture as well as shepherding, so large number of shepherders are lying in this district. It is the biggest district of Maharashtra State with a geographical area of 17418 Sq.k.m. that is 5.66% of area of Maharashtra State. Out of entire areas 391.5 sq. k. m. is urban area and remaining 16,656.5 sq. k. m. is rural area. Ahmednagar is centrally situated in western Maharashtra. In the Ahmednagar district, there were 14 talks and 1,581 villages and 1,308 Grampanchayat. The Ahmednagar district is placed between 18°2' to 19°9' North latitude and 73°9' to 75°5' East longitude, and is bordered on the north by Nasik district, on the north east by Aurangabad district, in the east by Beed and Osmanabad, on the south by Solapur while in the south west by Thane and Pune district. The region with irregular shape and has 200 kilometers a length and width of 210 kilometers. In the study region density was 266 persons per sq. kilometer. The sex ratio was 939 females per thousand males, literacy was 79.05 percent. The growth of population from 2001 to 2011 was 12.43 percent. Physiographically, study region is divided into three regions, namely, Sahyadri hill ranges, namely, Kalsubai, Adula, Baleshwar and Harishchandragad, Plateau and plains drained by Godavari and Bhima rivers. Average rainfall receives 575.8 mm. The mean daily maximum temperature is 37° centigrade and means daily minimum temperature is 12.5° centigrade. The deep black soil, medium black soil, gray soil and red soil appear in the study region. 71.10 percent area is found under cultivation and irrigation accounts 32.40 percent. The major crops, namely, jawar, wheat, bajra, maize, sugarcane, cotton, pulses and oilseeds are cultivated in the study region.

The undertaken study has attempted to measure and assess the factors affecting socio-economic development of Dhangar community in Ahmednagar district by following objectives

- i) To study the socio- economic condition of Dhangar community.
- ii) To investigate the changing occupational pattern of Dhangar community.
- iii) To survey the relationship between education and socio- economic condition.

vi) To analyze the impact of Geographical factors on the occupation of shepherding.

The present study is based on primary and secondary data obtained from government and non-government sources.

1) Primary Data was composed from field survey by an interview with an appropriate questionnaire for the Village of Ahmednagar District; Total 42 villages from thirteen blocks were selected purposefully for study on the basis of existence of maximum Dhangar Pastoralists. A total 420 respondents were nominated randomly from 42 selected villages and data were made through the personal interview schedule along with participating observation. The generated data were analyzed by various types of statistical methods.

2) Secondary source (data) was gained from the Department of census, Publication of Ahmednagar District, Toposheets of survey of India, Maps and Development Report from Ahmednagar District.

The present study has been arranged into seven chapters.

**The first chapter** is an introduction of study which includes a general introduction, choice of region, importance of the subject, study area, need of the research, aims and objectives, hypothesis, review of literature, data base and methodology.

**The second chapter** focuses on location, site and situation, relief, drainage, soil, climate, rainfall, temperature, forest and natural resources.

**The third Chapter** has studied historical background, land use pattern, transport, network, density and distribution of population, the growth of population, literacy, sex ratio, occupation structure, irrigation and weekly market.

**The fourth Chapter** is included the meaning and definition of Dhangar community, its, Kuldaivat, Dhangari Gaja, Sub caste as well as Socio-economic analysis of Dhangar Community such as Age of marriage, Owner ship of land, Types of agriculture, Crops types, Age composition, Size of family, Types of family, Annual income, Occupational structure, Land holding capacity, Dependency ratio, Sex composition, Number of sheep, Migration pattern, Time of migration, Other community people think about respondents present occupation, Changing occupation and development of social status etc.

**The fifth Chapter** has assured that the Literacy of Dhangar community (respondents) in Ahmednagar district. This chapter is focused on literacy of Respondents because education factor is almost as significant to the process of development of Dhangar community in Study region. Although, in this community the ratio of migration for the sheep herding is not very high, the respondent's literacy rate is very low in the study area. That is the most significant fact in this study.

**The sixth Chapter** is for the village Shindodi in Sangamner tehsil selected as a case study in terms of distribution, density, growth, literacy, sex ratio and occupational structure of Dhangar community at village level study.

**The seventh chapter** covers Summary, Conclusion, Findings and Suggestions and these are as below:

In study region respondents literacy rate is very less as compare the average district literacy; therefore it is an urgent need to create intensity and awareness among Dhangar community about the education. For that it requires providing more education facilities like scholarships, hosteling facilities etc.

Shepherding is their traditional occupation. The study indicate only 30 percent respondents have sheep, they are economically very backward. They can't purchase the sheep their own credit so that they do other types occupation, such as farming, wages, helper, etc. To remain this occupation they should be provided the Loan facilities to purchase the sheep.

Although the population census data of Dhangar community is not available but according to community leaders and knowledgeable persons in this subject, the actual population of the Dhangar community in Maharashtra and the actual reservation percent to Dhangar community is very dissimilar which further resulted that the community does not get the proper representation in political and service sector. That's why Dhangar community is remained very backward in the socio-economic circumstances. Hence the government should give an appropriate reservation to Dhangar community in education, services as well as politics.

In the present phase, most of Dhangar community people are changing their traditional occupation because of decreasing pasture land. Therefore, it is an urgent need to provide the grassland region for the fodder of sheep.

Know the community should adopt new technology in their occupation, such as goat farming.

The pasture land also declined gradually with the growing population. Therefore, the community should find the other sources of live hood.

Government should take advantage of strong, firm and fearless characteristics of the Dhangar community in the various fields such as the Police Department, Defense and other security forces.

Dhangar community members have a very less participation in various organizations, that means almost community members are not in a main stream of society so that they should be included in the main stream and they should be got a sufficient participation in that types of organization for their upliftment.

The Dhangar community is semi-nomadic tribe. It has been doing sheep herding occupation from its origin, but now maximum people are shifting from their traditional occupation to new occupations. Educational condition of Dhangar community is not so good. People are facing many problems for taking the education. The main reason of the changes in occupation is that, many people want to get a better employment, so they have turned towards the agricultural activity. Other community people react respectfully towards the present occupations which are accepted by Dhangar community. So that the hypotheses of this study could accept, they are follows:

1. Seasonal migration for sheep herding adversely affected the educational development of Dhangar Community.
2. Dhangar Community is improving their Socio-economic status in recent year.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction:

Ahmadnagar District is one of the largest district in Maharashtra. Dhangar community is the major Nomadic Tribal Community found in this district, which is distributed on a large scale, but majority people have socially and economically backward. In this district Dhangar tribe has been divided into two major sub caste, first one is Hatkar Dhangar and the second is Khutekar Dhangar. The Hatkar Dhangar engages in Shepherding occupation for the purpose of wool and meats as well as they do farming, services and other occupation. While the Khutekar Dhangar is depends on the blanket weaving occupation and they also do the various types other occupation, such as agriculture, wages, service and other occupation. But in district, major Dhangar community is concern in Hatkar Dhangar. For the searching of the fodder the community moves throughout the year one region to another region.

Basically Dhangar's occupation depends on natural phenomena such as rain fall, relief and other natural factors. So whenever natural condition is favorable, their Sheep Harding occupation is better, otherwise lack of rainfall and other factors influencing badly their occupation. Due to their major occupation is shepherding, they move one region to another region in order to grass and fodder for sheep and goats, so they do not get a proper education, hence this community is educationally very week there for which socio-economic condition is very bad. Although Dhangar community is a semi nomadic tribal community, which is a vital and inside part of Indian society. This research work was conducted for the study of this neglected community and introduce to the problems and find the remedies about the community.

Madane (2010) Slowly particular animal herding developed in some parts of the world. In the big tracks of land which could not maintain agriculture or in areas where the dry season was rigorous and fodder was not obtainable for a large number of animals, people gave up interest in farming and became full time herders. They use to take their animals to fodder in different areas. Until the present day many communities in the world and India move around with their cattle (sheep, goats and buffalos). They shift to different areas in different seasons in search of pasture and stay in the areas where the fodder is available in plenty, these people are called

nomadic people. Some of the cases, these nomads have a stable house and they move from there in a particular season and come back when the season change. This practice is called seasonal movement. In some situation the people migrate in regular basis in whole time of year and stay in different areas in different seasons, this is called regular migration.

Khurana (1999) Dhangar Pastoralists can be defined as “member of caste or ethnic group with a strong traditional relationship with livestock-keeping, where a considerable proportion of the group derives over 50% of household utilization of livestock products or their sale and where over 90% of animal utilization is from natural pasture or browse and where households are accountable for the full cycle of sheep breeding”. Golla, Karuma, Monpa, Rabari, Bharwad, Charan, Aahir, Kuruba, Dhangar, Toda, Raika, Gujjar and Sandhiare the major pastoralists groups found in various states of India

Cordone *et al*, (2009). According to a semi-popular magazine, more than Two hundred tribes, comprising six percent of the country’s population, are engaged in pastoralism Pastoralists mostly depend on three resources first one is livestock, second is pasture and last is water and for this purpose they travel and this is the only way since they can stay alive and maintain the ecological stability of nature. It is strongly believed that without the contribution of the pastoral people, the Millennium Development goals of the United Nations cannot be achieved properly in the regions where pastoral people live.

### **1.1.1 Meaning of Tribe:**

Kudnar (2015) the tribal groups are likewise experienced different names-viz- Adivasi (first settlers). Bhumiputra (sons of the soil) *JANAJATI* (folk people) *ADIM JATI* (original community), *VANYABASI* (inhabitants of forest) *VANYJATI* (caste of forest) *UPAJITI* (sub caste) *ANUSUCHIT JANJATI* (schedule tribes) *GIRIJAN* (hill dwellers) and so on. Only none of the term except the *ADIVASI* appears to be appropriate. The tribe suffix Jati. Since the connection of Jati through meaning nation or tribe also widely equated with the caste system in Indian context.

The problem of defining tribe has attracted much attention because the tribes and castes are two important pillars and are situated in the two poles of linear binary opposition. During the census operation 1891, administrators first realized the difference in determining the boundary line between the tribes and caste.

Akare (2014) defines A tribe is a social group of simple form. The members of which speak a common dialect and work together in such common purposes as warfare.

### **1.1.2 Major Nomadic Communities:**

In India as well as the world, many nomadic tribes' communities are shown. They have a great history in the world. The following important communities are founded. The Toda is the important nomadic community in the world, it is found in the southern India in Nilgiri Mountain. They are buffalo kipper. The Masai is the second important nomadic community in the world, they are found in the highland of Victoria in Africa. The major occupation this community's is cattle herding. The Bahima is the other important nomadic community in the world. Their major occupation is cattle herding. The Kazak nomadic community is placed in Siberia, their major occupations are Cows, horses, camels and sheep herding. The Dhangar is the nomadic tribe community in Maharashtra (India) it is depending on the rearing of the shepherding occupation, their subsistence is depending on wool and meat determination. Gujjars are another nomadic tribal community in Himachalpradesh. It relates to the Islam religion. The main source of substances is Buffalo rearing. Gaddi, Gujjar also pursues the related example of migration and they remain in the grasses of the Himalaya for half year and in plain areas for half year months of the twelve. The Ramoshi Community is famous for the protection of the village. The majority of the Ramoshi people is residing in western Maharashtra. Remorse considers himself as the origin of Lord Rama. In Marathi language they say "we are Ramwanshi" (Madane, 2010)

### **1.2 Choice of Region**

The study area has been selected for present study due to diverse causes.

1. The Dhangar community is an important and integrated part of Indian society.
2. As the majority of Dhangar's live in remote forest and hilly areas, remain isolated and untouched by civilization.
3. The study area has diversified relief, rainfall and land types.
4. They are largely unaffected by development processes.
5. Therefore, their geographical and socio-economic study has considerable significance.



6. Researcher belongs to this study region, hence familiar with study area.

### **1.3 Importance of the Subject**

1. The study of this particular community is the most important to policy maker for effective implementation of various schemes for the well-being of Dhangar Community.
2. The research work of such kind is immensely useful for the researcher.
3. Useful for population study in Maharashtra.
4. Valuable in Policy-making process for the State Government of Maharashtra.

### **1.4 Study Area**

Ahmednagar district has included various mountains and valleys ranges. It has also various river basins such as Godavari and its various tributaries. However, mostly area is hilly and rain fed hence it is favorable for the occupation of agriculture as well as shepherding, so large number of shepherders are lying in this district. It is the biggest district of Maharashtra State with a geographical area of 17418 Sq.k.m. that is 5.66% of area of Maharashtra State. Out of entire areas 391.5 sq. k. m. is urban area and remaining 16,656.5 sq. k. m. is rural area. Ahmednagar is centrally situated in western Maharashtra. In the Ahmednagar district, there were 14 talks and 1,581 villages and 1,308 Grampanchayat. The Ahmednagar district is placed between 18°10' to 20°00' North latitude and 73°30' to 57°37' East longitude, and is bordered on the north by Nasik district, on the north east by Aurangabad district, in the east by Beed and Osmanabad, on the south by Solapur while in the south west by Thane and Pune district. ([www.ahmednagar.ac.in](http://www.ahmednagar.ac.in))

### **1.5. Need of the Research**

This study is associated with Dhangar community which is the major part of the social structure of Maharashtra. They are moving to all over Maharashtra around 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> months because sheep herding, which is the major occupational activity of this community. Majority Community people engaged in farming. Although the population census did not occur to yet, but according to the knowledgeable persons about 1.5 crore populations staying here this is the second largest community in Maharashtra. The traditional wanderings occupation, the poverty and lack of

knowledge are the major causes of illiteracy so that they are socio-economically and educationally most backward as compared other communities in Maharashtra.

### **1.6. Aims and Objectives**

In view of the aim stated earlier, the objectives of the present research study are as follows:

- To study the socio- economic condition of Dhangar community.
- To investigate the changing occupational pattern of Dhangar community.
- To survey the relationship between education and seasonal migration.
- To analyze the impact of Geographical factors on the occupation of sheep herding.

### **1.7. Hypothesis**

1. Seasonal migration for sheep herding adversely affected the educational development of Dhangar Community.
2. Dhangar Community is improving their Socio-economic status in recent year.

### **1.8. Review of Literature:**

Russell and Rosalind (1916) focused on education; social-economical profile of Dhangar Community, who live in India the state of Maharashtra and neighboring states. The community is assumed as backward and nomadic, still today in Dhangar community there are several evil things like dowry, superpositions and various customs.

Kunzru *et al* (1989) expressed that average, minor and medium types of sheepherder's had remarkable higher livestock holding and availability of serious contributions than the landless that generally had lower socio-economic status and lower family education status.

Sperling (1990) stated that in truth, the impact of outside effects has made changes in the traditional livelihood pattern of most pastoral groups, nomadic and transhumant alike.

Galaty (1990) stated that in fact, the influence of external effects has made changes in the traditional occupational pattern of most groups that is nomadic.

Kolekar (1992) pronounced in deep the history of Dhangar shepherd. The Dhangar's economic situation is rising due to dilate of education and in the change of

lifestyle, thinking, etc. Most of the Dhangar Community members live in Marathwada and the community settled down the ruler area. Later on the harvesting most of the Community members go for cutting of sugar cane. Dhangar community has all the aspects like marriage, funereal customs. Today they still faced several problems so; that study through socioeconomic point of views is wanted to do.

Aligula *et al.* (1997) told that the population has raised, agriculture has increased in more outside areas and formerly open common grazing lands have been changed into densely rural settlements of small land holder farmers engaged in livestock grazing.

Reid *et al.* (1999) articulated that as the population has risen, agriculture increased in more outside areas as well as inner side areas and communal grazing lands have been changed into over populated rural settlements of small land holder farmers.

Saberwal (1999) indicated that in socio-economic evolutionary thinking that nomadic lifestyle is traditionally treated as a disadvantage civilized lifestyle.

Little *et al.* (1999) reported that modern factors such as population increase and agro-pastoral battle have lead pastoralists to depend progressively on non-pastoral tassels such as farming labor; wage labor and trade for the further diversify risk.

Agarwal (1999); Mehta (2000); Kohaler Rollefson (2003); Kher (2006) and Das (2006); reported that India has a large population of nomadic tribes, but whole are not pastoralists. They intentional and being deliberated here live in mixed crop and livestock production system in the western part of India and Deccan plateau.

Bedade (2000) Reported that his book, "Dhangad and Dhangar Scheduled tribe in India", The Dhangar community is known as different name in various states in India, who are homogenous in India, but they got different facilities in different state in India. In Maharashtra named Dhangad and Dhangar Community are stayed, both are same, but who falls in the Dhangad category gets scheduled Tribes facilities and who falls Dhangar category gets Nomadic Tribe facilities.

Geerlings (2001) stated that most Raika nomad united crop production during the rainy season with pastoralism for part of the year. Of all households interrogated fifty five percent responses not to have land in ownership. This is not to say that fifty five percent does not engage in crop production. Some Raika households rent a piece of land for a portion of the year or share crop.

Jost (2002) indicates that two vital features of animal husbandry in nomadic people are herd arrangement and size. These are run by environmental surroundings, family survival needs and cultural standard.

Rajput (2002) expressed that 40 % Rajasthani nomadic herder were illiterate, where as 55 % were educated of primary and secondary level and the rest 5 % respondents were found educated up to higher secondary level and probably of the respondents had worked as the main family occupation.

Sharma *et al.* (2003) reported that generally the pastoralist consist some of the poorest rural groups. They have more infant mortality and literacy rates are very low. They are generally poor in associate of Rupees cash and ownership of land.

Dutt (2003) spoke that nomadic tribe (Dhangar) from a sub-set of the nomadic people in India. She reports that seven percent of the population of India is nomadic but their sizeable numbers they are ignored by the policy makers.

Dalankar (2003) stated that the occupational differences, Religious movements and particular traditions and behavioral patterns are mostly responsible for the sub caste of Dhangar community. In the modern age the various types' organization is founded by Dhangar community. In the economy and the caste system of the village, they are significantly important. The roots of caste system rooted in the village. The Dhangar community is so far the civilization and the Industrialisation.

Dalnar (2003) expressed his view about the occupation of Dhangar Community. The word Dhangar is occupied from the Sanskrit. The shepherds (Dhangar caste) and blanket weavers, numbering large Persons in India, the Dhangar is a very numerous cast in the Deccan Plateau, He gave the statistical information of their socio-economic and cultural status.

Mohammed (2004) displayed, that the majority Dhangar's depend on nomadic pastoralism occupation; the data indicate that the main type of activity of the Dhangar's is pastoralism 76.4%. The agricultural is followed by 22.9% that is, both agricultural and livestock raising.

Renke Commission (2006) goes to 18 states to study the Nomadic tribes and their problems. The commission presented its final report to the Social Justice Mister Mrs. Mira Kumar on 2nd July, 2008. After detail study of 15 million Nomadic tribes and their problems concerned the commission gave very important Seventy six endorsements.

Hartmann *et al.* (2009) stated that shepherding is the main Occupation of manufacture in the Somalia, frequently herding an arrangement of sheep and goats. It is predictable that 60 to 80% of food, clothes and income sources of the pastoral communities are resultant from livestock and livestock goods.

Gavate (2011) reported that the social-economic and occupational status of Shepherder. The male and female of Shepherders are named by their cord and Goddess due to their faith in divine power. The male and female are used meat in their meal according to their position, Maximum Shepherders are socio-economically and politically backward for shepherding is their main occupation.

### **1.9 Database and Methodology:**

Geography is a science based on empirical studies which require data collected from various sources. The present study was conducted for Dhangar community in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra State of India.

1) Primary Data was composed from field survey by an interview with an appropriate questionnaire for the Village of Ahmednagar District; Total 42 villages from thirteen blocks were selected purposefully for study on the basis of existence of maximum Dhangar Pastoralists.

A total 420 respondents were nominated randomly from 42 selected villages and data were made through the personal interview schedule along with participating observation. The generated data were analyzed by various types of statistical methods.

The following table shows that selected villages for the study of the study region.

**Table No.1.1**

**Selection method of Sample villages for the study**

Sr.No.	Tehsil	Total Villages	Dhangar community people Villages	The Villages under Study
1	Akole	191	Nil	Nil
2	Jamkhed	88	27	3
3	Karjat	127	32	3
4	Kopargaon	79	35	4
5	Nagar	117	26	3
6	Newasa	120	34	3
7	Parner	131	40	4
8	Pathardi	137	24	2
9	Rahata	32	21	3
10	Rahuri	96	44	4
11	Sangamner	171	45	5
12	Shevgaon	112	23	2
13	Shrigonda	115	26	3
14	Shrirampur	54	28	3
	Total	1570	405	42

Source: Compiled by Researcher

2) Secondary source (data) was gained from the Department of census, Publication of Ahmednagar District, Toposheets of survey of India, Maps and Development Report from Ahmednagar District.

Following techniques have been used in the present study.

$$\text{i) Concentration Index} = \frac{\text{Tahsil Population / Tahsil Area in Square Kilometer}}{\text{District Population / District Area in Square Kilometer}}$$

$$\text{ii) Arithmetic Population Density} = \frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Total Area in Sq. Km.}}$$

$$\text{iii) Population Growth Rate} = \frac{\text{Population of Current Decade} - \text{Population of Previous Decade}}{\text{Population of Previous Decade}} * 100$$

To calculate the growth rate of population formula was used as given below.

$$r = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} * 100$$

Where as,

r = Growth Rate of population.

P<sub>n</sub> = Population in Succeeding Census.

P<sub>o</sub> = Population in Previous Census.

$$\text{iv) Total Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population Aged (0-14) Years and 60 + Years}}{\text{Population Aged (15-59)}} * 100$$

$$\text{v) Index of Ageing} = \frac{\text{Population Aged 60 + Years}}{\text{Population Aged (0-14)}} * 100$$

$$\text{vi) General Activity Rate} = \frac{\text{Economically Active Population}}{\text{Population Aged (15-59)}} * 100$$

$$\text{vii) Literacy rate} = \frac{L}{P} * 100$$

Where as,

L = Literate population.

P = Total population

### 1.10 Arrangement of Text:

The present study has been arranged into seven chapters.

**The first chapter** is an introduction of study which includes a general introduction, choice of region, importance of the subject, study area, need of the

research, aims and objectives, hypothesis, review of literature, data base and methodology.

**The second chapter** focuses on location, site and situation, relief, drainage, soil, climate, rainfall, temperature, forest and natural resources.

**The third Chapter** has studied historical background, land use pattern, transport, network, density and distribution of population, the growth of population, literacy, sex ratio, occupation structure, irrigation and weekly market.

**The fourth Chapter** is included the meaning and definition of Dhangar community, its, Kuldaivat, Dhangari Gaja, Sub caste as well as Socio-economic analysis of Dhangar Community such as Age of marriage, Owner ship of land, Types of agriculture, Crops types, Age composition, Size of family, Types of family, Annual income, Occupational structure, Land holding capacity, Dependency ratio, Sex composition, Number of sheep, Migration pattern, Time of migration, Other community people think about respondents present occupation, Changing occupation and development of social status etc.

**The fifth Chapter** has assured that the Literacy of Dhangar community (respondents) in Ahmednagar district. This chapter is focused on literacy of Respondents because education factor is almost as significant to the process of development of Dhangar community in Study region. Although, in this community the ratio of migration for the sheep herding is not very high, the respondent's literacy rate is very low in the study area. That is the most significant fact in this study.

**The sixth Chapter** is for the village Shindodi in Sangamner tehsil selected as a case study in terms of distribution, density, growth, literacy, sex ratio and occupational structure of Dhangar community at village level study.

**The seventh chapter** covers Summary, Conclusion, Findings and Suggetions.



### **1.11 Limitations:**

1..The scope of this research work is the entire vicinity of Ahmednagar district. The research survey should have done entire Dhangar community, but it is neither possible nor viable for having certain human restrictions. Therefore, the researcher has adopted sampling method for selection of village survey.

2. The researcher collected the data based on the prepared questionnaires. However, researcher faced various difficulties to get required information from the respondents. The barriers were mainly ideological, social and domestic. Despite of the fact, the researcher has attempted sincerely to get the data assuming all those obstacles. Further, it is assumed that all the information is true for making the conclusion.

### **1.12 Résumé:**

This chapter has given the introduction to the topic and study area. It includes major types of nomadic communities, concepts of Nomadic tribe, choice of region, the importance of the subject, study area, the need of the research, aim and objectives, hypothesis, survey of literature, database and methodology, arrangement of text and limitations. The study mainly aims at to introduce the Dhangar community and Study area in the present chapter.

## CHAPTER II

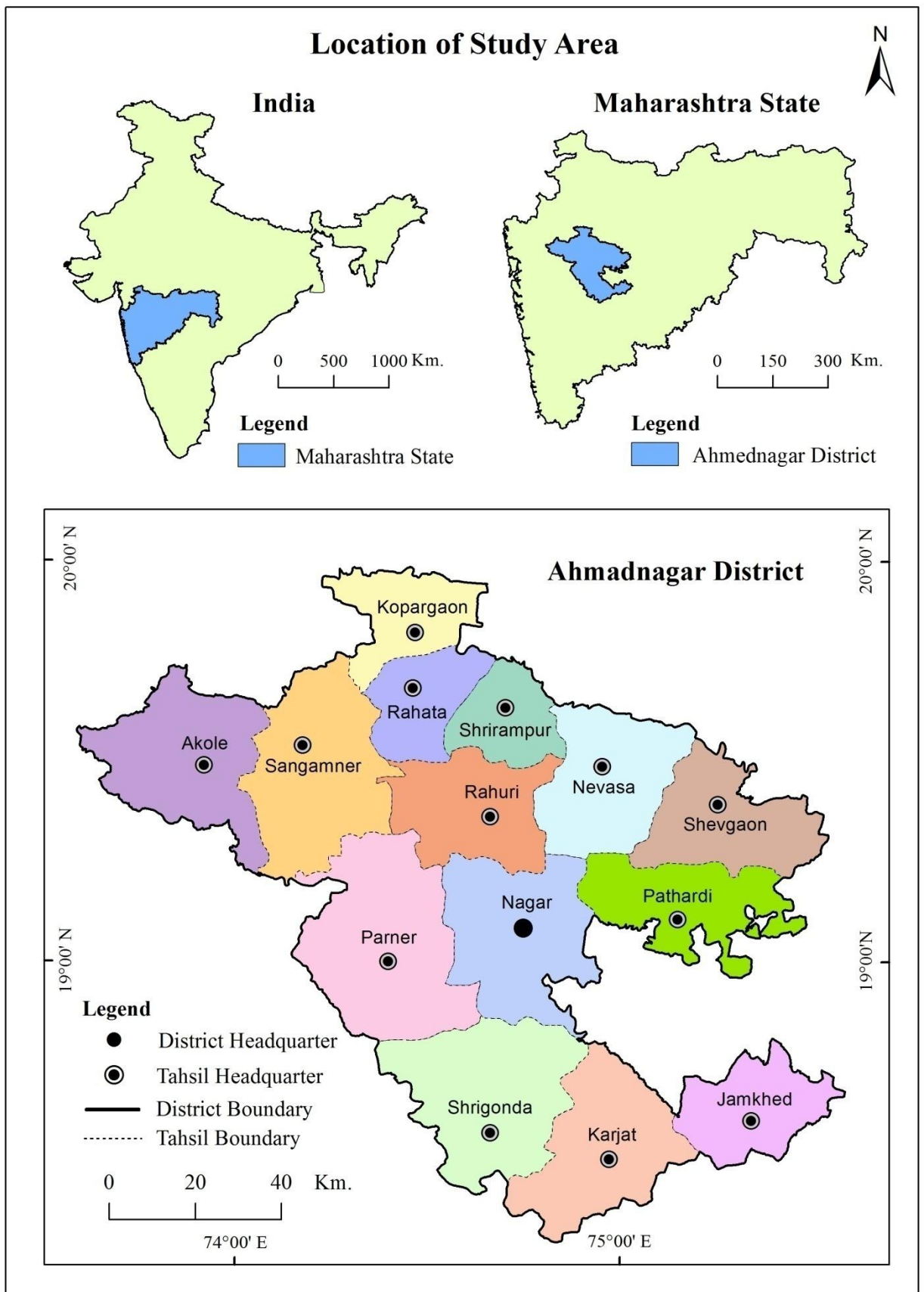
### GEOGRAPHICAL SETUP OF THE STUDY REGION

#### **2.1 Introduction:**

The adjacent situation in study region has tremendous effect of physical and cultural aspects. The economic and social conditions are related within the environment. Thus, the question arises in our mind that why and how these factors plenty influence. What could be the role of physical and man-made factors? Physical or natural factors play a crucial role in the economic development of the region. They're resources like soil, water, climate, physiography, natural vegetation. On the basis of these resources, man can fulfill his needs of food, cloth and shelter. The asymmetry of the natural recourses effects on socio-economic development and it resulted as the difference in population characteristics.

#### **2.2 Location, Site and Situation:**

Ahmednagar district lies between 18°10' and 19°20' north latitudes and 73°30' and 75°37' east longitudes is positioned partly in the upper Godavari basin and partly in the Bhima basin, the interface in between forming the extensive Ahmednagar plateau. The district is very irregular but compact in shape, somewhat like a slanting cross with a length of two hundred km. and a breadth of two hundred and ten km. Ahmednagar is quite large district in concern of geography and a population in the Maharashtra. Ahmednagar is the biggest district of Maharashtra in terms of area. The total geographical area of the district is 17.41 lakh hectares. It has 14 talukas. Rahata has come into existence on 26th June, 1999 under the reorganization of talukas. It is located centrally in western Maharashtra and in the entry in Marathwada, Vidarbha region. It leads the state in the sugar industry. It has central from Pune and Aurangabad City. Ahmednagar district is surrounded on the north by Igatpuri, Sinner and Yeola tehsil at Nasik district in the North East by Vaijapur, Gangapur and Paithan Tahsil of Aurangabad district in Marathwada on the East by tehsil Georai, Beed and Ashti of Beed district. Bhum and Paranda tehsils of Osmanabad district on the south and by the Karmala tehsil of Solapur district and on the south west by Murbad and Shahapur tehsils of Thane District.(Pathak-2003).



**Fig No.2.1**

### **2.3 Relief Features:**

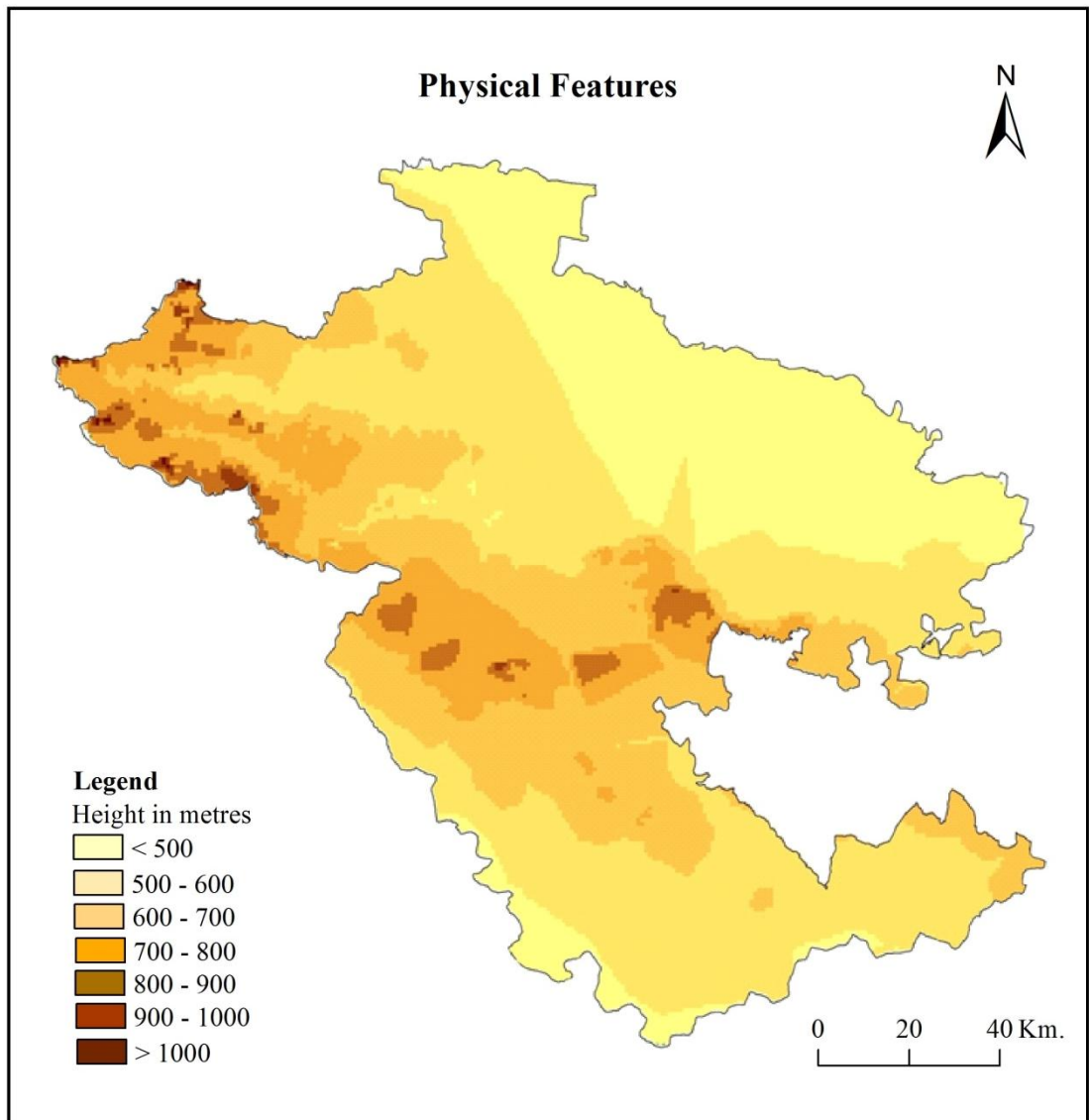
Singh (1974) Physiographic influences on land use, growth and distribution of crops. Relief is an important component as the ecological setting directly influencing the cultivation and farming in the region. Land is the basic resource of human activity. Its utilization shows a reciprocal relationship between ecological conditions of a region and man. Chandana (2004) Landforms influences the distributional patterns of population both macro and micro scales.

It is quite natural that a vast district like Maharashtra should have a great diversity of relief features Sahyadrian offshoot is the highest part of the district. The district has their own unique personality. The entire district stands on the gorgeous tableland of the Deccan, which has a general slope from west to East. The physiographies diversity of Maharashtra embraces a lofty Sahyadri hill range. There are various land forms found in Ahmednagar district. These various types of relief feature in the region create its physical setup. The topographically Ahmednagar district has following divisions.

1) **Western Hilly Region:** The Sahyadri range touches Akole talukas in the western side. The Sahyadri forms three main ranges such as Kalsubai-Adula range in the North, the Baleshwar range in the middle and the Harishchandragad in the south. Kalsubai is the highest peak of the Sahyadri range (1646 mtr.)

2) **Central Plateau Region:** Parner, Ahmednagar taluka and parts of Sangamner, Shrigonda and Karjat talukas are included in this region.

3) **Northern and Southern plain region:** It includes northern part of Ahmednagar district; Kopargaon, Rahata, Shrirampur, Rahuri, Newasa, Shevgaon and Pathardi tehsil. There are two main basins the Bhima basin in the south and the Godavari basin in the north, which contains the Pravara-Mula basin. The southern part includes tehsils of Shrigonda, Karjat, and Jamkhed etc. This region covers the basin of the Ghod, Bhima and the Sina rivers. (Banthia- 1995) 'Ahmednagar District census Handbook'



**Fig No. 2.2**

The district has unique physical properties. This uniqueness contain Sahyadri and its three eastward offshoots, as the Kalsubai-Adula offshoot in the north, the Baleshwar offshoot in the middle and the range of Harishchandra in the south. The Ahmednagar plateau expanded with northwest to southeastern trend, and the river 'Godavari' and 'Bhima' basin on either side of the plateau. The district has in short an elevated tableland. The Western Akole tehsil connected to Sahyadri offshoots. This region has more height, averaging about 750 meters. While part of the basin of Godavari lies below 450 meters from sea level in Shevgaon tehsil. Banthia (1995) The Mountains of Sahyadri generated the boundary of two districts which are Thane and Ahmednagar district, around 60 km. to the east. The mountainous Sahyadrian region is delimited by many isolated peaks. The hills Harishchandragad, Ratangad and Kulung as well as the Ajuba Dongar are the highest peaks of Sahyadri place in the district. The height of pecks Harishchandragad is 1424.met, Ratangad is 1297met, Ajuba Dongar is 1375.met and Kulung is 1470.Met. The peaks only concerns of the district are Kalsubai, Baleshwar and Harishchandragad. These above mentioned these ranges are the main mountain relief from the district.

### **2.3.1 Kalsubai Range:**

The name Kalsubai associates to the name of a deity the Goddess 'Kalsubai' having the temple at the highest peaks mounting up 1646 meter in height, this is the highest peak of Maharashtra, covering 40km. It has made the boundary between the Ahmednagar and Nashik district. This range after running through the southern part of Sinnar tehsil, Nashik district and enters the Sangamner taluka of Ahmednagar district about 13 km. north of Sangamner and after a further course of 25 km. ends rather short with the hill of Dudeshwar with 837 meters.(www.Ahmednagar.ac.in)

### **2.3.2 Adula Hill:**

Adula divides from Kalsubai offshoot near Patta peak and run southward with an average height of 900 meters. This range ends about 2km. northwards of Sangamner. The river Adula forms its valley at the foot of this range.

### **2.3.3 Baleshwar Range:**

This range is slightly big range of Sahyadri, dividing off at Ratangad 11 km southeast of Kulung, and runs in Akole & Sangamner tehsils. This range created the watershed between river Pravara in the north and river Mula in the south.

### **2.3.4 Harishchandragad Range:**

This is the extended offshoot in the district. It leaves the Sahyadri at Harishchandragad. This range works as a main watershed divider between main rivers of the district Godavari & Bhima. This Harishchandragad range runs eastward about 25 km, then it turns southeast and enters in Parner taluka. The summits of the hills here widen into the plateau of Kanhor of taluka Parner. The Ahmednagar and Pune district demarked the range of Harishchandragad range. 'The range near village Jamgaon in Parner the flat-topped ridge shoots to the northeast to form a watershed between the streams of the Godavari and the Bhima. The main offshoot continues further southeast with widening summits and progressively expands, known as Balaghat that extends far into the districts of Marathwada Region. The length of hills about 200 Km from the mainline of the Sahyadri to Balaghat. The thirty four branches of this range, leaving Kanhor plateau crosses the northeastern corner of the Shrigonda taluka and enters Karjat taluka Pathak (2003)

### **2.3.5 Ahmednagar Plateau:**

The Ahmednagar plateau has been spread between Baleshwar as well Harishchandragad from Akole in the west to Jamkhed in the east. In the north of Ahmednagar city Harishchandragad is called 'Agargaon range'. The 'Gorakshnath' hill comes in this range. This is also called 'Gorakshynathgad'. The plateau is covered with hills all over, especially at the margin of the plateau.

## **2.4 Drainage:**

Singh and Dhillon (1984) the significance of the drainage water resource in regional economic development hardly needs to be emphasized drainage is the most sought surface water resources for human use.

Ahmednagar district blessed with hundreds of large and small rivers which drain the length and breadth of the Ahmednagar district. River constitutes the most useful natural resource. They have attracted the attention of planners, economists,

geographers, geologists, hydrologists and a host of the other specialists from different fields. They are the great source of water irrigation, industries and domestic purpose and offer innumerable sites for producing hydroelectricity

There are the two major rivers in the district the Godavari in the north and the Bhima in the south. The Pravara River is the tributary of Godavari. The Mula, Adhala and Mhalungi are the important tributary to the Pravara. The southern part of the Ahmednagar district consisting of Parner, Ahmednagar, Pathardi, Shrigonda and Karjat talukas consisting the Bhima basin with the tributaries of Kukadi and Ghod. Among the rivers the Godavari, Pravara, Mula is the boon to this district.

#### **2.4.1 Godavari River:**

Godavari is the largest peninsular, river also known as 'Dakshin Ganga'. Godavari originates at 'Trimbakeshwar' of Sahyadri hills fall under the district Nashik. After passing through the Nashik city, it enters in the Kopergaon taluka of the district. It flows southeast covering many villages to right bank forming a continuous boundary between Aurangabad and Ahmednagar districts. The Wadgaon is the village in Kopergaon where Godavari enters in the district and Mungi is the village in Shevgaon taluka, where river left the district and enters in the Marathwada region. Pravara, Adula, Mahalungi, Dhora are the main tributaries of Godavari within the district boundary.

#### **2.4.2 Pravara River:**

Pravara is the important tributary of Godavari originates at Ratangad of Sahyadri and meets at Pravarasangam to the right bank of Godavari after travelling the distance of 200 km. At the beginning river run from the hilly region from the valley and enters over Desh, part of the Akole taluka. After Akole town, it receives on the left the Adula river and Mahalungi to the left bank. It travels through Shrirampur, Rahuri taluka and meets to Godavari in Newasa taluka at Pravarasangam village.

#### **2.4.3 Adula River:**

Adula is the tributary of the river Pravara. Adula originates at Patta and Mahakali peaks, which is to the northern part of Akole taluka. Then it flows towards east, covering the distance of 25 km. passing from narrow Samsheerpur valley. Finally, it turns towards south and meets to the Pravara 5km. west of Sangamner city.



#### **2.4.4 Mhalungi River:**

Mhalungi is also a tributary of Pravara. It originates in the north of Akole over the slopes of Patta-range. After a journey of 5-6km. it passes east into the Sinner sub-division of Nasik, here flowing to the north and somewhat parallel to the river Adula. At last it joins to the river Pravara at Sangamner.

#### **2.4.5 Mula River:**

River Mula is the tributary of Pravara. It originates in the ranges of Sahyadri between Ratangad and Harishchandragad. It covers the part of Sangamner and Parner tehsil and enters in the Rahuri taluka, where a dam is constructed known as Mula Dam to the west of Rahuri town. From the town Rahuri river flows to northeast and meets to the Pravara near the village Apegaon of the taluka Newasa.

#### **2.4.6 Dhora River:**

Dhora is the tributary of Godavari, which rises to hills of east of the city Ahmednagar. River flows northeast and covers the part of Shevgaon and Newasa taluka and meets to the Godavari about seven km. west of the town Paithan of Aurangabad district.

#### **2.4.7 Bhima River:**

Similar to the Godavari, Bhima is the major river of the district. But Bhima covers southern part of the district. Bhīma drains part of Parner, Nagar taluka, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed talukas. Bhima enters into the district near the village Sangavi Dumala in the Shrigonda taluka and flows at the boundary of the Pune district to the southeast of the district. Further Bhima runs along the western boundary of Solapur district. The main tributaries of the Bhima in the district are Ghod and Sina river.

#### **2.4.8 Ghod River:**

Ghod is the main tributary of the river Bhima. Ghod originates on the slopes of the Sahyadri in Junnar taluka of the Pune district. Ghod flows at the boundary to the south-west between Pune (near town Shirur) and Ahmednagar district. The Ghod meets to Bhīma near the village Sangavi Dumala of Shrigonda taluka.

### 2.4.9 Sina River:

Sina is the tributary of Bhima, which originates in the hilly region to the east of Ahmednagar city. The Ahmednagar City, a headquarter of the district is located on the right bank of Sina. Sina has formed the boundary between the Ahmednagar and the district Beed. Sina meets to Bhima at the Karnataka state border.

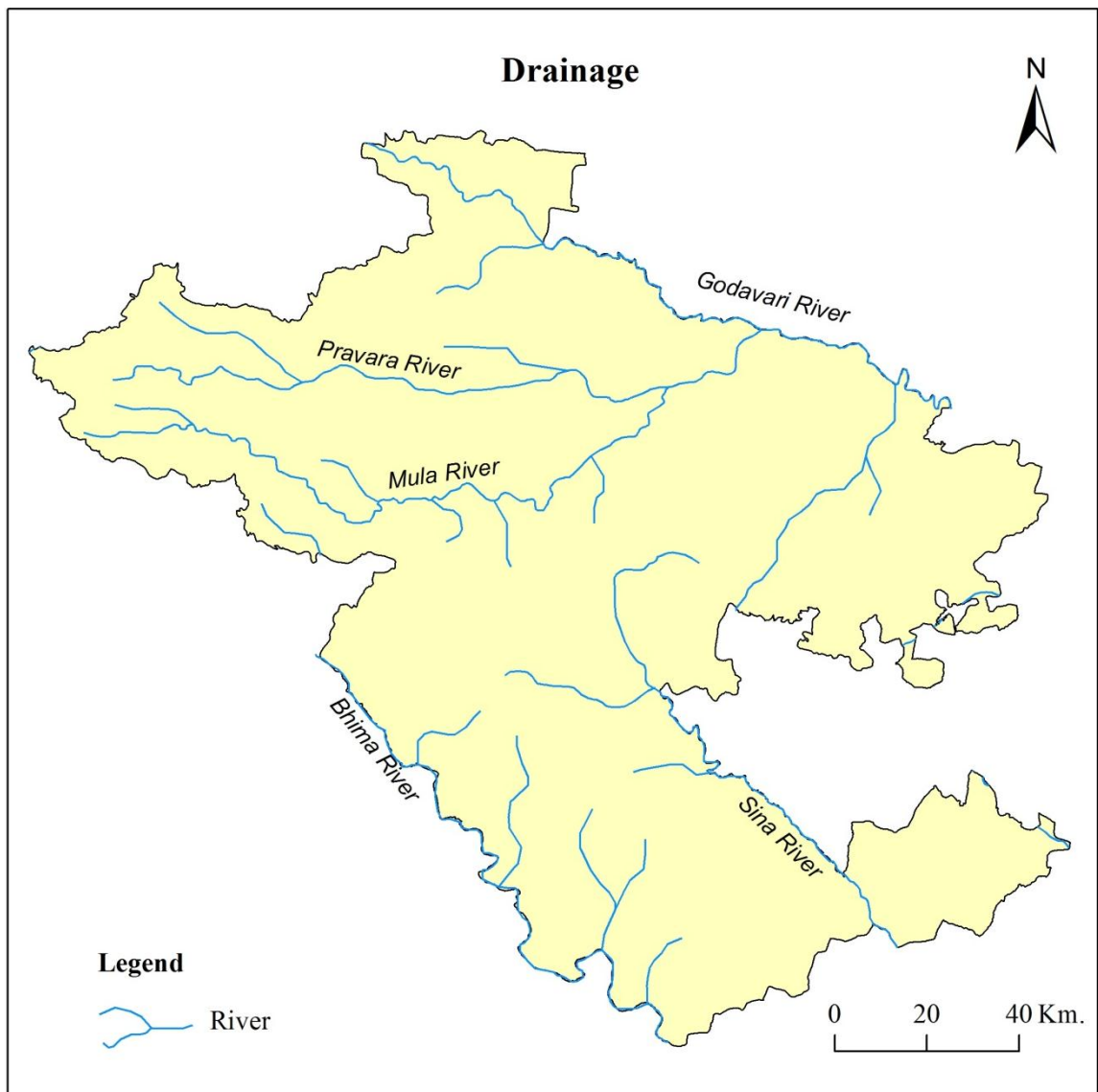


Fig No.2.3

## **2.5 Soil:**

The whole district is made by basaltic lava flow, which is popularly known as the “Deccan Traps”. These lava flows are occasionally related with inter trapped beds, such as sand stones, lime stones, red bole beds, clay shale porous and thin mantle of black cotton soil existing almost everywhere in the basaltic area. In accordance the Research Station of dry Farming, Solapur, consider the depth of soil and other factors, only twenty six percent of the area is appropriate for double cropping while the rest is appropriate only for crops like Groundnut, Sunflower, Bajra, Grasses and Plantation.

The soil of the district is mainly bounded by black cotton soil and Clay soil in the River tracts. It is classified into three groups as Black soil, Red or gray including white. These soils are subdivided into many more kinds with different names in different parts of the district such as proper black soil is known as black cotton soil.

### **2.5.1 Black Cotton Soil:**

It is formed due to weathering of basaltic rocks, characterized by deep black in color, rich in moisture holding, sticky, develops heavy, deep cracks in summer season. This soil is suitable for Cotton, wheat, Jowar and Sugarcane.

### **2.5.2 Clay loam or Khalga:**

It is slightly brown, somewhat skin color, sticky in nature, not too rich in water holding capacity. It is compact and slippery in rains.

### **2.5.3 Sandy loam or Light Soil:**

Sandy Loam soil is also known as ‘Chopan’ close to white variety less water holding capacity and less sticky in nature.

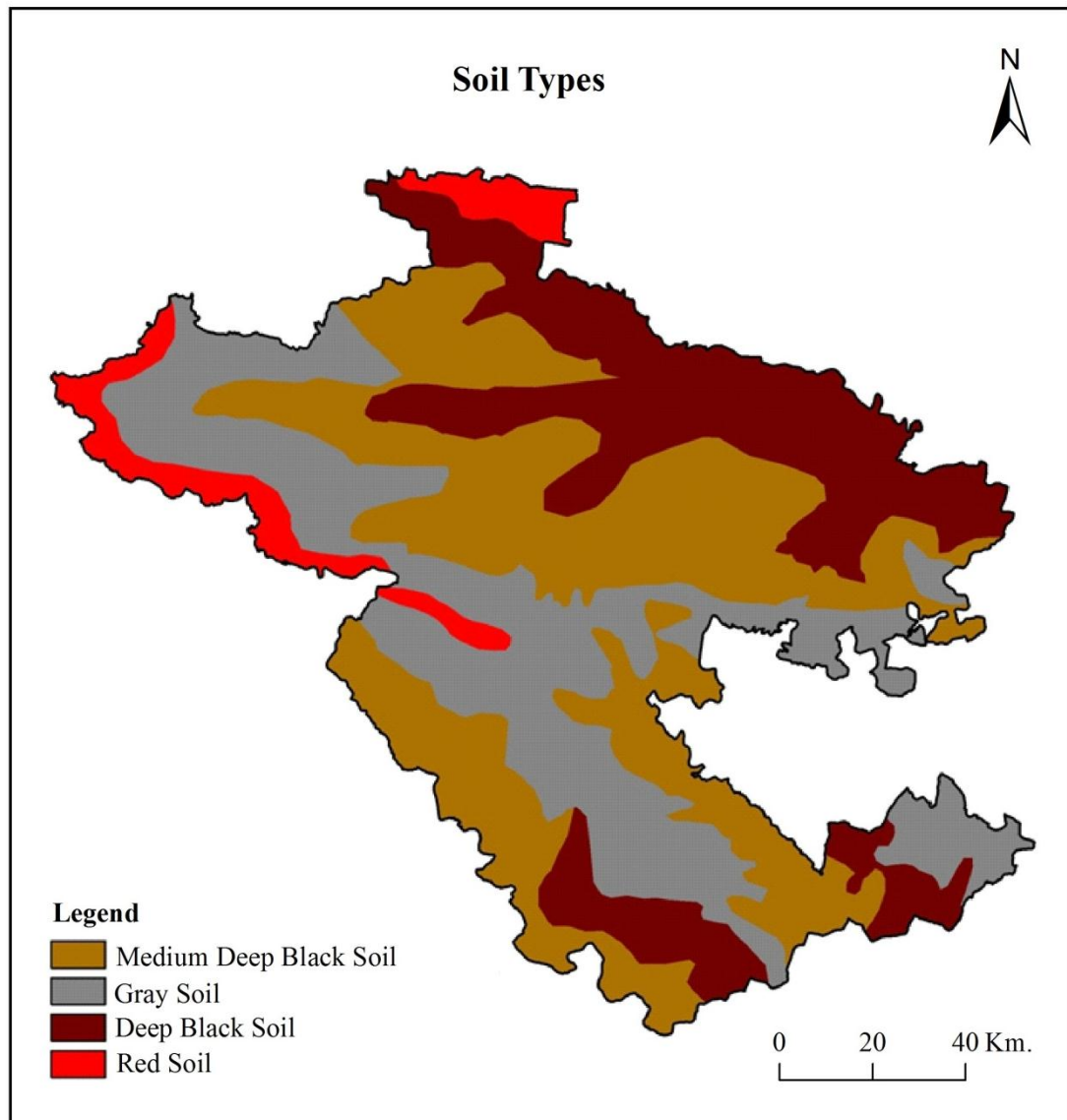
### **2.5.4 Red Soil:**

Reddish color mainly found in hilly regions. ‘In the hilly west of Akole, A red soil, which is usually deeper on the slopes than on the levels, grows magnificent tress Pathak (2003)

### **2.5.5 Murum or gravelly and of Khadkal or stony Soil:**

This type is very unevenly distributed all over the district form the character as poor soil, infertile, barren in nature.

According to Krishi vidnyan Kendra Pravaranagar, ‘The soil types of the district fall under four categories, namely. 1) Coarse Shallow black soil. 2) Medium black soil. 3) Deep black soil. 4) Reddish soil. Occupying about 38%, 41%, 13% and 8% of the cultivated area respectively.(www.kvk.pravara.com, accessed 02/10/2013)



**Fig.2.4**

## **2.6 Climate:**

Husain (1999) of all the physical factors, climate is very significant because it determines agricultural land use and agricultural patterns.

Ahmednagar district mainly experiences a tropical climate. The weather in the summer season is hot and humid while the winter season is pleasant. The climate is characterized by a warm summer and universal aridness throughout chief element of the year except for the period of the South-west downpour period. The cold season persists for three months from December to February. Generally from March to the first week of June there is the hot season. It is followed by the South-west monsoon period, which lasts till the September every year.

### **2.6.1 Rainfall:**

Singh (1974) Of all the weather elements rainfall is the dominant single weather parameter and demotic hazard that affects the plant growth and crop production, especially in the monsoon region, it is because of the intensity, variability rainfall is an ecological parameter of agriculture in any regent where agriculture is rain fed, rainfall influences the practical type, system and productivity of farming.

The Ahmednagar is mostly in the rain shadow from East of Western Ghats. Close to the Western boundary of the Ahmednagar region the rainwater decrease fast as one proceeds towards the east. Rainfall is the current solitary climate element influencing the intensity as well as location of farming systems and the choice of farmers of enterprises. It is also becoming a climatic hazard to farming when it is characterized scantiness, concentration, intensity in the minimal regions where average or normal rainfall is generally necessary for successful crop production. In such areas the system of crop producing must be correlated more or less to the moisture factor.

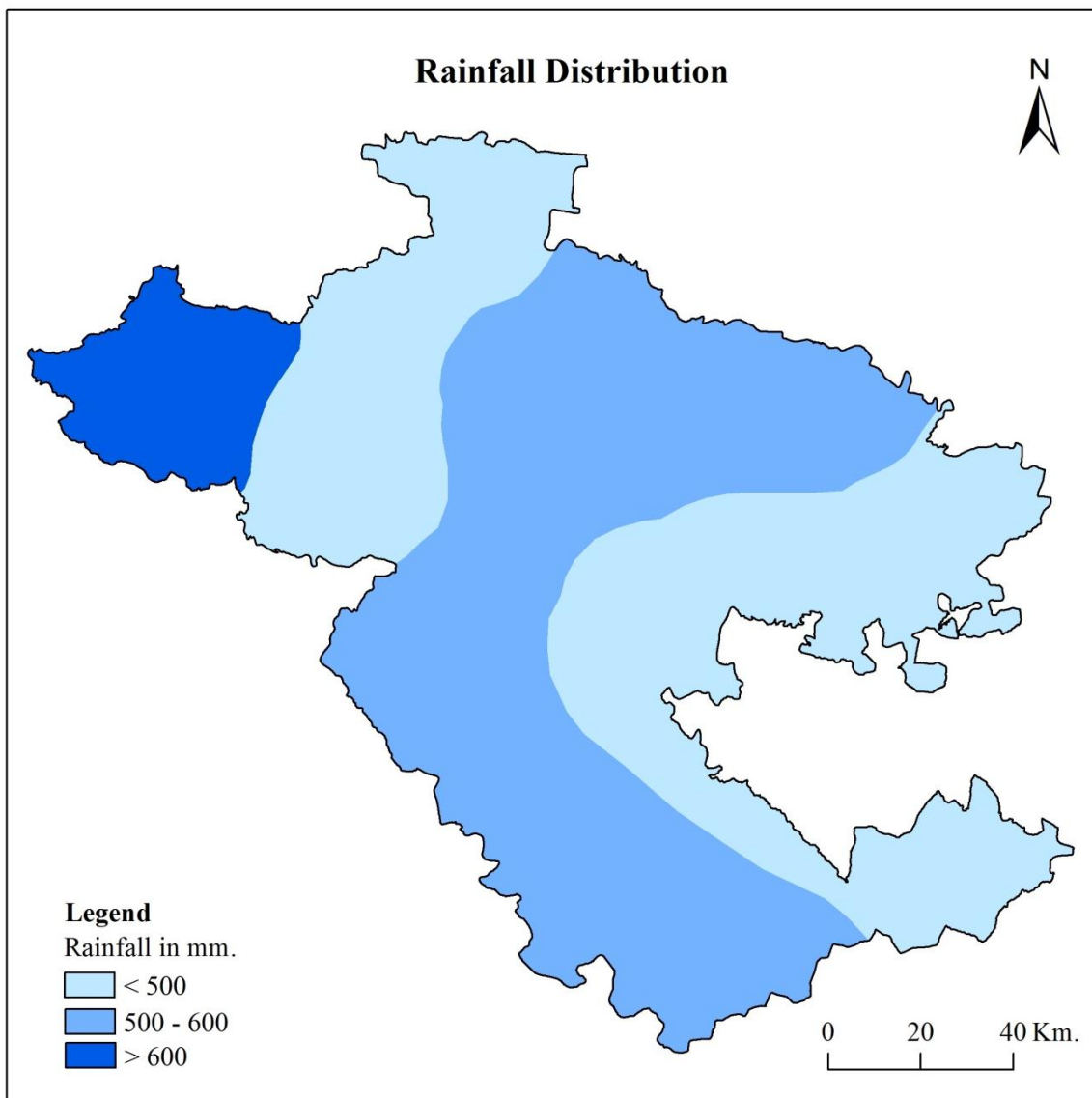
**Table No. 2.1**

**Average Rainfall of Ahmednagar District for the period 1990-91 to 2012-13:**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Rainfall inmm.</b>	<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Rainfall inmm.</b>
01	1990-91	412	13	2002-03	411
02	1991-92	400	14	2003-04	549
03	1992-93	385	15	2004-05	589
04	1993-94	414	16	2005-06	566
05	1994-95	402	17	2006-07	537
06	1995-96	426	18	2007-08	556
07	1996-97	445	19	2008-09	577
08	1997-98	398	20	2009-10	567
09	1998-99	386	21	2010-11	613
10	1999-2000	427	22	2011-12	560
11	2000-01	566	23	2012-13	560
12	2001-02	590			

Source: Socio Economic Review of Ahmednagar District

As per Socio Economic Review of Ahmednagar District 2012-13, the average annual rainfall in the district is 560.40 mm. Though heavy near the Sahyadris in Akole and plentiful in the hilly parts of Sangamner, Rahuri, Shevgaon and Jamkhed, while scanty in another part. The rainfall is uncertain in nature.(Socio economic review of Ahmednagar District 2012-13).



**FigNo. 2.5**

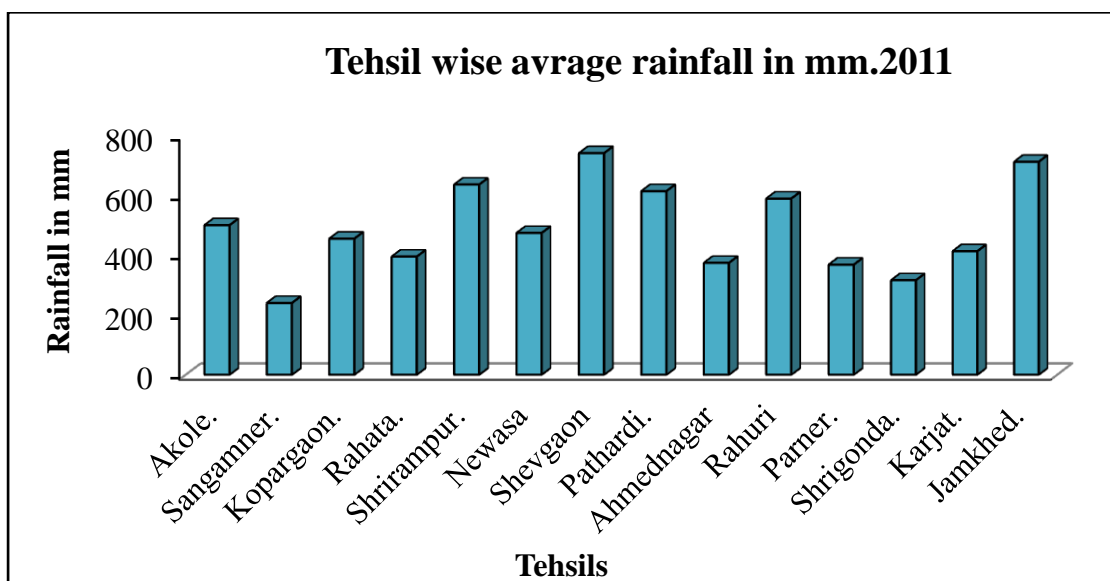
**Table No.2.2****Distribution of Tehsilwise average Rainfall and Average Rainfall in 2011**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Taluka</b>	<b>Average Rainfall</b>	<b>Rainfall in mm.2011</b>
01	Akole.	437	500
02	Sangamner.	360	240
03	Kopargaon.	383	455
04	Rahata.	383	395
05	Shrirampur.	415	636
06	Newasa	469	474
07	Shevgaon	510	741
08	Pathardi.	490	614
09	Ahmednagar	460	374
10	Rahuri	419	589
11	Parner.	409	368
12	Shrigonda.	308	316
13	Karjat.	351	413
14	Jamkhed.	567	712

Source: District Agriculture Development Officer, Z.P, Ahmednagar.

The table shows highest average rainfall in Jamkhed Taluka (567mm) and lowest in Shrigonda Taluka (308 mm), while rainfall of 2011 also show highest rainfall in the Jamkhed tehsil (712mm) and lowest in Shrigonda Tehsil. There is not any relation with the number of days and the amount of rainfall because rainfall amount is related to its intensity and duration.



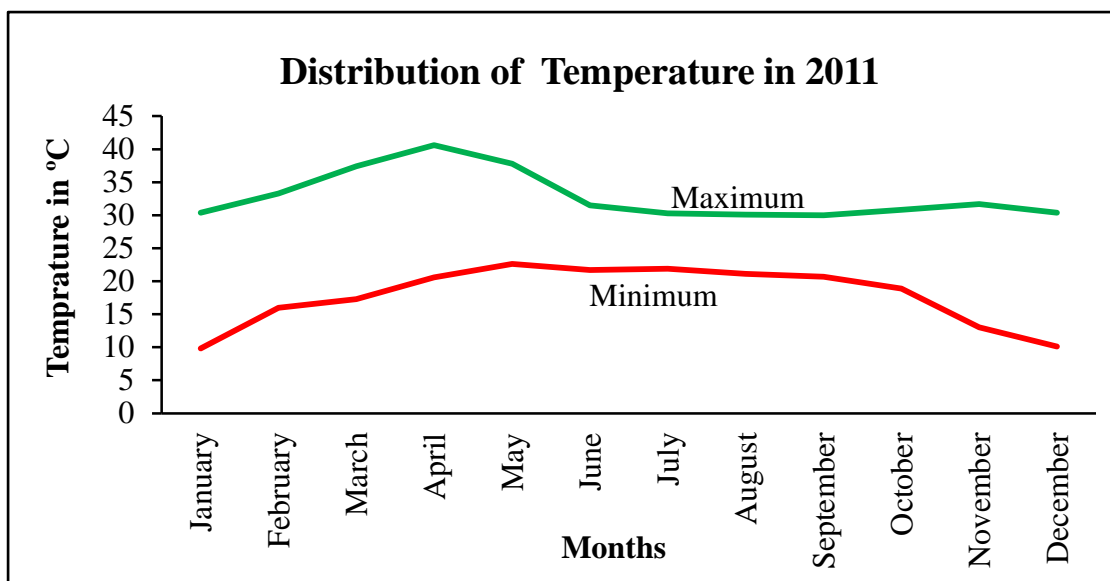


**Diagram No. 2.1**

### 2.6.2 Temperature:

Husain (1999) the temperature factor supports plant and animal life. The prevailing temperature conditions of the region closely influence the crop to be grown the agricultural operation and the agricultural patterns.

In the Ahmednagar region, the cold climate starts by concerning the center of November and continue till February. The month of December is the maximum cold month of the year with the mean daily highest temperature at 28.50 C and lower at 11.70 C. Therapeutic the cold period the Ahmednagar district is from time to time precious by cold influence in association with the passage of western conflict. From the start month of March to the shelter of South-west, cloud burst the day temperature adds to increase, the nights residual moderately cold. During the summer season, the baking heat of the afternoons is occasionally.



**Diagram No. 2.2**

May is the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at 37.80°C and a minimum of 22.60°C. Occasionally the temperature goes up to 43°C or 44°C. In the Ahmednagar district, there is an appreciable drop in hotness and climate becomes pleasant.

**Table No.2.3**  
**Maximum and Minimum Temperature in Ahmednagar District- 2011**

Sr. No.	Month	Maximum Temperature in °C	Minimum Temperature in °C
01	January	30.40	09.80
02	February	33.30	16.00
03	March	37.40	17.30
04	April	40.60	20.60
05	May	37.80	22.60
06	June	31.50	21.70
07	July	30.30	21.90
08	August	30.10	21.10
09	September	30.00	20.70
10	October	30.80	18.90
11	November	31.70	13.00
12	December	30.40	10.10
	District Average	32.9	17.80

Source: Socio-Economic abstract of Ahmednagar District 2010-11

In the Ahmednagar district the atmosphere is usually waterless throughout the months on or after February to May and mainly so in the afternoons when the moisture is about 20 percent of the normal. The virtual dampness throughout South-West heavy rainfall season is between 60 to 80 percent. And thereafter it decreases rapidly.

## **2.7 Forest:**

Saptarshi (1993) Vegetation occupies a cardinal position in the Geo-ecological land evaluation and landscape planning the actual vegetation cover is functionally related to the biophysical environment and the land use.

Ahmednagar district has 1994 square kilometers under forest accounting 11.45 percent of total geographical area. The forest is found similar to "Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous" type. This forest is found scattered in sheltered pockets of spurs and valleys in Akole, Sangamner, Nagar, Shrigonda, Parner and Rahuri tehsils. The species of trees in study region are teak, neem, babul, sissoo, sandalwood, and have economic importance. Other important species in study region are Khair, Hiwar, Herkal, Amoni, Apta, bet, etc. Kusal, Dongari-gavat, Pavanya and Marve species of grass are commonly found in the study region.

## **2.8 Natural Resources:**

Minerals, especially of economic importance are not available in the district. The hard and compact basalts, however, are used extensively as building material and road metal as they are hard, dense and durable. Especially blackish basalt available at Newasa is used for constructions of temples, idols of god and goddess. The calcareous rocks are burnt in lime kilns and are responsible for a regular "lime industry" around Ahmednagar town. The district has 17413 sq. km. area as a land resource, out of 14,795 sq. km. is suitable for agriculture and 11,796 sq. km. for non-agriculture.

Presently used for production of different crops. Fishes available in the river water are also an important natural resource of the district. The major rivers of the district are generally run along the boundary. Fishermen in the district take advantage of the river in fisheries mainly in the river Ghod, Godavari, Pravara, Mula and their tributaries. Fisheries also done in the lakes as Pimpalgaon Lake, Visapur Lake, Kapurwadi Lake and reservoirs like Mula, Bhandardara, Nilwande and Nathasagar. The sand available in the rivers is also a major natural resource of the district, which

is mainly utilized for the construction purposes. Now a day it became important main revenue, asset of the district. Forest cover in the district is 1994 sq. km. which specially gives fire wood, constructional wood, grass, tendu leaves and hirda. Water resource get through the monsoon, and district receives 561 mm. average rainfalls, which is used for irrigation, industrial and household purposes. The district has major projects as Mula, Bhandardara, Nilwande and Nathsagar at the northern boundary. Medium projects are Visapur, Adhala, Paragon, Ghatshil, Mandohol, Bhojapur, Mahesangavi and Sina. This water is utilized for 227000 hectores of land irrigation.

## **2.9 Résumé:**

This chapter has focused on the physical profile of the study region extending partly of upper Godavari basin and partly of Bhima basin. Godavari and Bhima are major rivers, Pravara, Mula and Dhora rivers are main tributaries of the Godavari and God and Sina as tributary to Bhima River, deep black soil, medium deep black soil, gray soil and red soil are major soil types in the study region. The study region experiences a typical monsoon climate and has found four seasons, namely, winter, summer, rainy and retreating monsoon. The average rainfall is 560.40 mm (2012-13). Mostly rainfall receiving during monsoon season. That means daily maximum temperature in 38.9<sup>0</sup>C in May and 11.7<sup>0</sup>C in December. 11.45 percent area is under the forest.

## **CHAPTER- III**

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE**

#### **3.1 Introduction:**

In the previous chapter physical factors play an important role in the agricultural area and shepherding activity has been analyzed, though, agriculture is not only a product of Natural phenomena but also of an artificial framework. This chapter included the historical background, land use pattern, transportation and density of population, literacy, sex ratio, irrigation and weekly Bazaar etc. The Natural Environment of the region provides wide restrictions to farming and shepherding activities. Within which farmer cultivates with the consideration of several socio-economic factors which set their impression of the Landuse pattern, population density and distribution, Sex composition, irrigation, transportation, industries, and weekly market. These factors are analyzed based on the basis of available data and information abstracted from the agricultural and population census and government report.

#### **3.2 Historical Background:**

‘Ahmednagar is the cradle of the human race, the birthplace of human speech, the great grandmother of tradition. Our most valuable and most instructive materials in the history of man are treasured up in Ahmednagar district only’. – Mark Twain.

Ahmednagar district has a unique culture and is one of the oldest and greatest civilizations of the Maharashtra State. Malik Ahmed is the founder of Ahmednagar district, who built it in 1494. Ahmednagar is the capital of Nizamshahi. Ahmednagar district is known as ‘Nagar’ and came into existence in 1818. In 1822 its borders spread between Vani in Dindori of Nashik and Karmala in Solapur district. During 1837-38 Nashik sub-collectorate comprising of subdivisions of Sinner, Chandori, Dindori, Nashik, Igatpuri and Paint tehsils were under the Ahmednagar district (Banthia J.K, 1995). At present Ahmednagar district is divided into 14 tehsils. There are 1561 rural and 18 urban settlements in Ahmednagar district. History says that, ‘in 1650, Shivaji preferred a claim on the part of his father or of himself to the Deshmukh’s dues in the Ahmednagar district to which he alleged they had an hereditary right. India’s first Prime Minister Jawaharlal

Nehru during his imprisonment in 1942-46 at the Ahmednagar district fort in Maharashtra he wrote philosophical book 'Discovery of India'. In this district Padmashri Vitthalrao Vikhepatil established first cooperative sugar factory at Pravara Nagar. Hence Ahmednagar district as a 'Cooperative Movement Leader'. Various sugar factories in this district. 'Ahmednagar District Cooperative Bank' is the principal cooperative bank in this district.

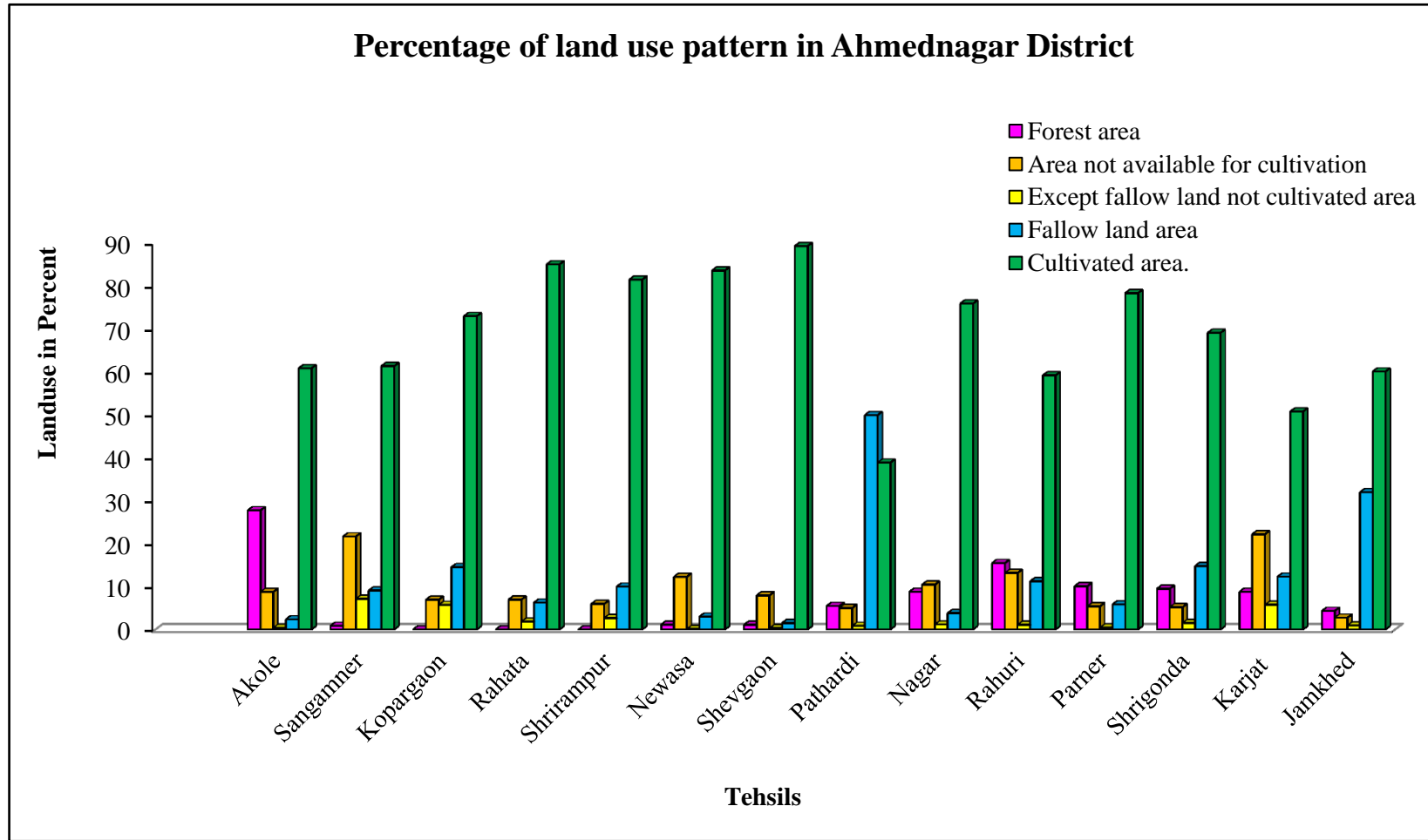
### **3.3 Land Use Pattern:**

As the other districts, land in Ahmednagar district is put to various uses. The utilization of land counted upon physical factors like topography, soil and climate as well as upon human factors, such as the duration of occupation, density of population of the area, land tenure and technical levels of the people Ahmednagar district had a total geographical area of about 16.68 lakh hectares (17000, sq.km). Forest area has decreased considerably 7.89 percent (131592 hectares) in 2011-12. This class consists of two types of land, viz (I) Land put on non-agricultural uses and (II) barren and uncultivable waste. The area puts to non- agricultural uses include land occupied by villages, towns, roads, railways or under water. Total cultivated area is 68.10 percent, 10.09 percent area is not available in cultivation. Tehsil namely percent of cultivated than in Shirampur (81.43), Newasa (83.55), Shevgaon (89.22), Jamkhed (60.04), Shrigonda(69.03), Kopergaon (72.92) and Rahata (84.97) tehsils and remaining seven theses, namely Nagar (75.86), Rahuri (59.12), Pathardi (38.83), Karjat (50.72), Parner (78.28), Akole (60.79), Sangamner (61.29) cultivates land is less than average distinguished in the study region.

**Table No 3.1**  
**Land use pattern in Ahmednagar District**

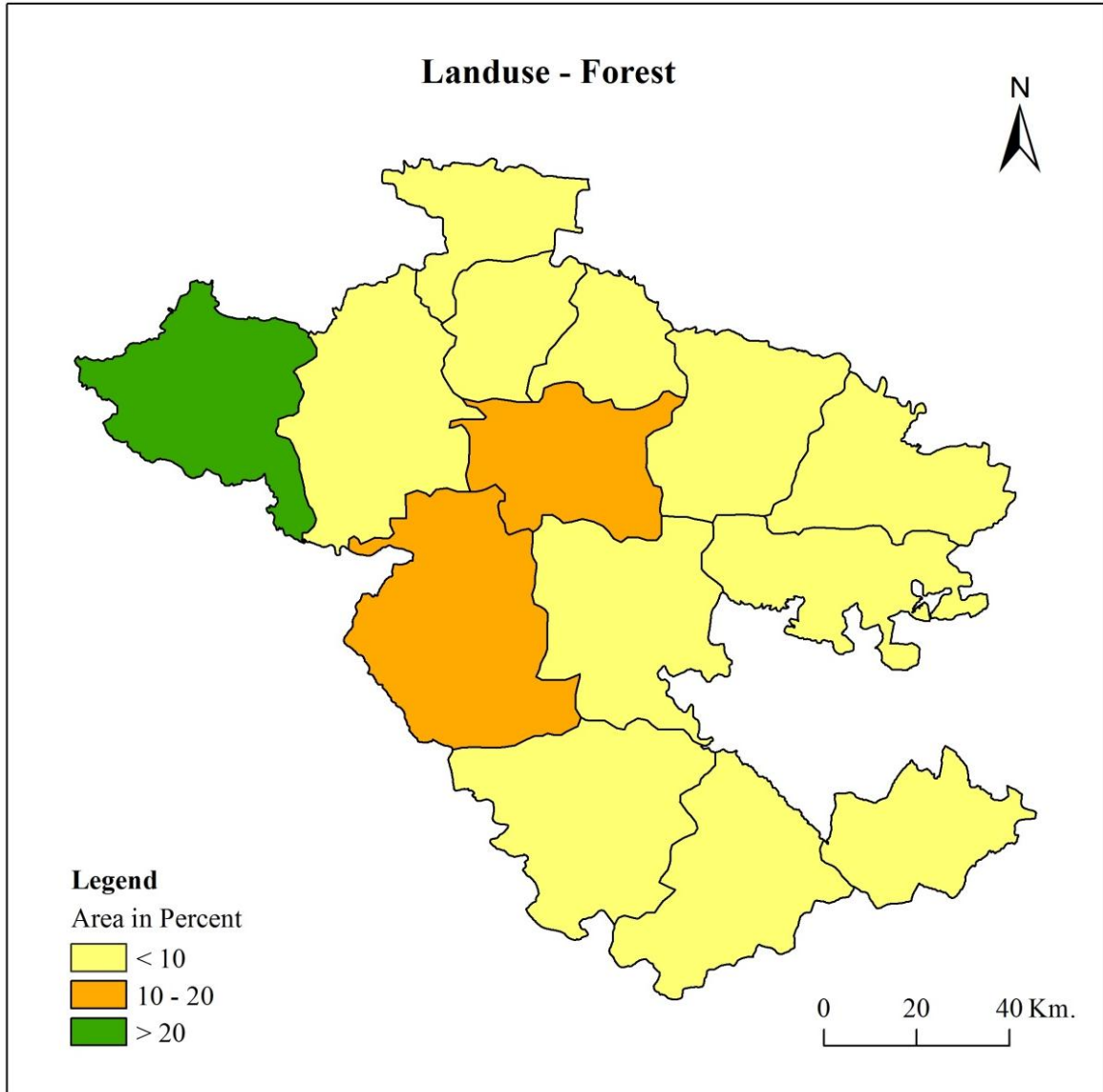
Sr No.	Name of Tehsil	Area	Forest area	Area not available for cultivation	Except fallow land not cultivated area	Fallow land area	Cultivated area	Cultivable area
1	Akole	9.01	27.72	8.74	0.39	2.35	60.79	63.39
2	Sangamner	8.14	0.83	21.65	7.16	9.04	61.29	82.46
3	Kopargaon	4.23	0	6.90	5.70	14.48	72.93	88.08
4	Rahata	4.12	0	6.95	1.82	6.25	84.98	83.95
5	Shrirampur	3.03	0	5.93	2.66	9.97	81.44	90.68
6	Newasa	7.75	1.13	12.25	0.09	2.97	83.55	98.81
7	Shevgaon	6.52	1.06	7.93	0.28	1.50	89.23	81.52
8	Pathardi	7.06	5.46	5.00	0.83	49.88	38.83	82.62
9	Nagar	9.01	8.76	10.42	1.17	3.78	75.86	80.01
10	Rahuri	6.10	15.44	13.14	1.08	11.20	59.13	67.62
11	Parner	11.19	10.06	5.38	0.43	5.84	78.29	84.99
12	Shrigonda	9.62	9.48	5.19	1.52	14.77	69.04	70.96
13	Karjat	8.94	8.76	22.16	5.73	12.28	50.72	68.69
14	Jamkhed	5.25	4.31	2.74	0.95	31.95	60.04	86.30
	<b>Total</b>	100	7.89	10.10	2.03	11.88	68.11	70.96

(Source-Computed by Researcher)



**Diagram No. 3.1**



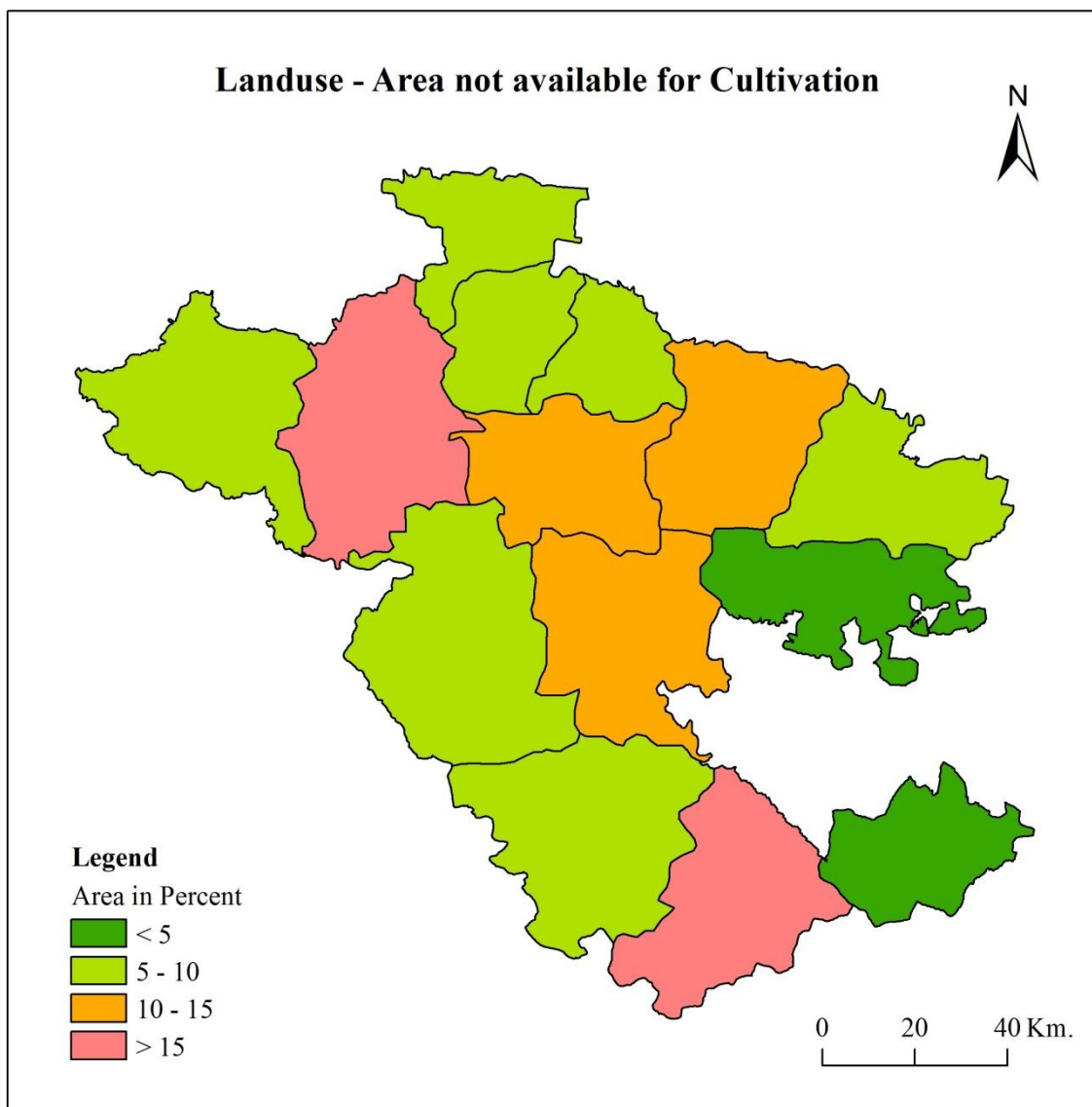


**Fig. No. 3.1**

Parner and Rahuri tehsils have a very less forest area because of the average rain fall resulted that the forest percent is only less than 10 percent. Only Akole thesil has comparatively high percent of forest(27.72), and tehsils Sangamner, Kopargaon, Shrirampur, Rahata, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Newasa, Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed and Nagar have moderate forest area.

**Landuse pattern-Forest**

Percent	Less than 10	10 to 20	More than 20
Tehsils	Parner, Rahuri	Sangamner, Kopargaon, Shrirampur, Rahata, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Newasa, Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed and Nagar	Akole

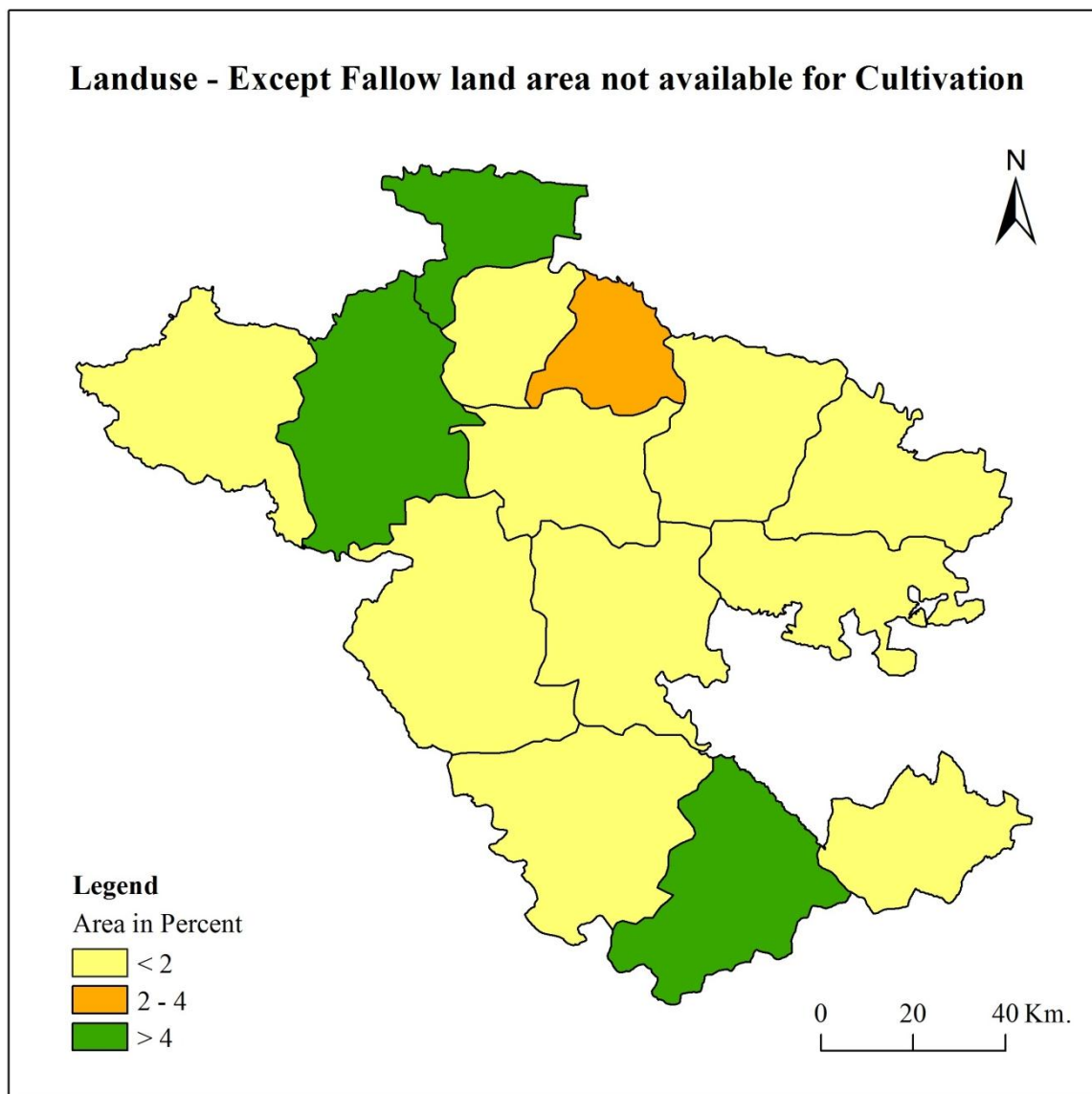


**Fig No. 3.2**

In Sangamner and Karjat tehsils more than 15 percent area is not available for Cultivation. Rahuri, Nagar and Newasa tehsils have 10 to 15 percent area not available for Cultivation. Akole, Kopergaon, Shirampur, Rahata, Shevgaon, Shrigonda and Parner tehsils about 5 to 10 percent area not available for cultivation

**Landuse pattern-Area not available for Cultivation**

<b>Percent</b>	<b>Less than 5</b>	<b>5 to 10</b>	<b>10 to 15</b>	<b>More than 15</b>
Tehsils	Jamkhed and Pathardi	Akole, Kopergaon, Shirampur, Rahata, Shevgaon, Shrigonda and Parner	Rahuri, Nagar and Newasa	Sangamner and Karjat

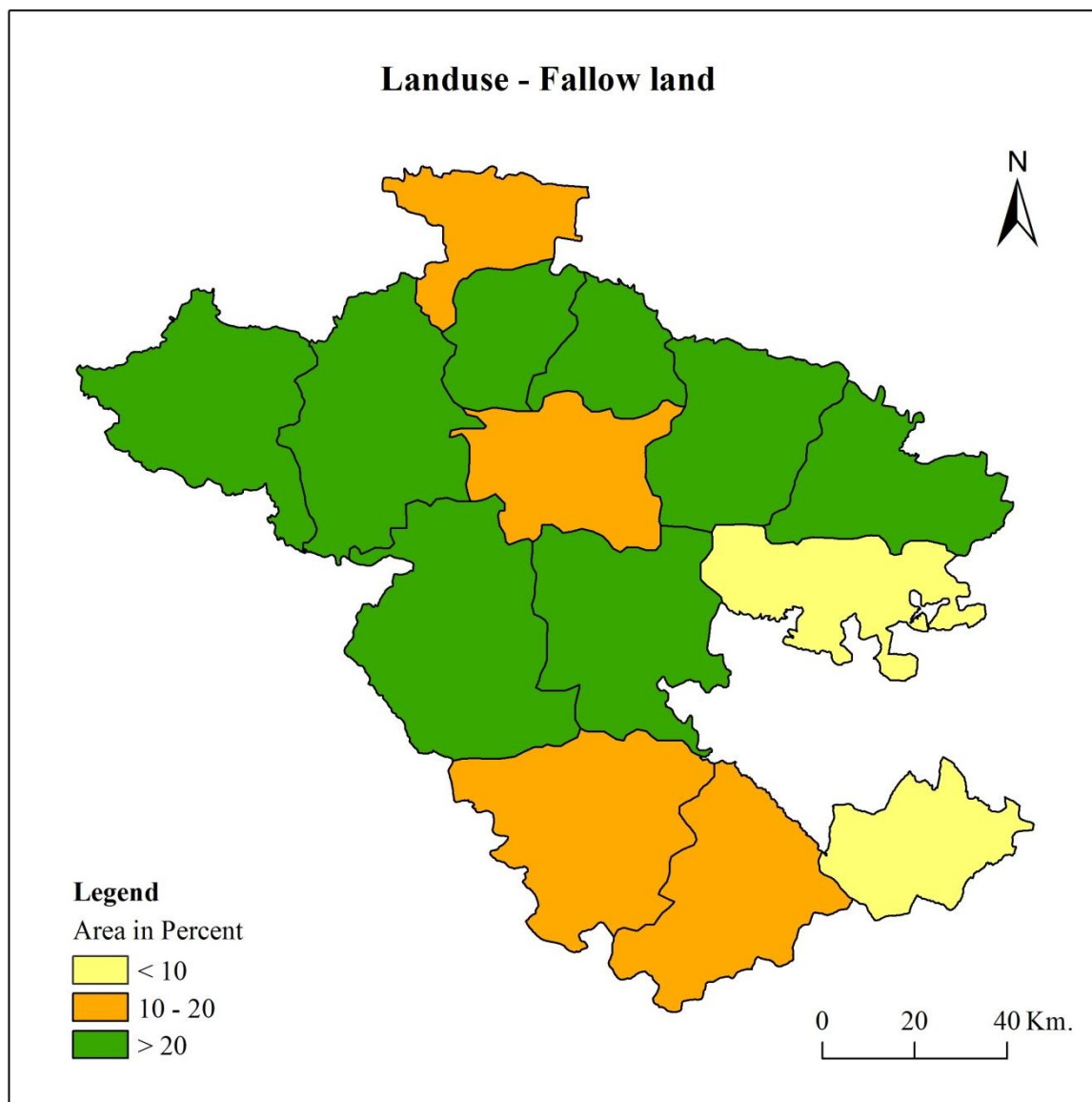


**Fig No. 3.3**

Akole, Shrirampur, Rahata, Shevgaon, Shrigonda, Parner, Rahuri, Nagar, Newasa and Jamkhed tehsils have less than 2 percent without fallow land which is not available for cultivation. Kopergaon, Sangamner and Karjat tehsils have more than 4 percent land is used as Except fallow land Area not available for cultivation.

**Landuse pattern-Except fallow land Area not available for cultivation**

<b>Percent</b>	<b>Less than 2</b>	<b>2 to 4</b>	<b>More than 4</b>
Tehsils	Akole, Shrirampur, Rahata, Shevgaon, Shrigonda, Parner, Rahuri, Nagar, Newasa and Jamkhed	Shrirampur	Kopergaon, Sangamner and Karjat

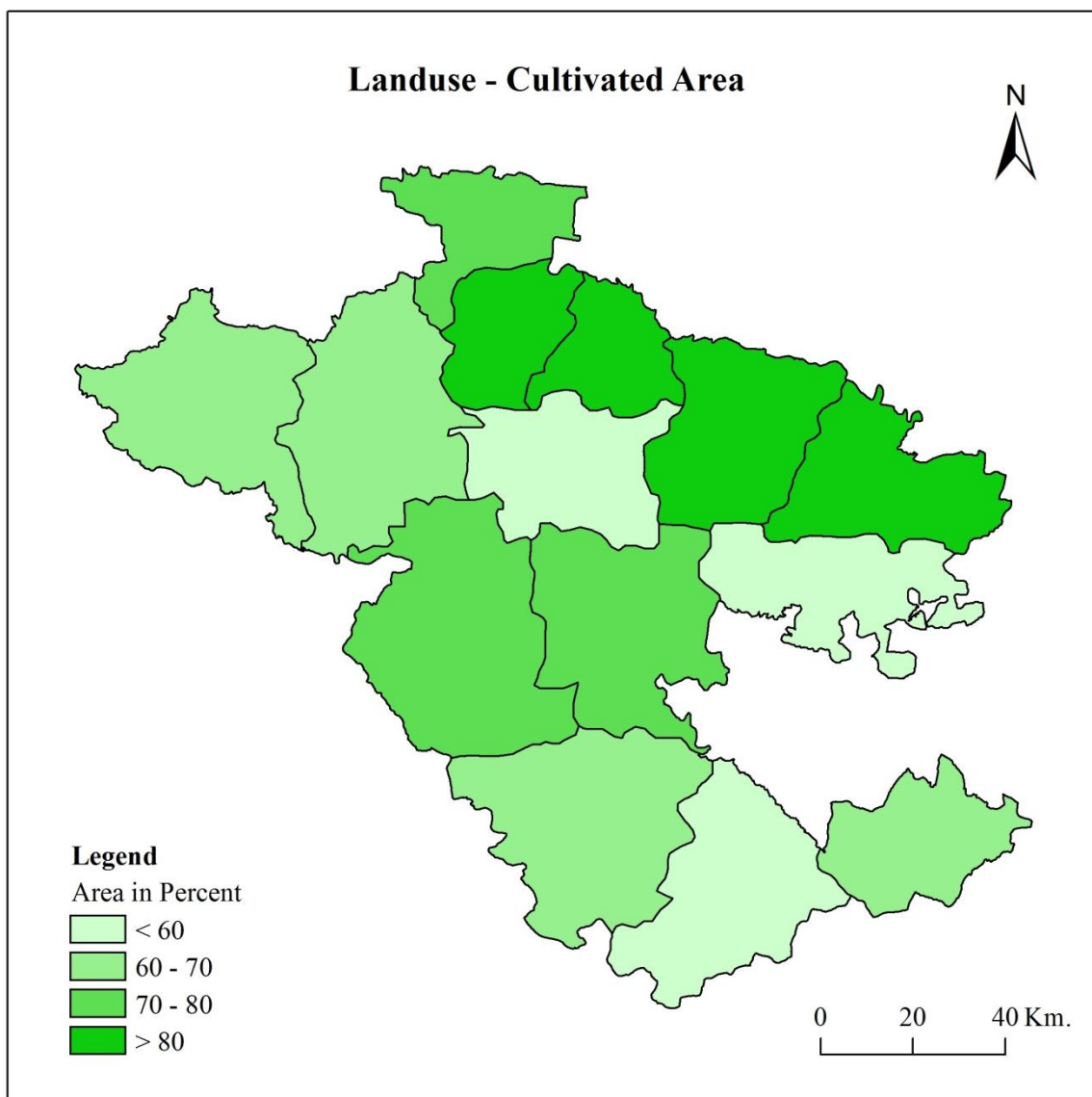


**Fig No. 3.4**

Sangamner, Shrirampur Akole, Rahata, Shevgaon, Parner, Nagar and Newasa tehsils have more than 20 percent land under fallow land. Kopargaon, Rahuri, Shrigonda and Karjat tehsils have 10 to 20 percent land under fallow and Kopargaon, Rahuri, Shrigonda and Karjat have only less than 10 percent fallow land.

**Landuse pattern-Fallow land (Area in percent)**

<b>Percent</b>	<b>Less than 10</b>	<b>10 to 20</b>	<b>More than 20</b>
Tehsils	Kopargaon, Rahuri, Shrigonda and Karjat	Kopargaon, Rahuri, Shrigonda and Karjat	Sangamner, Shrirampur Akole, Rahata, Shevgaon, Parner, Nagar, Newasa

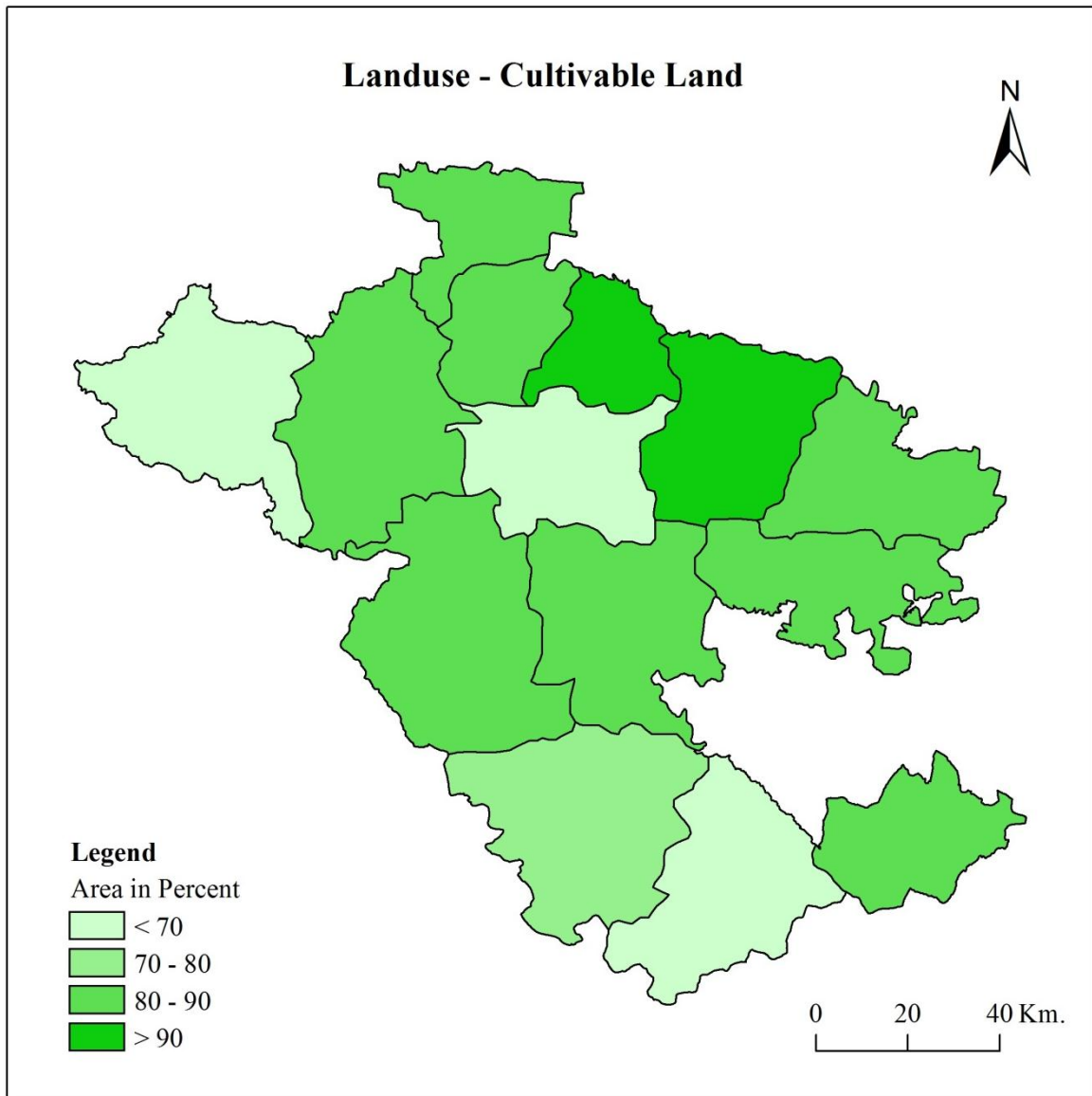


**Fig No. 3.5**

Shrirampur, Rahata, Shevgaon and Newasa tehsils have more than 80 percent land under he of cultivation. Kopargaon, Parner and Nagar tehsils have 70 to 80 percent cultited area.while Akole, Sangamner, Shrigonda, Jamkhed Rahuri, Pathardi and Karjat tehsils have less than 70 percent area under cultivation.

**Landuse pattern-Cultivated Area**

<b>Percent</b>	<b>Less than 60</b>	<b>60 to 70</b>	<b>70 to 80</b>	<b>More than 80</b>
Tehsils	Rahuri, Pathardi and Karjat	Akole, Sangamner, Shrigonda and Jamkhed	Kopargaon, Parner and Nagar.	Shrirampur, Rahata, Shevgaon and Newasa



**Fig. No. 3.6**

**Landuse pattern-Cultivable Land**

<b>Percent</b>	<b>Less than 70</b>	<b>70 to 80</b>	<b>80 to 90</b>	<b>More than 90</b>
Tehsils	Akole, Rahuri and Karjat	Shrigonda.	Kopargaon, Sangamner, Parner, Nagar, Rahata, Shevgaon, Pathardi and Jamkhed.	Shrirampur and Newasa

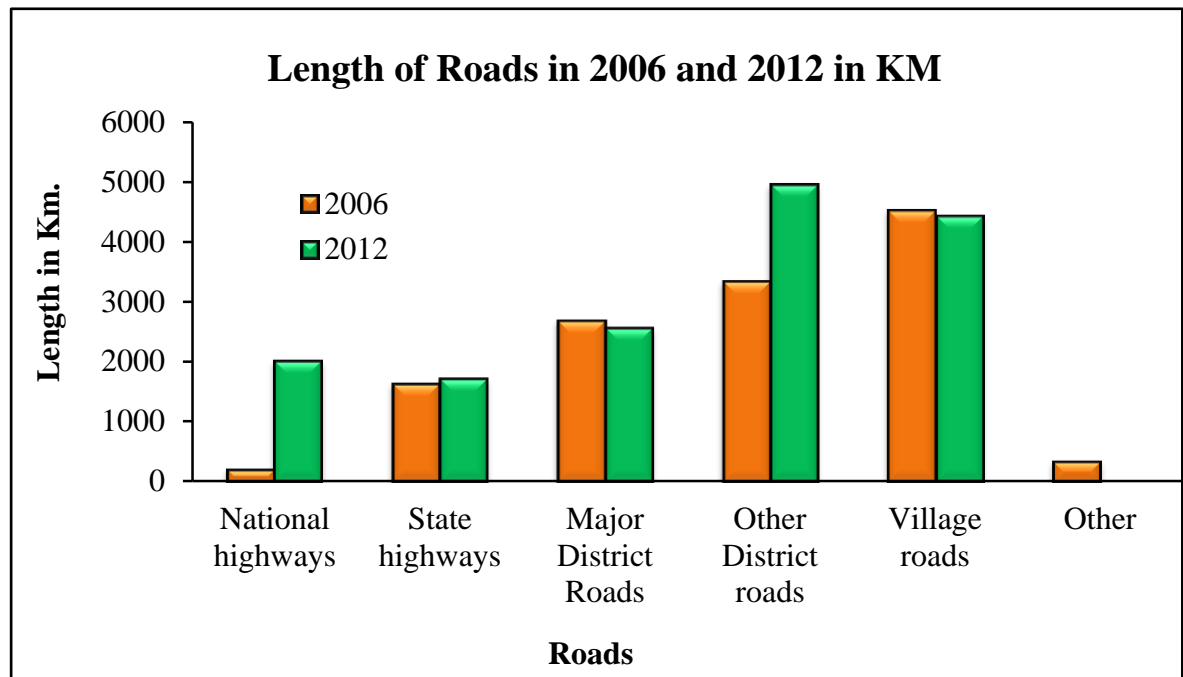
### 3.4. Transportation :

A transportation system plays an important role in the continuous economic growth of the district. The present transport system of the district comprises a mode of transport. Ahmednagar district has great diversity in economic, social, cultural and ethnic structure. The roadways in Ahmednagar district give the principal mode of transportation. It makes possible the conduct of business, travel, sightseeing, pilgrimage and education.

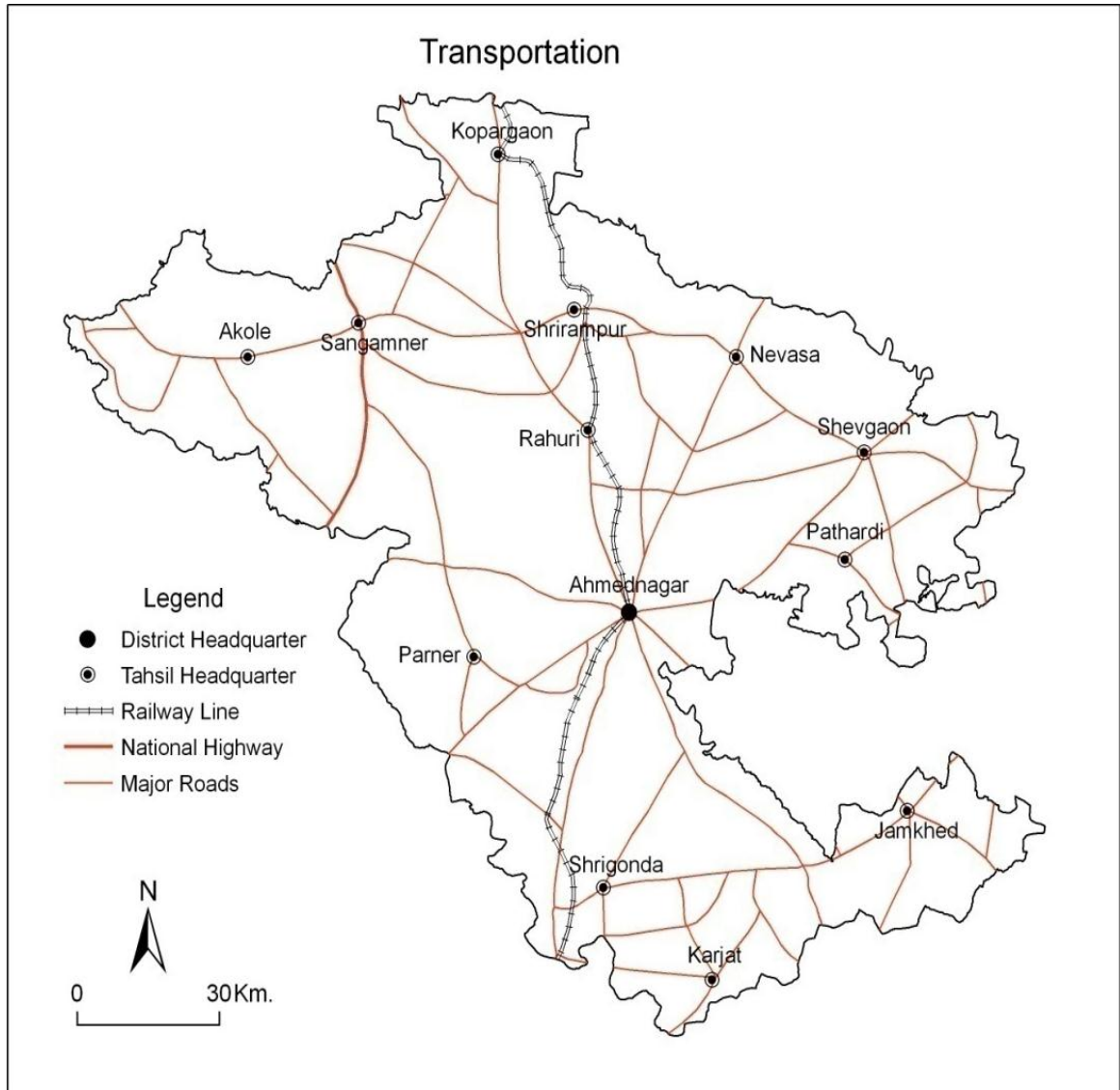
**Table No 3.2, Length of Roads in Ahmednagar District 2006 and 2012**

Roads	Length In K. m.	
	2006	2012
National highways(N.H)	202	211
State highways (S.H)	1636	1715
Major District Roads	2685	2557
Other District Roads	3346	4951
Village Roads	4527	4425
Other	334	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12731</b>	<b>13859</b>

Source: Socio-Economic reviews of Ahmednagar district 2005-06 and 2012-13



**Diagram No.3.2**



**Fig No. 3.7**

Ahmednagar district has one of the largest road networks. It is about 13,859 k.m. at present. In Ahmednagar district's the road network consists of National Highway, State Highways, district roads and village roads. However the National Highway is the responsibility of Indian Government. The National highway has about 61 km on the Nashik Pune National Highway (NH-50). It passes through Sangamner taluka. Currently one more National Highway has added. That is called New Kalyan- Hyderabad National Highway. This highway passes through Parner, Nagar and Pathardi tehsils (114 km) in the district. The length of village roads reduced from 2006 to 2012 in 4527 kilometers to 4425 kilometers. Length of major district roads also declined from 2685 km to 2557 km in 2006



to 2012. The state highways' length increased from 1636 km to 1717 km in 2006 to 2012. The total length of roads and highways increased from 12731 km to 13859 km in 2006 to 2012. The subsequent table indicates the classification of roads in the district since 2006 to 2012.

### **3.5 Density and Distribution of Population:**

Density is defined as the number of people per sq.km. The population density of Ahmednagar district in 2011 was 266 per. sq. k.m. One of the most important aspects of Ahmednagar district's population is the uneven distribution on one hand the population of Ahmednagar is highly concentrated in some picketers such as highly urbanizes and industrialized areas and high agricultural productivity areas, even as, there are virtually demographic deserts in high mountains, arid lands, thickly forested areas and some remote concerns of the district, the study of some geographical factors which affect the population characteristics in a given area. It is useful in several other ways. For example, if in a region natural factors are positive and density of population is enviable. Then it is easier to development schemes. It also becomes easier to know the possibilities for development of a region. While introducing new transportation set-up; it is important to identify the population density of a region. It indicated the nature of the balance between the population of the region and its natural resources. It gives the importance of man, land ratio. Density of population plays an important part in any scheme related to health, trade and socio- economic development. In short, it indicates possibilities of development. If population density is more than what the natural resources of the region can support then such a situation encourages migration.

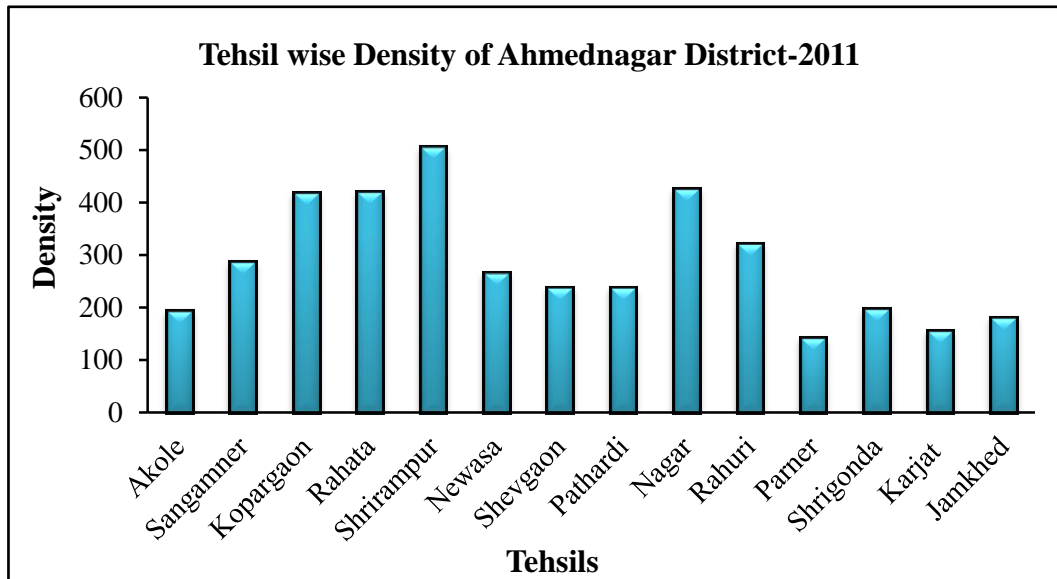
#### **3.5.1 Spatial variations in density of population (2011)**

Table No.3.3 shows that the distributions of density in Ahmednagar District as per census data 2011. The whole district density was 266 persons per sq.km. There are, however spacious variations in density of population in different parts of the region abnormally high density of population was recorded for Shrirampur which was 505 persons per sq. km. While the lower density of population was recorded for Parner tehsil which was 142 persons per sq. km.

**Table No.3.3, Tehsilwise Density Distribution**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	2011
1	Akole	194
2	Sangamner	287
3	Kopargaon	418
4	Rahata	421
5	Shrirampur	505
6	Newasa	266
7	Shevgaon	238
8	Pathardi	237
9	Nagar	426
10	Rahuri	321
11	Parner	142
12	Shrigonda	197
13	Karjat	156
14	Jamkhed	181
	Total	266

Source: Compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No. 3.3**

### 3.5.2 Regional Variation in Density of Population Since 1961 to 2011

The population density of Ahmednagar district was 104 persons per sq.km.in 1961 which increased to 266 persons per sq.km.in 2011. This means that the density for the region during the last 50 years increased roughly by 2.5 times. There are however wide variations in the rate of increase in density in different parts of the region. The rate of increase in density was highest in Newasa Tehsil where the density of population added about by four times in the last fifty years. The rate of increase was substantially higher than that for the region as entire for other areas. The lower density of population was recorded for Karjat Tehsil which was 68 persons per sq.km.in 1961 and 156 person in 2011.

**Table No.3.4**

**Tehsil wise Density of Ahmednagar District since 1961 to 2011**

Tehsils	Years					
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Akole.	79	99	119	137	170	194
Sangamner.	98	130	167	210	265	287
Kopargaon.	189	251	279	323	362	418
Rahata.	-	-	-	-	414	421
Shrirampur.	221	307	362	422	446	505
Newasa	95	121	170	212	253	266
Shevgaon	92	114	122	156	187	238
Pathardi.	101	126	134	144	162	237
Ahmednagar	162	200	241	307	370	426
Rahuri	113	153	196	247	266	321
Parner.	73	87	99	114	132	142
Shrigonda.	74	92	113	145	165	197
Karjat.	68	85	101	124	136	156
Jamkhed.	84	99	109	135	147	181
Total	104	133	159	198	240	266

Source: Compiled by Researcher

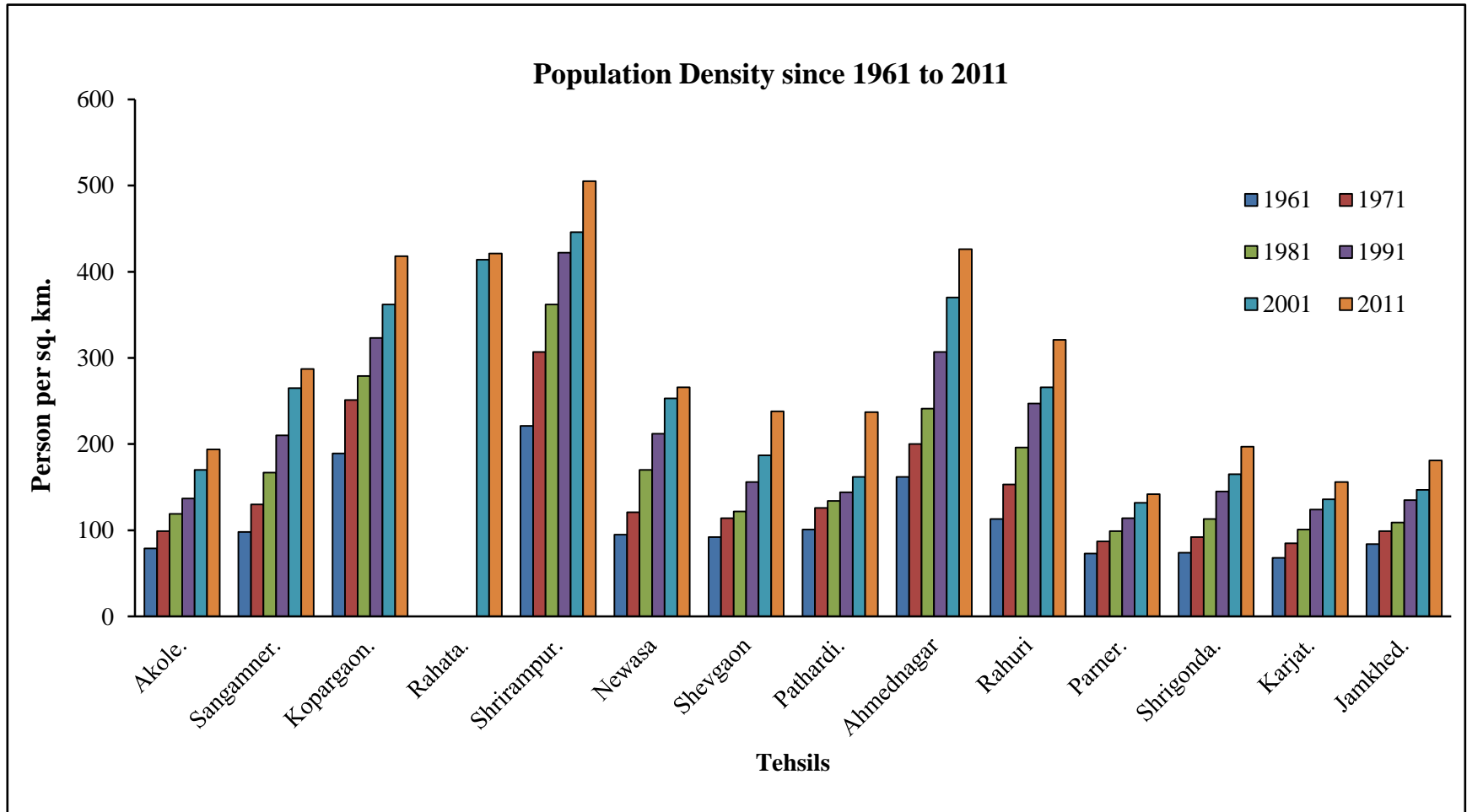


Diagram No.3.4

The density of population of the Nagar, Shrirampur, Kopargaon & Rahuri tehsils were the highest since 1961 to 2011. It was due to agricultural development with the support of irrigation, the growth of industrialization, and propagation of educational facilities in this area.

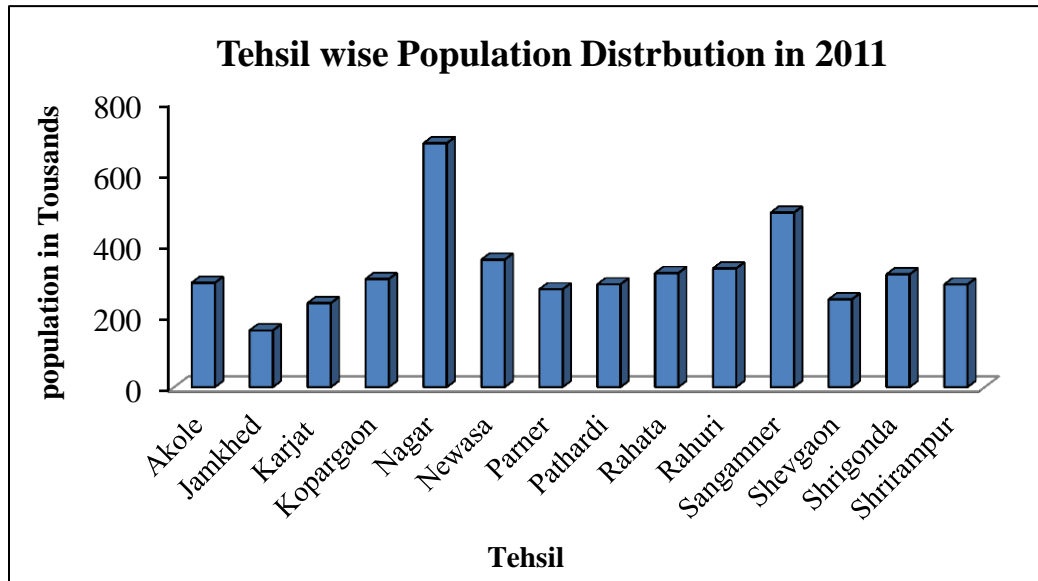
### 3.5.3 Population Distribution:

The total population of Ahmednagar district in 2001 was 4,040,642 and in 2011 was 4,543,080. The difference between both representative years was 502,517. Further, there was a change of 12.44 percent in the population.

**Table No.3.5**  
**Tehsilwise Population Distribution**

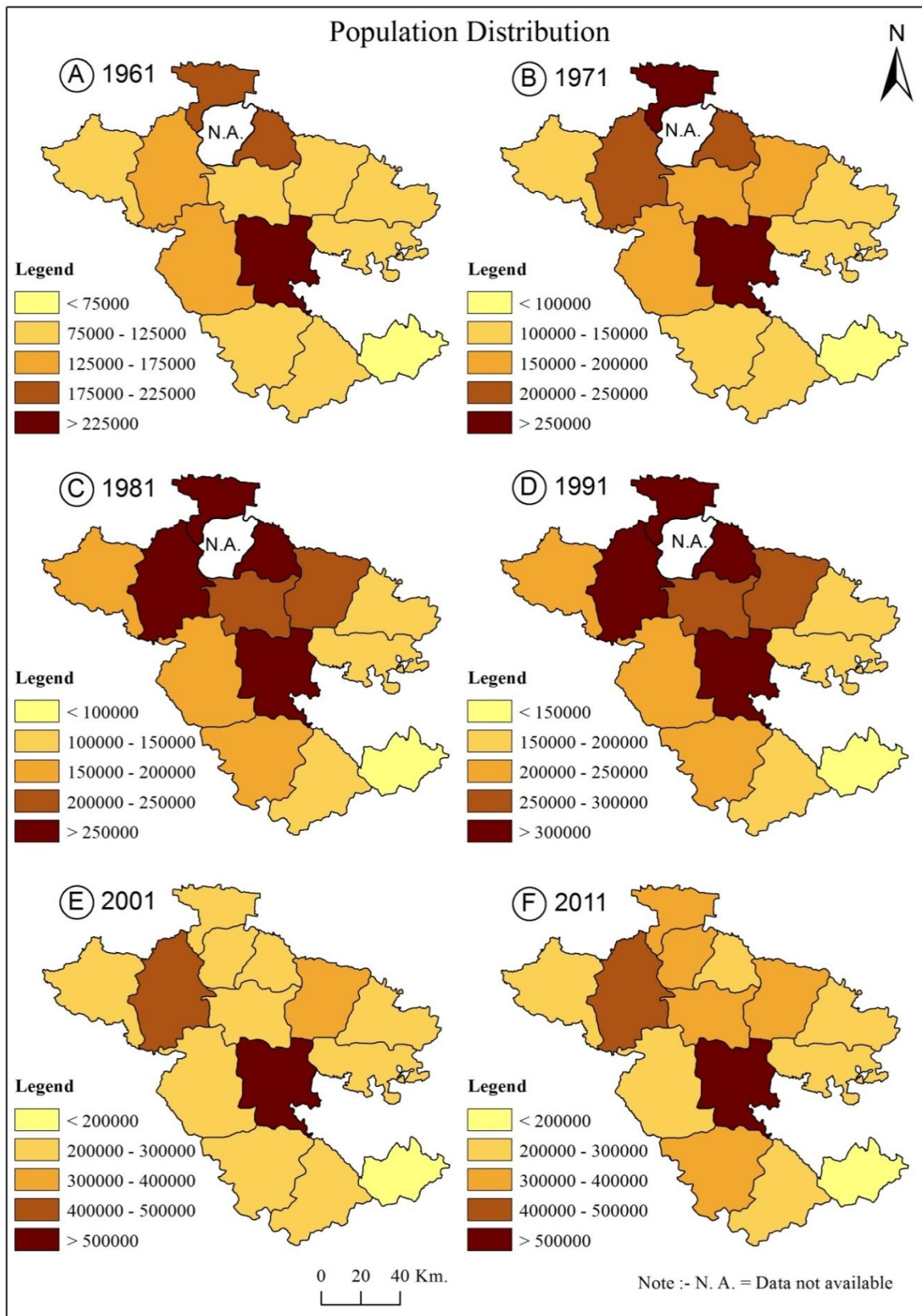
Sr.No.	Tehsils	1961	1972	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Akole	117795	147702	176385	22215	266638	292319
2	Jamkhed	73153	86592	95304	119278	134216	158606
3	Karjat	99292	123612	146618	184331	205674	235304
4	Kopargaon	197512	262619	291604	337387	277170	302823
5	Nagar	245581	303606	365957	482884	606690	683808
6	Newasa	117706	150393	211237	273075	326698	357368
7	Parner	131039	154890	177501	214064	246552	274128
8	Pathardi	110905	138590	147837	185845	214872	288021
9	Rahata	-	-	-	-	288279	319622
10	Rahuri	117728	159343	204093	252570	294924	332579
11	Sangamner	164564	218797	280408	354808	441439	489263
12	Shevgaon	104207	128841	138275	170507	203676	245674
13	Shrigonda	118313	146581	181418	235706	277356	315948
14	Shrirampur	178174	247551	295854	340327	256458	287620

Source: Compiled by Researcher

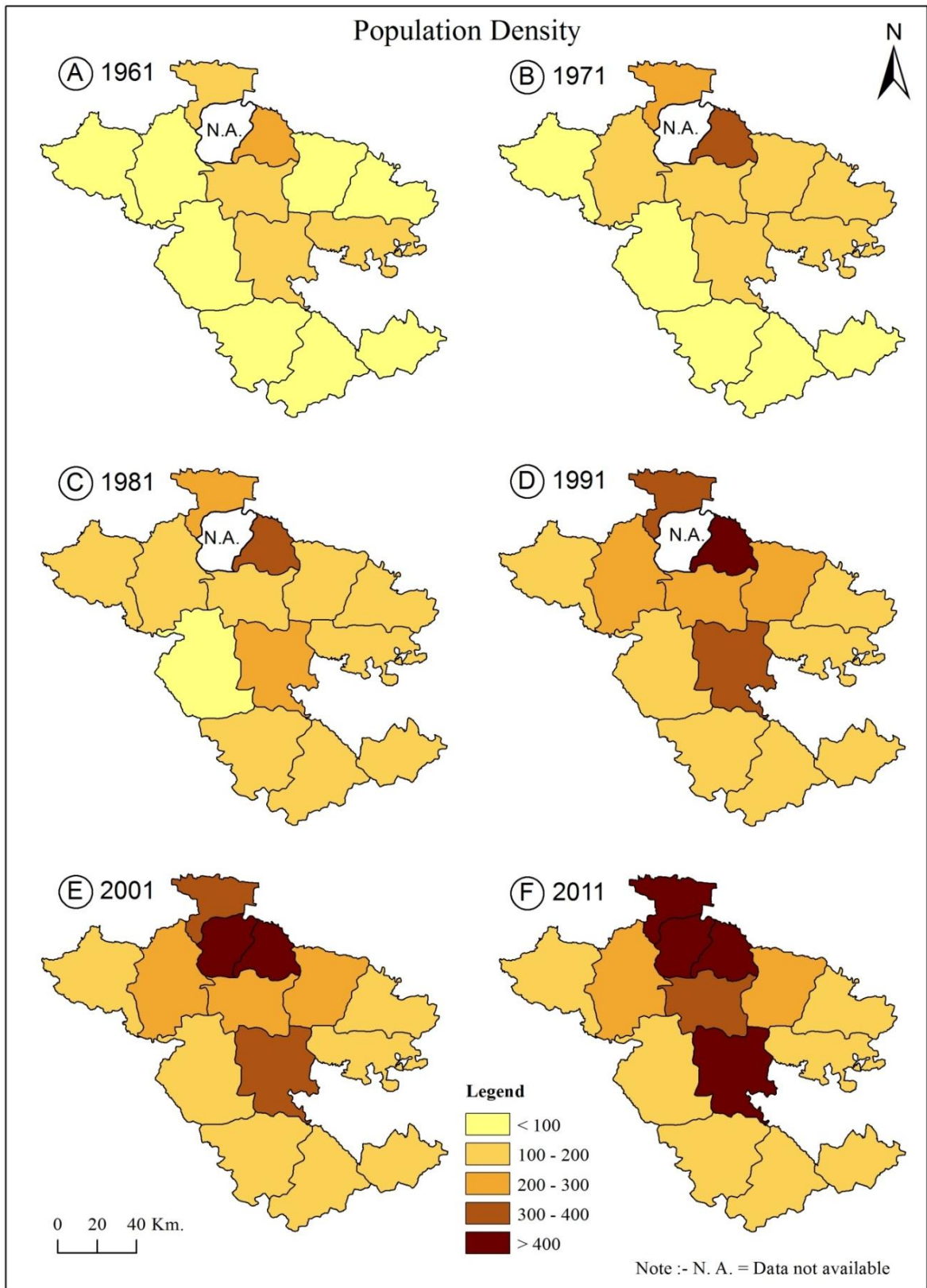


**Diagram No.3.5**

In 2011 the population Distribution of Ahmednagar District was very uneven. The highest population was in Nagar tehsil. It was 683,808 while the lowest population was in Jamkhed tehsil. It was 158,606. The Sanganner tehsil was the second largest tehsil in the District. As well as Karjat and Shevgaon were the Second and third lowest tehsil in the district. Tehsils Akole, Kopergaon, Newasa, Parner, Pathardi, Rahata, Rahuri, Shrigonda and Shirampur have a moderate population.



**Fig. No. 3.8**



**Fig. No. 3.9**



### **3.6 Population Growth:**

Chandana (2001) Population growth is one of the important aspects of population study. The changes in population were found out because of Birth, Death and Migration any change in population over a given period with reference to a region, respective of increase or decreases in population are called population growth.

The most important problem ahead of the country today is the one created by population explosion. Due to the growth of population, social, economic & political problems are created because of growth of population both the developing & the developed countries face numerous problems. In the developing countries high rate of growth of population has become a hindrance to the development. Population growth can be either positive (+) or negative (-) and in the study of Geography it is considered as a change. This change is considered as a total population variation, annual growth rate, percentage of Decadal growth.

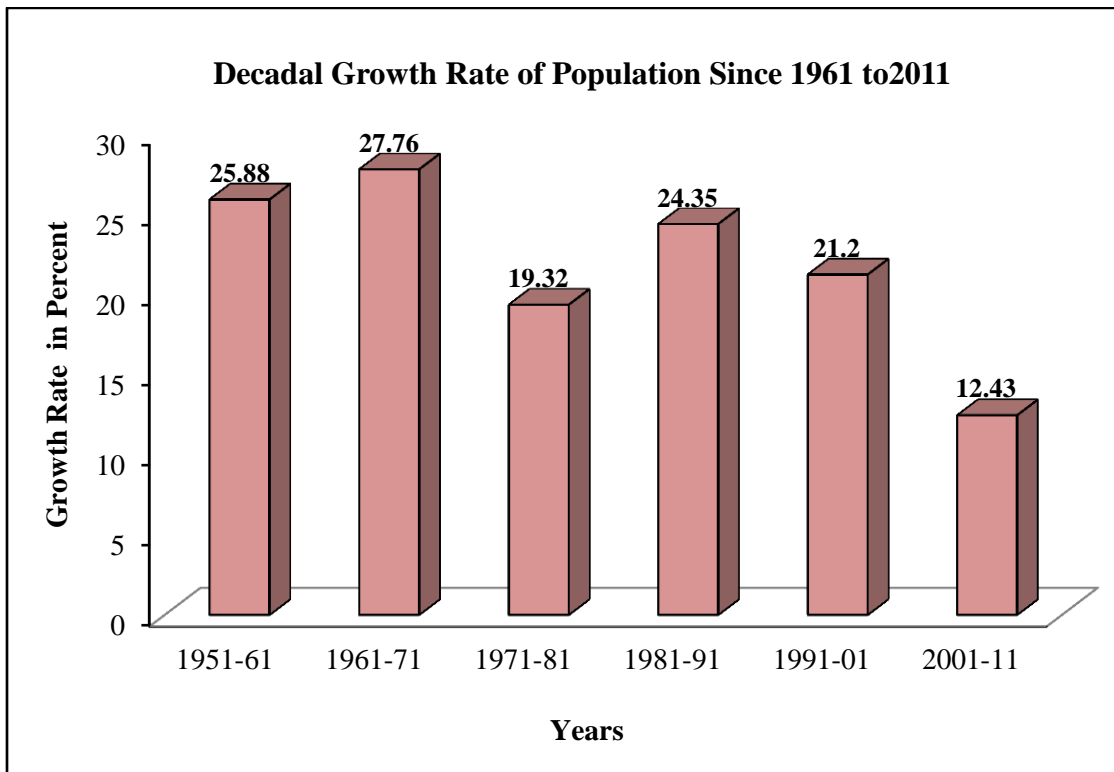
The explosion is the most important problem today. Though it's annual rate of growth of population is 3.15 percent, but since the total population is large. During the last fifty years the population of Ahmednagar District is increased two and half times. Total population increasing in Ahmednagar District is constantly increasing during the year 1961 to 2011 but in during the decade 1971-1981 annual population growth rate was less. Because in the year 1981 the population birth rate was low, increasing marriage age, medical facilities are available compulsion of family planning and emergency period, etc. During the decade 1961-1971 the District population growth rate was 27.76 percent and subsequently during 1971-1981, it has been increased up to 19.32 percent. In the decade during 1981-1991 it was 24.35 percent, which was decreased by about eight points 1991-2001 in the decade during was 21.20 percent it is increased by about five points during 1981-1991. In the next decade, during 2001-2011 it was 12.43 percent, which is again decreased by about three points. (Diagram No.3.6)

**Table No.3.6**

**Growth of Population in the Ahmednagar District**

<b>Census Year</b>	<b>Decadal growth rate (%)</b>	<b>Annual growth rate (%)</b>
<b>1961</b>	+25.88	2.3
<b>1971</b>	+27.76	2.4
<b>1981</b>	+19.32	1.7
<b>1991</b>	+24.35	2.2
<b>2001</b>	+21.20	2.0
<b>2011</b>	+12.43	1.04

Source: Socio-Economic reviews of Ahmednagar district



**Diagram No.3.6**

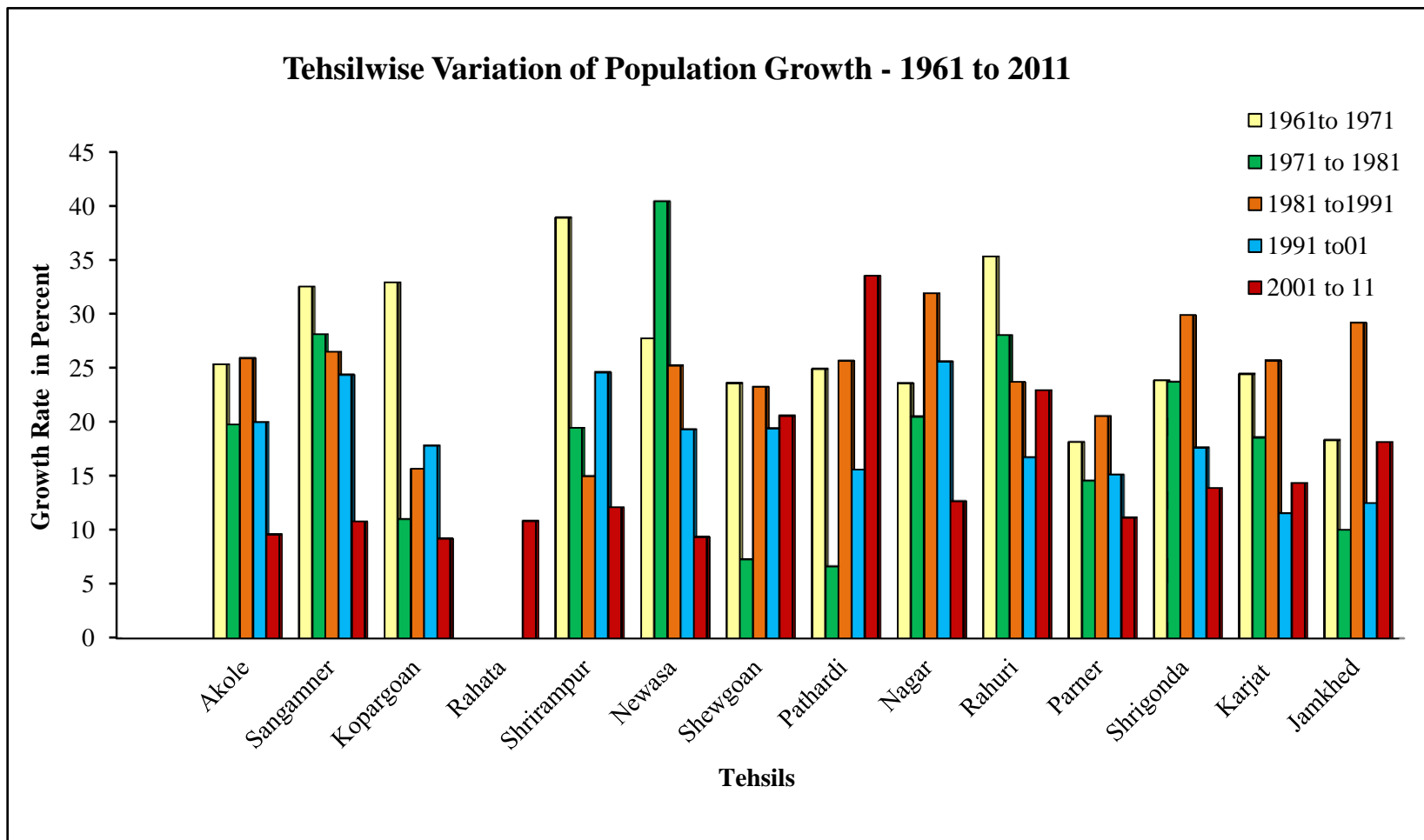
Table No.3.6 shows that the decadal population growth rate in Ahmednagar District. The annual growth rate has been varied decade to decade. The earliest two

decade annual growth rate was very high because the mortality rate of population growth was very high. But from 1981 to 2011 the annual growth rate is declining consistently. In 1961 the annual population growth rate was 2.3 percent; while 1971 the annual population growth rate was 2.4 percent. But in 1981 the annual population growth rate rapidly comes down, it was 1.7%. In 1991 the annual population growth rate was remarkably increased, it was 2.2 percent, after that the annual population growth rate constantly decreased, in 2001 the annual population growth was 2.0 percent and in 2011 the annual population growth rate was 1.04 percent.

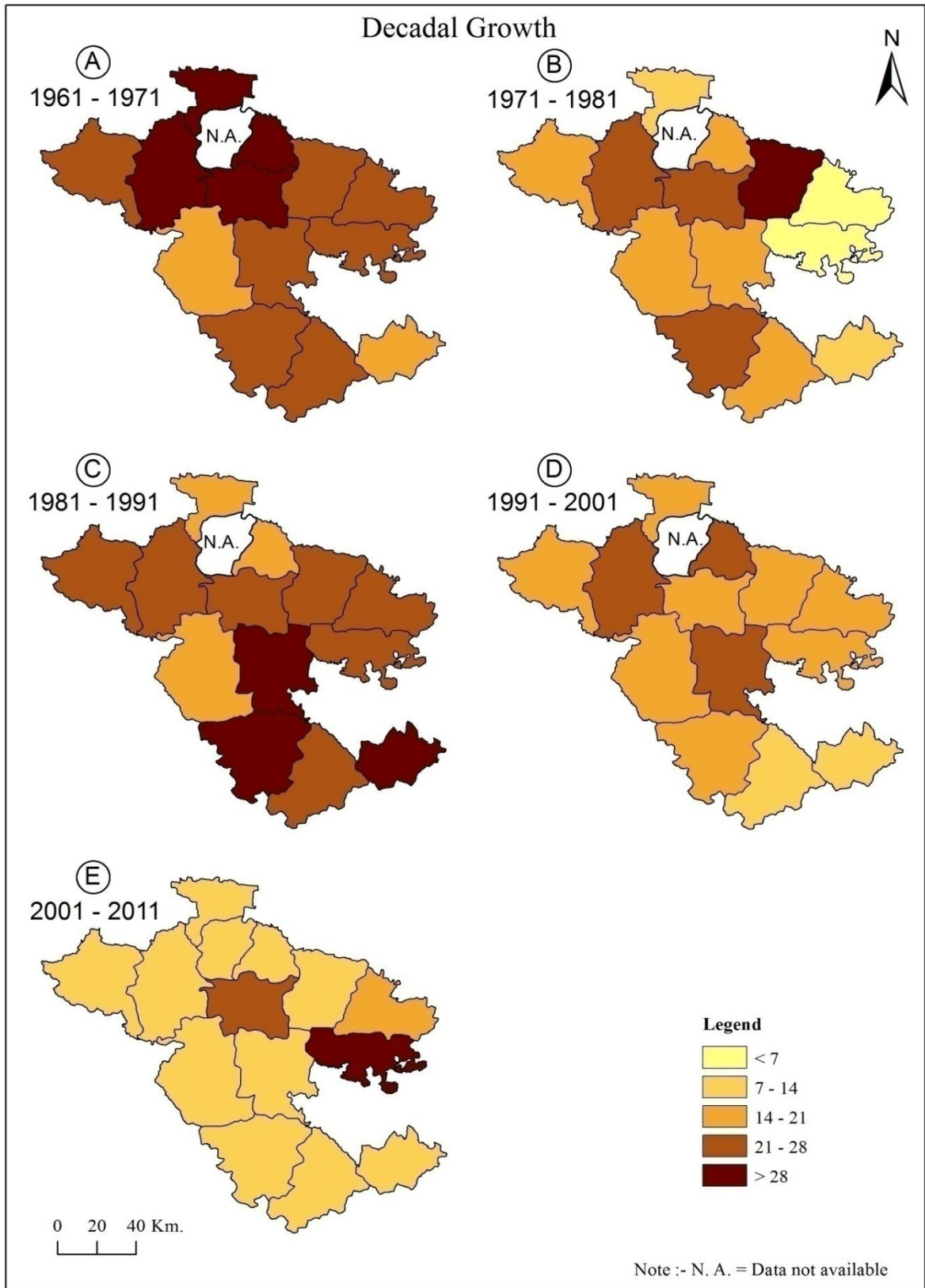
**Table No.3.7**  
**Decadal Growth in Percentage**

Sr.No.	Tahsils	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991 -2001	2001 -11
1	Akole	25.39	19.82	25.95	20.02	9.63
2	Sangamner	32.56	28.16	26.53	24.42	10.83
3	Kopergaon	32.96	11.04	15.70	17.85	9.25
4	Rahata					10.87
5	Shrirampur	38.94	19.51	15.03	24.64	12.15
6	Newasa	27.77	40.46	25.27	19.37	9.39
7	Shevgaon	23.64	7.32	23.31	19.45	20.62
8	Pathardi	24.96	6.67	25.71	15.62	33.57
9	Nagar	23.63	20.54	31.95	25.64	12.71
10	Rahuri	35.35	28.08	23.75	16.77	22.98
11	Parner	18.20	14.60	20.60	15.18	11.18
12	Shrigonda	23.89	23.77	29.92	17.67	13.91
13	Karjat	24.49	18.61	25.72	11.58	14.40
14	Jamkhed	18.37	10.06	29.22	12.52	18.18
	Average	28.41	19.32	24.35	21.20	12.43

Source: Compiled by Researcher



**Diagram N.3.7**



**Fig. No. 3.10**

### 3.7 Literacy:

Trewartha (1969) considers the basis of length of schooling not a valid measurement of educational accomplishment.

For the purpose of census 2011, a person aged seven and above, who can both read and write understanding in any language is treated as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. In the censuses prior to 1991, children below five years of age were necessarily treated as illiterates. The result of 2011 census reveals that there has been an increase in literacy in the district. The literacy rate in the district is 79.05 percent, 88.81 for males and 71.15 for females.

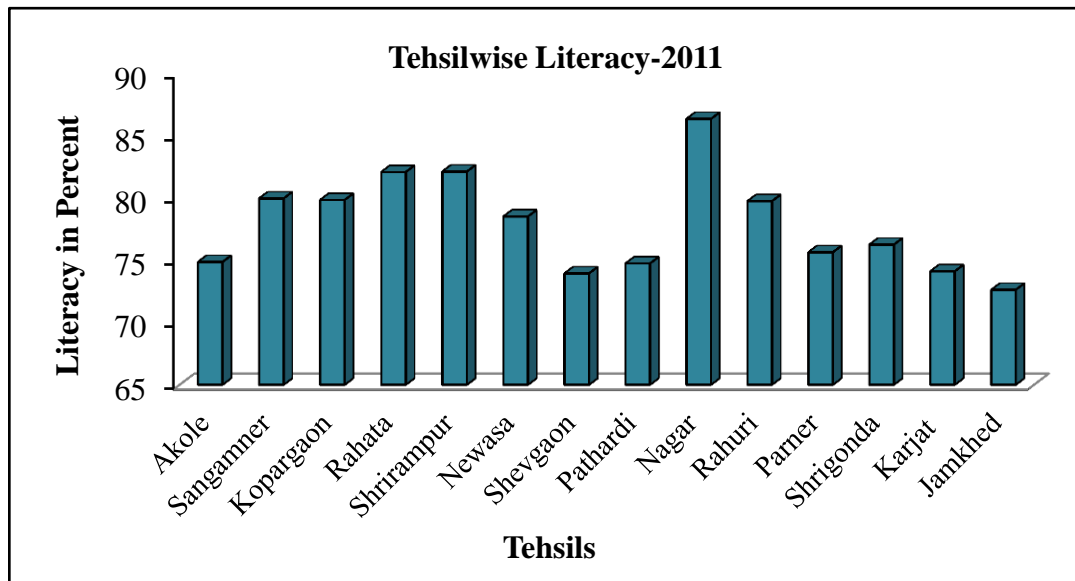
**Table No.3.8**

**Tehsil wise Literacy Distribution in Ahmednagar District.**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Tehsil</b>	<b>Literacy</b>
1	Akole	74.86
2	Sangamner	79.96
3	Kopargaon	79.84
4	Rahata	82.08
5	Shrirampur	82.12
6	Newasa	78.51
7	Shevgaon	73.94
8	Pathardi	74.74
9	Nagar	86.35
10	Rahuri	79.74
11	Parner	75.64
12	Shrigonda	76.25
13	Karjat	74.11
14	Jamkhed	72.62
	Average	<b>79.05</b>

Source: Census 2011

The table No.3.8 indicates that the Literacy of population in Ahmednagar District Nagar tehsil is the highest Literacy rate, it is 86.35, Rahata and Shrirampur tehsils have another high population Literacy rate. Reaming tehsils have a moderate Literacy rate that is included Sangamner (79.96), Akole (74.86), Kopargaon (79.84), Newasa (78.51), Shevgaon (73.94), Pathardi (74.74), Rahuri (79.74), Parner (75.64), Shrigonda (76.25), Karjat (747.11) and Jamkhed (72.62) have respectively moderate population density in Percent.(Diagram no.3.8)



**Diagram No.3.8**

### **3.8 Sex Composition:**

Chandna (2001) Numerical measurement of sex composition of a population is often expressed in terms of sex ratio. It is defined as the number of females per thousand males is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equality between males and females in a society of a given point of time.

**Table No.3.9**

**Tehsil wise Sex Ratio in Ahmednagar District.**

<b>Sr No.</b>	<b>Tehsils</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b>
1	Akole	974
2	Sangamner	943
3	Kopargaon	942
4	Rahata	940
5	Shrirampur	962
6	Newasa	934
7	Shevgaon	953
8	Pathardi	926
9	Nagar	931
10	Rahuri	934
11	Parner	955
12	Shrigonda	923
13	Karjat	914
14	Jamkhed	920
	Average	939

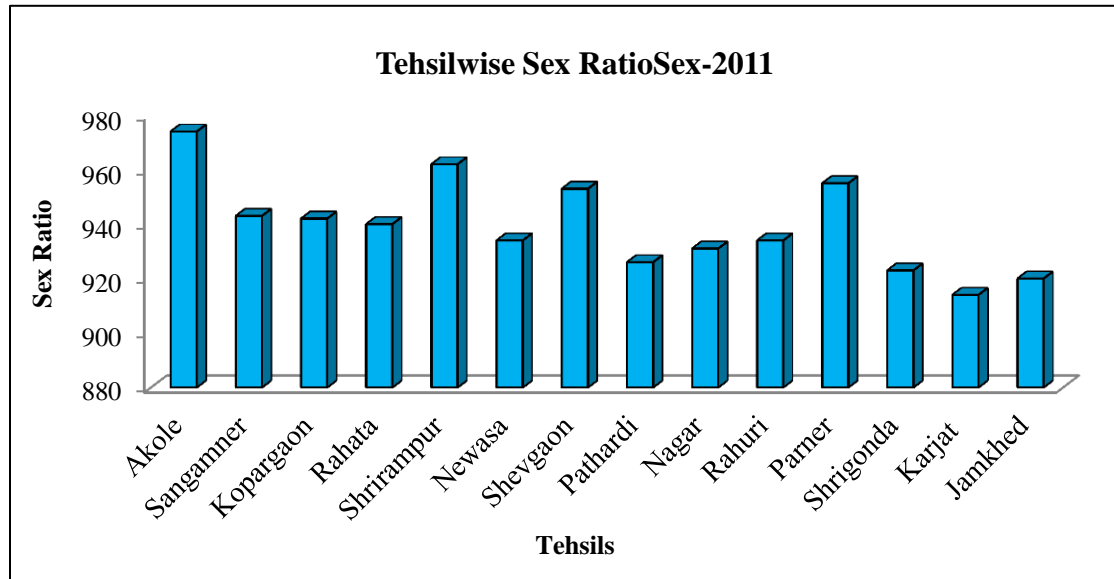
Source: Compiled by a Researcher.

The table no.3.9 shows that the sex ratio of Ahmednagar district. Akole tehsil has a high sex ratio, it is 974. Akole tehsil has only one tribal block, the sex ratio is comparatively higher than the other developed tehsils in the district. Sangamner (943), Kopargaon (942), Rahata (940), Shrirampur (962), Shevgaon (953) and Parner (955) tehsils' sex ratio, which is higher than the district average sex ratio and Newasa (934), Pathardi (926), Nagar (931), Rahuri (934), Shrigonda (923), Karjat (914) and Jamkhed (920) tehsils sex ratio is lower than the district average sex ratio.

The sex proportion in the Ahmednagar district has always remained unfavorable to females. It was 934 at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and thereafter showed continuous decline until 1941. The sex proportion from 1901-2011 has registered a 10



point increase at census 2011 over 2001, however, child, sex, ratio has declined to 919 per thousand males.(Diagram no.3.8)



**Diagram No.3.9**

### **3.9 Industries:**

Though nearly 60 percent of the population of Ahmednagar district is engaged in agriculture, the district has developed a strong industrial base also. Industrial goods are an important item of country's export trade today. The large variety of agricultural and mineral raw materials have provided the base for the development of a number of industries in Ahmednagar. The important industries are handloom (03) crafts and jiggery processing. Other registered units of industries are, namely, sugar mills (19), ginning pressing, spinning and weaving mill, pottery, brick-making, carpentry, oil mills, distilleries and engineering units and also paper making. Ahmednagar district is at fore front of sugar production, Sugar is a very important agro based industry. The raw material of the industry being perishable, the industry is closely tied to areas of sugarcane cultivation. The distribution of the handloom weaving industry has been affected more by the market factor than by the raw material factors. The most important producers are Bhinger, Sangamner and Pathardi.

### **3.10 Irrigation:**

Irrigation in Ahmednagar is very important in view of the overwhelming significance of agriculture in the district economy and the unpredictability of the monsoon. The district has good resources for irrigation in the form of groundwater and surface sources such as rivers. Both types of sources are used extensively. Means of irrigation wells, including tube wells, canals and tanks are the chief means of irrigation of Ahmednagar. While the wells use the groundwater resources for irrigation the latter two means use the surface water resources.

Water is an important input for successful agriculture, water may be available to crop in the natural course by rainfall or it may be supplied to the agricultural fields artificially by human efforts.

The geographical conditions, especially the nature of monsoon rainfall in Ahmednagar district make irrigation indispensable for sustainable agricultural development. Unfortunately, rainfall in Ahmednagar district is uncertain, unreliable, irregular, variable seasonal and unevenly distributed.

The study region receives high rainfall in west part and decreases towards the east part. The overall irrigation in study region is about 4,25,100 hectares accounting 32.28 percent to total cultivated area. Land is irrigation in the study region mainly through by Mula and Bhandardara dams and Gangapur, Ghod, Kukadi projects. There were Visapur, Adhala, Pargaon, Mandoval, Bhojapur, Mahasangavi and Sina are medium project having irrigation capacity more than 208 hectars. There were 109 small channels which are useful in summer season. In study regions highest percent of irrigated land to cultivated area was observed in Rahuri taluka. It was 83.19 percent; whereas Shrigonda, Nevasa and Shirampur talukas have 50 to70 percent irrigated lands to cultivate an area. Sangamner, Karjat, Shevgaon, Rahata and Kopargaon talukas have percent of the total irrigated between 20 to 50 categories. The eastern part, in the study region covering Jamkhed, Pathardi and Shevgaon talks. The lowest percent of irrigated area was observed in Akole taluka (11.34) followed by Jamkhed (13.78) and Pathardi (14.78) talukas. Traditional jawar, bajara, cereals crops is replaced by sugarcane, wheat, vegetables and fruits and cotton in the study region.

### **3.11 Weekly Market Centers:**

The weekly market plays an important role in order to fulfill daily needs. It's always helps the farmers to get the proper worth for their freight from agriculture. The goods like vegetables, fruits and grains are the major products sold and purchased in the weekly bazaar. In relation to the trade the social exchange of thoughts, ideas, feelings are also share and the aim of purpose is overdone. In the study section, there are almost 196 market places serving the purpose. The highest number of market places is found in Kopergaon and Nevasa taluka 27 each followed by Nagar (24), Sangamner (20), Parner (18), Akole (15), Shevgaon (15), Shrirampur (14), Shrigonda (14), Karjat (13), Pathardi (10), Rahuri (08) taluka. The lowest numbers of weekly market centers are found in Jamkhed taluka (08). All these market places are connected to each other by the major highways.

### **3.12 Résumé:**

Economic growth and social change are a dismal requirement in an immature country, and co-operation is a significant means by which a process of crucial growth and conversion of the present economic set-up can be accelerated by raising efficiency of agriculture and industry. Co-operation has become a principle basis of organization in many branches of economic life, remarkably agriculture, agricultural marketing, sugar industry, supply of rationed articles and housing in the district. The co-operative movement made a modest beginning with the district in 1909, and showed signs of regular and stable progress till 1947. Real impetus was, however improved only after independence. Since the introduction of the Five-Year Plans with a stress on rural development, the co-operative movement radical with a rapid pace. Ahmednagar district had made outstanding progress in the field of co-operation. In fact a bulk of economic development in this traditionally famine-stricken district is attributable to the growth of co-operative sugar factories which in turn benefited the farmers. They get a substantial income from sugarcane farming. The development of the areas around Sangamner Shrirampur, Rahuri, Kopergaon, as well as Ahmednagar is largely due to the assistances growing from the co-operative movement.

## CHAPTER IV

### POPULATION OF DHANGAR COMMUNITY

#### **4.1 Introduction:**

This chapter attempts to present the socio-economic and cultural problems of Dhangar community, according to the information taken from the primary and secondary sources. This chapter is focused on socio-economic analysis of Dhangar Community (Respondents). The primary purpose of this chapter is to discuss the socio-economic problem of Dhangar community. It has been noticed that there are various problems. To considerate of these problems the sample village survey has been taken. The socioeconomic conditions of Dhangar community play a considerable role in characterizing the social spirit and demeanor of an individual.

(Desai, 1966) Knowledge of socio-economic background of a community is an indispensable prerequisite, for the understanding of the thought or the behavior of its members. This holds good for all human communities, and more so in the case of rural communities, which are intrinsically more traditional in their structure. Traditions tend to be observed with rigidity and family as well as caste status plays an important role in directing the course of life for the individual

The present chapter is confined to discussing the socio-economic profile of the respondents enclosed under the study, this chapter is included the Dhangar community, its Meaning Definition, Kuldaivat, Dhangari Gaja, Sub caste of Dhangar Community and Subdivision of Dhangar community as well as Socio-economic analysis- Sample design, Tehsil wise distribution of respondents, Age of marriage, Owner ship of land, Types of agriculture, Crops types, Age composition, Size of family, Types of family, Types of houses, Annual income, Occupational structure, Land holding capacity, Dependency ratio, Sex composition, Number of sheep, Migration pattern, Time of migration, Other community people think about respondents present occupation, Changing occupation and development of social status, Respondents membership of various organizations, The benefits derive from Grampanchayat membership to respondents, Sufficient participation in decision making process of Grampanchayat, Attitude of Grampanchayat members towards your community, Participation of other community member in any programme conducted by respondents, Cultural and traditional problem, Social status and

expectation of Dhangar community from the government for the socio-economic upliftment.

## **4.2 Dhangar Community:**

### **4.2.1 Concept of Dhangar:**

The Dhangar shepherd is mainly situated in Maharashtra. The literal translation of the name Dhangar is "Wealthy". The Dhangars of the Northern as well as Southern India are reasonably believed to belong to the same race. In Sanskrit the Dhangar word means Dhan+Agar=Dhangar. It has in mind who owns cattle (Dhenu or Cow), is called Dhangar. They are called by different names like Dhangar, Dhangad and Dhanpal Dhang also means a hill or a mountain. The book "Ain-I-Akbari" states them as being a proud, refractory and dominant race of Rajputs, occupying the forts and controlling the surrounding territories. Their original house is supposed to be Gokul Vrindavan near Mathura. From Gokul they are alleged to be migrated to Mewar and from Mewar to have extended into Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Lord Krishna was also Dhangar. Nand Meher who is the foster father of Lord Krishna. He was also belonged to this caste. Lord Krishna, Muhammad Paigamber and Jesus Christ were also Shepherds. Symbolically, the term Shepherd is used for God.

In the beginning there were twelve tribes of Dhangar shepherd and they had a partition of labor among brothers of one family. After there was three and half subdivisions (3.5) these three being Hatkar, who was Shepherds, Ahir, who was Cowherds or Mhaskar, (Gujar) who was Buffalo keepers, and Khutekar, who was Wool and Blanket weaver. The half division is called Khatik (Butchers). Whole sub-castes fall in either of these classes. All sub-divisions emerge from one stock and all sub-divisions claim to be a single group of hangars. Surveys have discovered that they are genetically the most faithful. The number three and a half is not a random choice.

### **4.2.2 Sub Castes:**

Dhangar community is found in Maharashtra, which has many sub castes, the following sub castes are found in Maharashtra and neighbouring states.

Ahir, Mhaskar / Bargujar / Gurjar, Hatkar (Assal/Assali), Zende (Brave) / Bhillari, Idaiyan / Idaiyar / Idaiga / Konar / Gavali / Golla / Mohaniya, Neekhar/Nikher, The Khutekar / Gire / Dewanga/ Kshitri / Khatri, Kuktekar, Sagar/,

Sengar / Sangar / Shegar, Saroj, Lad Mendhe / Zade, Hulwan, Konkani, Mahure / Mahurai, Pal-Pali, Patpatia, Telange, Tellari, Warhade / Varadi Lad / Katik, Oraon, Talwar, Banjara / Vanjara, Kambar, Shirotya, Utekar, Gadge, YadavGawli. Dhangars are also called as Gauli/Gavali/ in Karnataka and Goa.

The Dhangars ignore the sub castes and project themselves only as Dhangars.

#### **4.2.3 Origin and History of Dhangar Community:**

Captain Fitzgerald had observed that ‘the general idea is that in the beginning there were Twelve Tribes of Bargi-Dhangars, who came from Hindustan, and the country about Hingoli was known Bara Hatti (Hatkar)’.

The term Hatkar is derived from hatti. Agreeing to the Dravidian Etymological Dictionary, hatti has the following meanings: Pen (Kannada), Hamlet (Malayalam) and Sheepfold (Tamil). A Hatti would therefore mean a sheep pen or a group of sheep-keepers. In the old Kannada vocabulary hattikara is called Govali that means cowherders. These etymological relations show a connection between the sheep and cattle guardians. The term means a camp of sheep-cattle keepers. Bare-Hatti means a small town comprising of twelve vadis.

The word “hat” means determination in Marathi and “hatti” means Vadis. The vadi institutes 20-23 Dhangar families being inflexible. The observation of Captain Fitzgerald “The Hatkars announce that they did former to the Nizam becoming subhedar of Deccan on behalf of the King of Delhi. The Hatkars are all Bargi Dhangars. The Hatkars say that they formerly, when operating on any outing, got just a blanket seven hands longer and a bear-spear, and that in this explanation they were called Bargiror Barga Dhangars. The temper of Hatkars is said to be perverse and argumentative. The great National weapon of the Maratha country during Shivaji era was the Spear.

Whispered the child sleeps and quiet is the neighborhood now, for the Bargaris have disposed of our land; the bulbulis have eaten away our crops, how shall we pay our land tax?’ Raghuji Karande was the General of the Army of the Nagpur kingdom of Bhosale's i.e. of Raghoji I Bhonsle and Janoji Bhonsle. He owned the full army of Nagpur Bhosales under his command and was directly responsible only to them. He was believed to be one of the most able and trustworthy persons of the Bhosales. They are hardworking, reliable and sincere. “Truthful as a Dhangar” is a maxim.

They are even now kept for their soldierly qualities and readily become soldiers. The armies of Shivaji were composed of staff, mainly drawn from this Dhangar caste that were the most trusted by Shivaji. The bravest Maratha leaders, whom them the Holkar is the most eminent nomadic tribe. When inclining and lashing sheep and goats Dhangars exclaim 'Har, Har', which is a name of Mahadeo used by devotees in worshipping him. The Dhangars furnished a valuable contribution to Shivaji's Guerilla soldiery. The battle call of the Marathas, "Har Har Mahadeo", was utilized by the Dhangars showing that marvelous or the soldiers of Shivaji were Dhangars. These people of Maval or mountain valley above the Ghats were called Mavalas and below the Ghats towards the sea were called Hetkaris. Dhangars were thus the foremost people who come to be the soldiers of Shivaji.

The Shepherds of Maratha country are called Marathe/ Bar-hatta, i.e. Hatkar (In Western Maharashtra and Konkan Hatkars are also known as Maratha Dhangar). The Prakrit word Marhatta is found in Jain Maharashtrian literature. Shahu Maharaj created the word Maratha for the peasant section i.e. Kunbi. Historically "Maratha" was a combined term used for people of Maharashtra region that speak Marathi. Today, however, the term "Maratha" refers exclusively to those Marathi-speaking people who also belong to certain specific Hindu castes: for one available listing, mention to the Maratha clan system. Therefore, the terms "Maratha people" and "Maratha-Dhangar" are not interchangeable and should not have disordered for each other. All Dhangars of Western Maharashtra and Konkan / Marhatta state, like Holkars, can be named Marathas, but all Marathas or Kulanbi are not Dhangars. For one available listing of Dhangars, refer to List of Dhangar clans in India.

The Dhangar name is only utilized for the Shepherd Caste of Maharashtra. The Dhangar community is one of the oldest living communities of India, tracing its history back to the Mahabharata. They have initiated several ruling families, most recently the Holkars of Indore. Prominent Dhangars have been Hakkaraya and Bukkaraya, founders of the Vijayanagarar Empire. Dhangars have originated the Hoysalas, Holkar, Rashtrakutas, Maurya, Pallav dynasties. The poets Kalidasa and Kanakadasa were also Dhangars. The well-known Vithoba temple at Pandharpur was constructed by Vishnuvardhana, a Dhangar from the Hoysala Dynasty. The renowned Meenakshi temple was built by Pallavas who were Dhangars. There is a tradition that Deoghuror Daulatabad was built in 1203 AD by a Dhangar or herdsman who obtaining by some uncommon good fortune vast wealth was named by his brother

shepherds Rajah Ram and soon after assuming the rank of a Raja. This warrior community, in the districts of Nanded, Parbhani and Berar, across the Painganga River, was in open rebellion from 1798 A. D. till 1820 A. D. Under the courageous leadership of Novsaji Naik and had claimed possession of a number of strongholds.

Usually, having Warriors, Shepherds, Cowherds, Buffalo keepers, Blanket and Wool Weavers, Butchers and Farmers, Dhangars were late to take up modern day training. Though it possesses a notable population not just in Maharashtra but also in India, had a rich history, today it is still politically highly disorganized community and is socially, educationally, economically and politically backward. They held out a socially isolated life due to their job, wandering, mainly in forests, hills and heaps.

For the affirmative action or the Reservation in India they are dispersed in the Advanced Class, Other Backward Class, Nomadic Tribe, Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste throughout India.

In Maharashtra though they were classed as extremely backward since Independence they got reservation in 1990 after peaceful and non-violent agitation in 1989. The late Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi said that the State Government to directly implement the Scheduled Tribe status, but the Sharad Pawar led State government disadvantaged the ST status and included them as Nomadic Tribe in 1990. The Creamy layer is excluded from reservations. In 2004, the former Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee in a rally at Pandharpur declared that if BJP lead NDA comes to power they would directly confer the ST status. The All India Dhangar Association is still fighting to get the ST status.

#### **4.2.4 Kuldaivat:**

Jejuri is one of the famous spiritual centers in Maharashtra. The God of Jejuri, Khandoba, the husband of Banai (from the Dhangar caste), is famous amongst the Dhangar Community as it is their Kuldaivat. Khandoba, the god of Dhangar community literally means "swordsman's father" and is the protector deity of Deccan. Dhangars worship, various forms of Father, Lord Shiva, Lord Vishnu, Mother Parvati and Mother Mahalaxmi as their Kuldaivat, like Khandoba, Biroba, Mhasoba, Dhuloba (Dhuleshwar), Vithoba, Janai-Malai, Tulai, Yamai, Padubai, Ambabai. They generally worship the temple of these graven images, which is closest to their mansion house which becomes their kuladev and kuladevi. The position of their



Kuladev and Kuladevi would mean that their original place of residence was somewhere in that area.

#### **4.2.5 Dhangari Gaja:**

This is a dance form performed by Dhangars of Maharashtra. Their verse is primarily prompted by the evergreen trees all about. The poetry is in a form called 'Ovi' which is made up of couplets. These poems also contain stories of the parentage of their God "Biruba" or Birappa or Viroba, in simple and basic courses. The group of dancers surrounds the drum players and motion at the drummers' rhythm.

#### **4.2.6 Other Names**

Dhangars are known as various names in different parts of the state. The names change from area to area and from territory to district. Some territory they are called Ahir, Aagalave, , Bargujars, Bagadi, Brijbasi (meaning- cattle owners) (UP), Bakarwal (Jammu & Kashmir), Changpa (Ladakh) Bhadiyar, Bharavadaru, Bhati(Punjab), Charan, Devanga, Dhangad, DoddiGowda, Drokpa, Gaddi (UP, MP, Bihar), Gadri (Rajasthan), Gari (MP), Gavara (AP), Gollavadu, Gop (Assam), Gopal, Gounder, Gowda, Gwala, Gavali (Goa, Karnataka), Gurung, Halumatha, Haridas, Hati (Soldier) (Guj), Heggades, Idaiga(Tamil Nadu), Kalali, Kalavar, Kamaria, Kamli, Kanne, Kankat, Khuruk, Khatri, KurubaGowda, Gauliga, KachaGauliga, Kuruba (Karnataka, AP), Kuruma,Kurumavaaru, Kurmar (Tamil Nadu), Kurupu, Mendpal, Magadha (Bihar), Maldhari(Gujrath), Meshshawak (Bengal), Mirdha, Muniyani (East India), Nayer, Neekhar (North India), Oraon, Paalakyatriya, Pal-Pali (North India), Palaru, Poduvar, Raika, Yadavalu, Redharu, Rakhali, Bherarokhiya, Meshpalak, Meshpal, Attutidiyan, Attiyan, Bhagat, Bhedwar, Haldhar, Chagaletc (www.dhangar.com)

#### **4.3 Sample Design.**

In the research work 13 Tahsils are selected out of 14 Tahsils. According to survey More than 10 percent Dhangar population have been selected for the study in the study region from each tehsils except Akole tehsil. The study covered different villages of each tehsil. They cover East, West, South, North and middle geographical areas of study region. Total 42 villages from those Tahsils have been considered in the setting of research subject.

Thirteen tehsils from Ahmednagar District namely Sangamner, Kopargaon, Rahata, Shrirampur, Newasa, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Nagar, Rahuri, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed Tehsils were selected for the present study among them 42 villages were selected for the present work. The villages selected from every above Tehsils mentioned are as follows

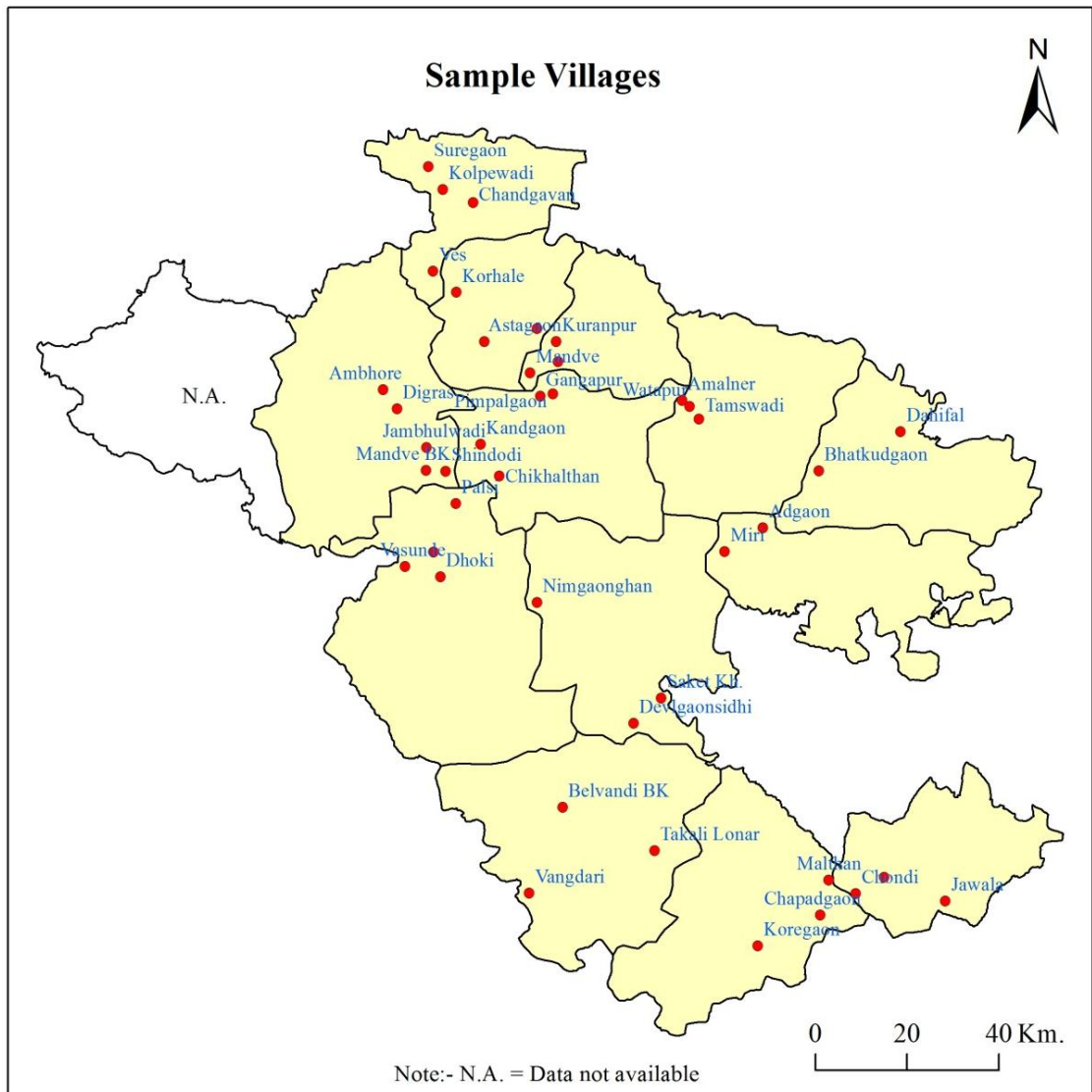
**Table No.4.1**  
**List of Villages selected for study**

Sr.No.	Name of Tehsil	Villages	Name of selected Villages	Total Dhangar Population	Percentage of Dhangar Population
1	Akole	199	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Sangamner	171	1) Jambhulwadi	2643	90
			2) Shindodi	1674	85
			3) Mandve BK	2313	65
			4) Ambhore	2763	70
			5) Digras	2665	90
3	Kopargaon	79	6) Kolpewadi	3541	65
			7) Chandgavan	523	55
			8) Suregaon	1223	10
			9) Ves	600	35
4	Rahata	32	10) Astagaon	2320	30
			11) Korhale	1919	40
			12) Dhangarwadi	857	90
5	Shrirampur	54	13) Galalimb	2032	75
			14) Mandve	1230	75
			15) Kuranpur	725	50
6	Newasa	120	16) Watapur	547	40
			17) Tamswadi	884	25
			18) Amalner	685	30
7	Shevgaon	112	19)Bhatkudgaon	1426	25
			20)Dahifal	1057	40
8	Pathardi	137	21)Adgaon	1264	35

			22) Miri	2406	40
9	Nagar	117	23) Nimgaonghan	860	55
			24) Saket Kh.	1314	90
			25) Devlgaonsidhi	2280	60
10	Rahuri	96	26) Chikhalthan	1683	50
			27) Pimpalgaon	1613	90
			28) Gangapur	418	40
			29) Kandgaon	1792	55
11	Parner	131	30) Palsi	861	15
			31) Vadgaonsawtal	311	10
			32) Vasunde	462	11
			33) Dhoki	1278	80
12	Shrigonda	115	34) Vangdari	2429	80
			35) Belvandi BK	2320	20
			36) Takali Lonar	766	25
13	Karjat	127	37) Koregaon	1534	28
			38) Chapadgaon	370	10
			39) Malthan	1762	90
14	Jamkhed	88	40) Chondi	556	30
			41) Halgaon	330	10
			42) Jawala	1552	26

Source: Census 2011 and Compiled by a researcher.

### Location Map of Sample villages.



**Fig. No. 4.1**

#### 4.4 Tehsil wise distribution of Respondents:

Ahmednagar district has a very significant physical characteristic. It takes in diverse climatic conditions. The Northwestern portion of the district has a high rain gain area such as Akole and Sangamner tehsils in the western side. As well as the center part of Ahmednagar district and average rain receiver tehsils are Kopergaon, Shrirampur, Newasa, Shevgaon and Rahuri tehsils. Remaining tehsils got very less rain, such as Pathardi, Jamkhed, Karjat, Shrigonda and Parner resulted that the occupation was affected by the natural phenomena of Ahmednagar district. The naturally average and less rain receiver area is favorable for the cattle herding and shepherding and the high rainfall receiving region is not so favorable for the cattle herding and shepherding in the territory. Therefore the distribution of Dhangar

community in Ahmednagar district has depended only occupational structure, so some part of the district the respondent population has highly concentrated where the average rainfall is less than the district total average rainfall, but whereas the rainfall intensity is very high, the concentration of the respondent population comparatively less. The choice of sample villages depends on the only the size of the Dhangar population for the concerned tehsil. The following table shows that the Respondents population and their distribution in percent.

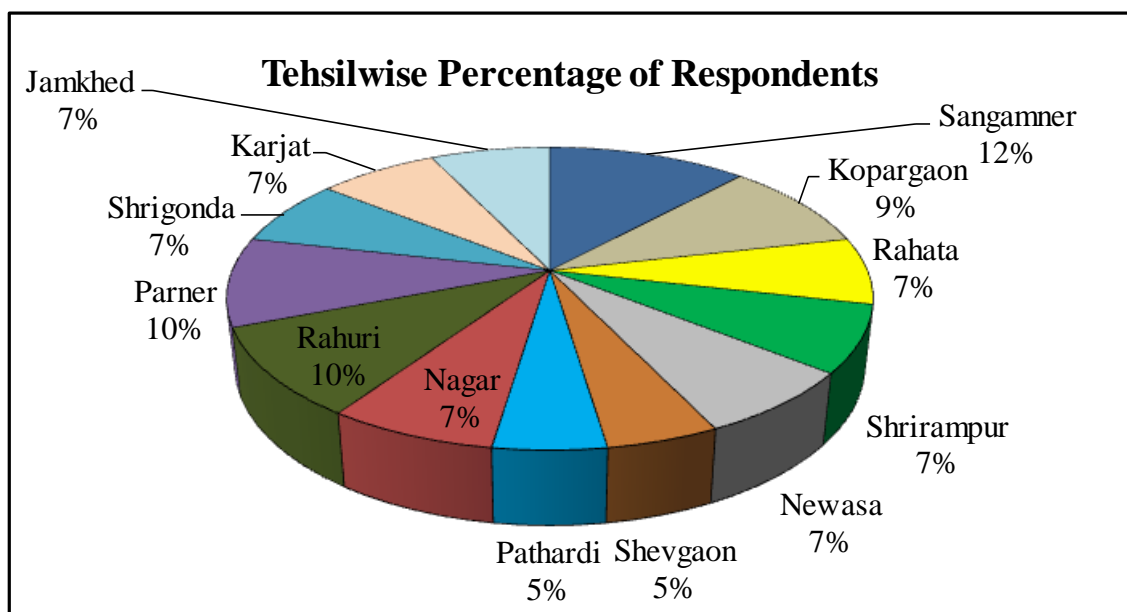
**Table No.4.2**  
**Respondents Distribution in percent**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Tehsils</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Sangamner	50	11.90
2	Kopargaon	40	9.52
3	Rahata	30	7.14
4	Shrirampur	30	7.14
5	Newasa	30	7.14
6	Shevgaon	20	4.77
7	Pathardi	20	4.77
8	Nagar	30	7.14
9	Rahuri	40	9.52
10	Parner	40	9.52
11	Shrigonda	30	7.14
12	Karjat	30	7.14
13	Jamkhed	30	7.14
	Total	420	100

Source: Compiled by researcher 2014.

The above table no.4.2 shows that the Sangamner tehsil has 50 respondents, Kopargaon has 40, Rahata, Shirampur, Newasa, Nagar, Shrigonda, Karjat and

Jamkhed have 30 respondents and finally the Shevgaon and Pathardi selected lowest (20) respondents.



**Diagram No.4.1**

Diagram No.4.1 indicates that the Tehsilwise Respondents. The Sangamner is comparatively big tehsil in this Sampling Survey, so it holds a higher position in this survey, roughly 12 percent Respondents have come away from this tehsil. The Kopargaon, Parner and Rahuri tehsils have got a second rank; this survey shows that both tehsils have got a major Dhangar community contributed area and they have got about ten percent Respondents showing. Kopargaon tehsil indicate a nine percent Respondents as well as Shrirampur, Newasa, Nagar, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed tehsils have taken approximately seven percent Respondents to the survey. Out of 14 tehsils Pathardi and Shevgaon took about five percent respondents to the total survey.

#### **4.5 Age of Marriage:**

Age of marriage is the vital social indicator of the development of human society. In which community receives a very late age marriage, is showing that socially forward, but in which community become a really early age marriage is indicated that socially backward.

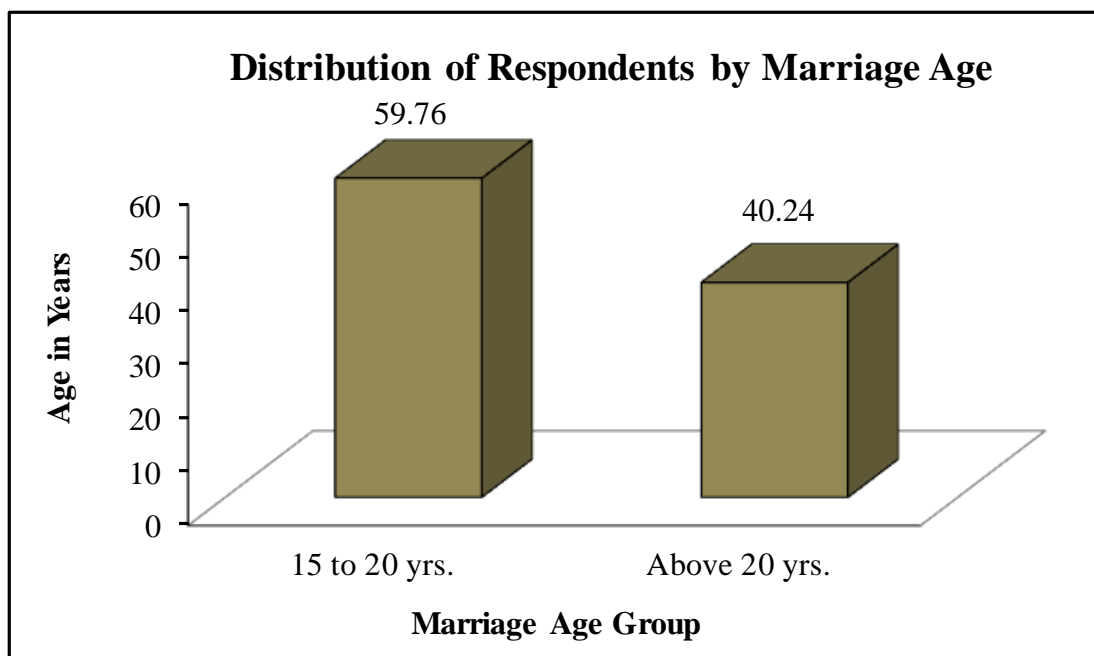
In Ahmednagar district researcher has classified two major categories of age of marriage; first one is aged between 15 years to 20 years. And the second is above 20 years age.

**Table No.4.3**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Marriage Age**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Age of Marriage		Total
		15 to 20 age.	Above 20 years.	
1	Sangamner	36	14	50
2	Kopargaon	25	15	40
3	Rahata	19	11	30
4	Shrirampur	15	15	30
5	Newasa	18	12	30
6	Shevgaon	13	07	20
7	Pathardi	11	09	20
8	Nagar	16	14	30
9	Rahuri	21	19	40
10	Parner	25	15	40
11	Shrigonda	17	13	30
12	Karjat	18	12	30
13	Jamkhed	17	13	30
	Total	251	169	420
	District percent	59.76	40.24	100

Source: Compiled by a researcher

In rural area even today the age of marriage is very less in Dhangar community as well as other communities also. That main reason is the level of education, which is very less because of the less education facilities and lack of awareness about education resulted that after 18 years they have no option besides for getting the marriage. Even today also the marriage age of the woman also is very less. Some part of rural area in particular communities adds to Dhangar community the female marriage age is around 14 to 16 years.



**Diagram No.4.2**

The above table no.4.3 shows that 59.76 percent marriages become an age group between 15 to 20 ages. And 40.24 percent marriage occurred in above 20 years age group. (Diagram No.4.2)

#### **4.6 Ownership of Land:**

In rural India the ownership of land is a very important social status, those who has his own land, is called a landlord and who does not have land is called socially backward.

Though this community is socio-economically backward, they have land them self. Dhangar community has been doing shepherding occupation since its origin that means the fodder is most important for this activity. In the availability of fodder the pasture land is the most important factor for this community. That's why maximum numbers of community members have their own land perhaps it cannot be irrigated means it can be dry land also only. So in Ahmednagar district about 89 % respondents have their own land.

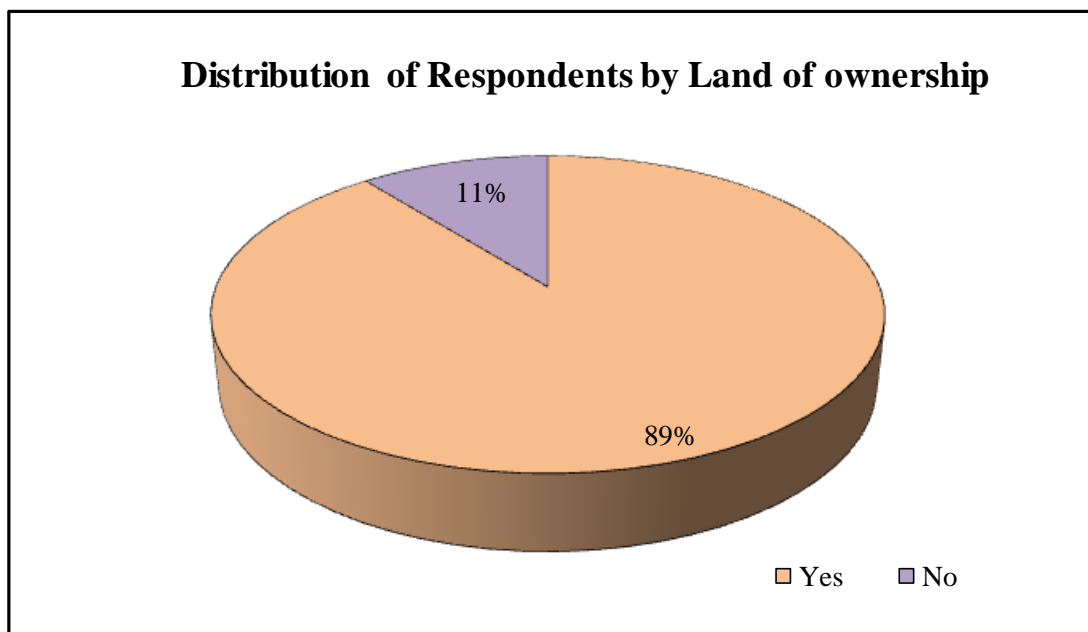


**Table No.4.4**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Land of ownership**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Ownership of land		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Sangamner	46	04	50
2	Kopargaon	37	03	40
3	Rahata	26	04	30
4	Shrirampur	25	05	30
5	Newasa	27	03	30
6	Shevgaon	18	02	20
7	Pathardi	17	03	20
8	Nagar	28	02	30
9	Rahuri	34	06	40
10	Parner	35	05	40
11	Shrigonda	26	04	30
12	Karjat	28	02	30
13	Jamkhed	28	02	30
	Total	375	45	420
	District percent	89.29	10.71	100

Source: Compiled by a researcher

Above table no.4.4 shows that in Ahmednagar district most of the respondents have their own land, who are 89.29 percent, while 10.71 percent respondents do not have a land (Diagram No.4.3).



**Diagram No.4.3**

#### **4.7 Types of Agriculture:**

India is called a cultivated country because of today also about 65 percent population depends on farming. Although the Ahmednagar district is not deferred from Indian situation, it has been put down in rain shadow area in Maharashtra hence the percentage of rain is very less as compared to the neighboring district resulted that very less amount land is under irrigation.

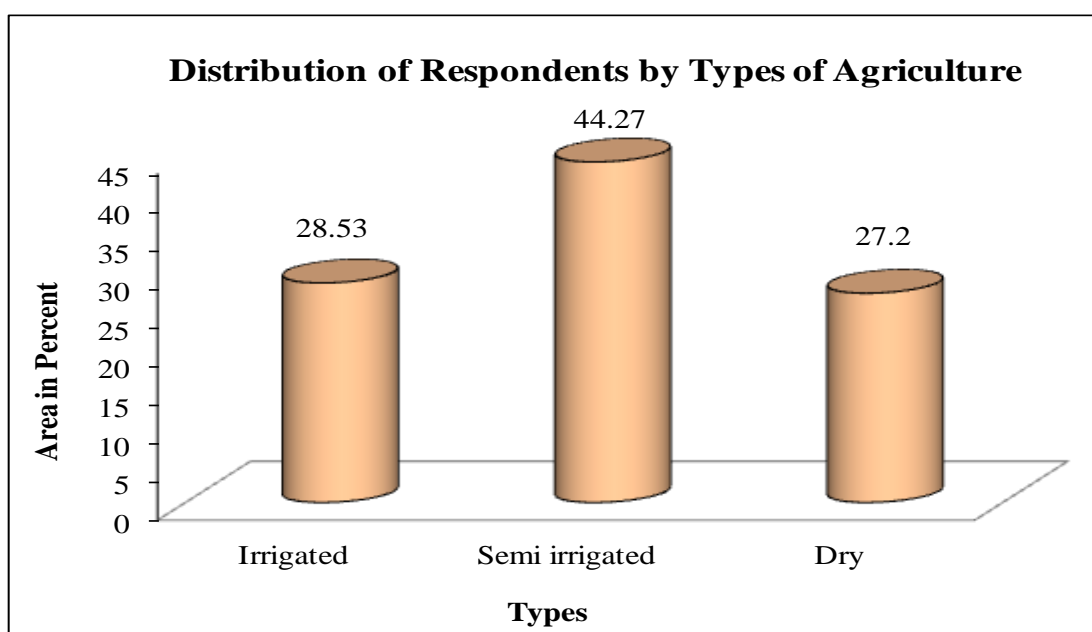
Originally Dhangar community is a semi nomadic community so in the earlier time it's all community member was engaged in shepherding occupation, but the wheel of time out this member many shifted their occupation from sheep herding to another occupation, so at the moment many members are doing the farming. Especially semi irrigated and irrigated farming has been happening in this community in the district. About 73 percent respondents depend on farming. (28.53 percent irrigated + 44.27 percent semi irrigated)

**Table No.4.5****Distribution of Respondents by Types of Agriculture**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Types of Agriculture			Total
		Irrigated	Semi irrigated	Dry	
1	Sangamner	09	32	05	46
2	Kopargaon	13	15	09	37
3	Rahata	18	06	02	26
4	Shrirampur	21	04	00	25
5	Newasa	18	05	04	27
6	Shevgaon	05	09	04	18
7	Pathardi	02	05	09	17
8	Nagar	03	12	13	28
9	Rahuri	11	13	10	34
10	Parner	00	12	23	35
11	Shrigonda	07	11	08	26
12	Karjat	00	23	05	28
13	Jamkhed	00	19	09	28
	Total	107	166	102	375
	District percent	28.53	44.27	27.20	100

Source: Compiled by a researcher

Table 4.5 demonstrates that the cropped land is separated into three groups. In the first group about 28.53 percent land is consisted that is called irrigated land. In the second group about 44.27 percent land under cover the semi irrigation system. And in third group has been consisted about 27.20 percent land, which is depending only rain fall it has not availed any irrigation facilities is called dry land. (Diagram No.4.4)



**Diagram No.4.4**

#### **4.8 Crops types:**

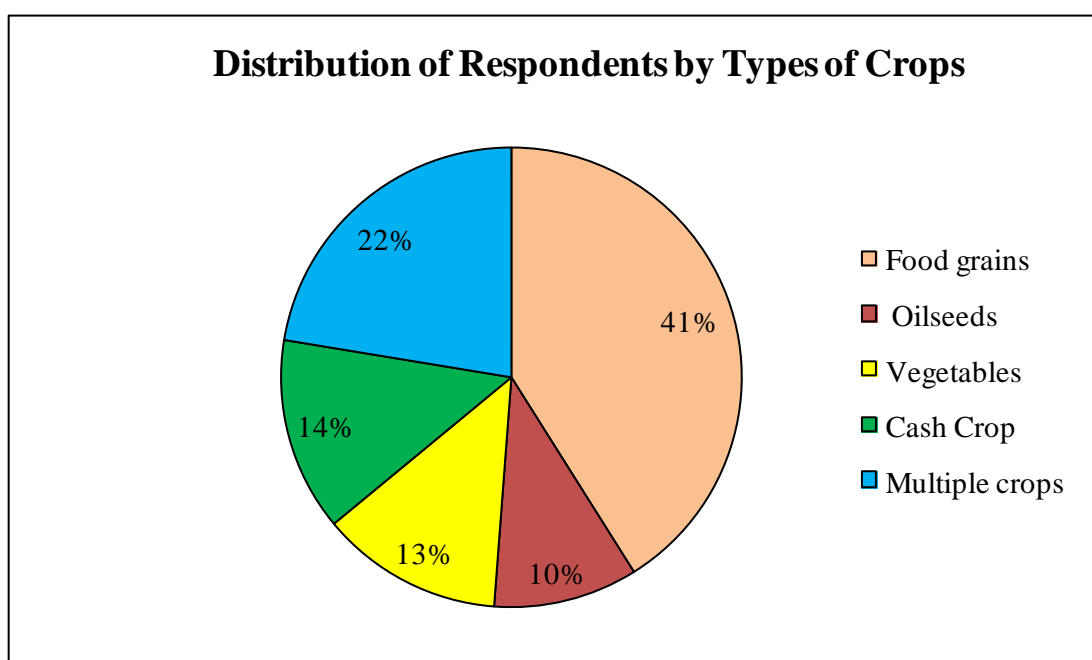
In the Ahmednagar district majority area depends on seasonal rainfall for crop. It means irrigation facilities are not available in vast level so majority area are covered by food grain, table no.4.6 shows that about 41.07 percent area is the under food grains. But in district majority farmer take more than one crop that is called multiple crop method, it is about 22.40 percent. In the river basin area which has available a irrigation facilities, are taken cash crops, it is 13.60 percent. But only around city area the vegetable crops are taken, it ratio is very less. Sangamner, Shirampur, Rahuri and Kopargaon are the major cities situated on the various river basins in the Ahmednagar district and irrigation facilities are available on around of those cities so that particular area are taking the vegetable crops and that is 12.80 percent. And finally, only 10.13 percent area is under Oilseeds crop cultivation. (Diagram no.4.5)

Initially the production of food grain is most significant in the district, but the availability of irrigation facilities and other technical knowledge resulted that the tremendous change in crop system and types. At the moment with food grain other cash crops are also produced by the community. About 60 percent crops come from into oil seeds, vegetable, cash crops and multiple crops.

**Table No.4.6**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Types of Crops**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Types of Crops					Total
		Food grains	Oilseeds	Vegetables	Cash Crop	Multiple Crops	
1	Sangamner	21	02	05	09	09	46
2	Kopergaon	14	03	03	04	13	37
3	Rahata	10	03	05	05	03	26
4	Shrirampur	08	02	06	05	04	25
5	Newasa	12	04	03	04	04	27
6	Shevgaon	07	03	04	03	01	18
7	Pathardi	08	03	03	02	01	17
8	Nagar	10	02	02	01	05	28
9	Rahuri	08	04	06	06	10	34
10	Parner	19	02	02	02	10	35
11	Shrigonda	14	03	03	03	03	26
12	Karjat	10	03	02	04	09	28
13	Jamkhed	13	04	04	03	04	28
	Total	154	38	48	51	84	375
	District percent	41.07	10.13	12.80	13.60	22.40	100

Source: Compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.4.5**

#### 4.9 Age Composition:

Chandna (2004) there are three basic determinants of the age composition of a population these include, fertility, mortality and mobility. Clarke (1972) rightly points out that these three elements of age structure are dependent and any change in one of these may influence the other two and it is through these variables that the socio-economic conditions influence the age structure.

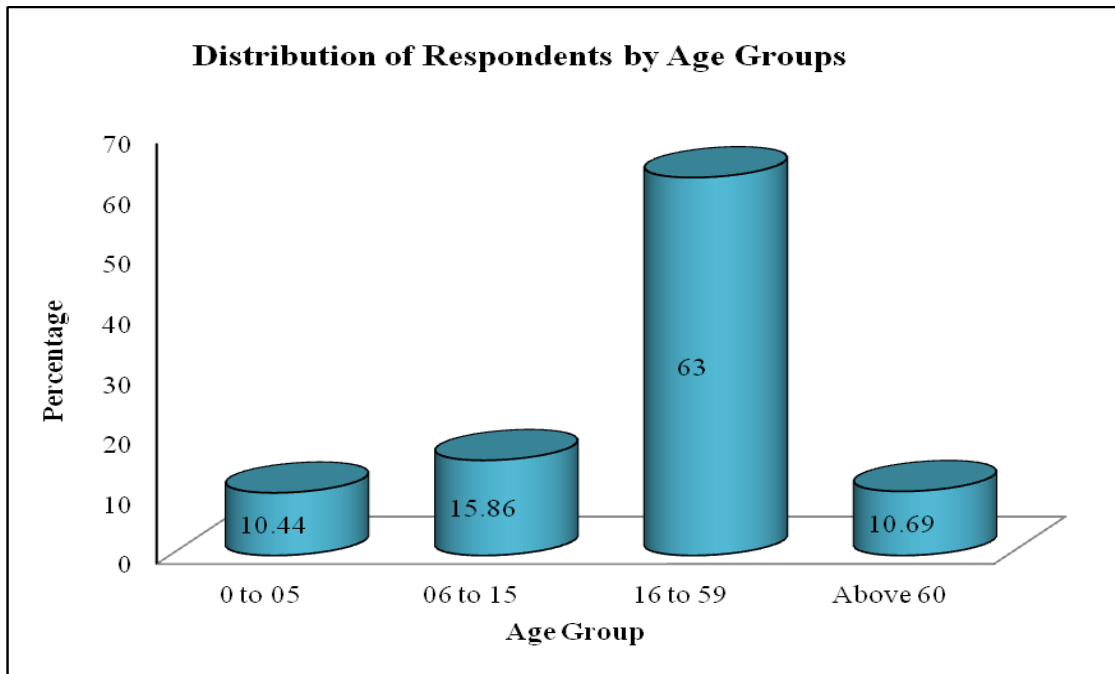
In this context the present study has examined the age of the respondents.

**Table No.4.7**

#### **Distribution of Respondents and their family by Age Group**

Sr. No	Tehsils	Age Group				
		0 to 05	6to 15	16to59	Above 60	Total
1	Sangamner	50	45	232	15	342
2	Kopargaon	09	32	140	24	205
3	Rahata	15	21	152	21	209
4	Shrirampur	17	35	114	36	202
5	Newasa	18	54	156	15	243
6	Shevgaon	12	35	102	09	158
7	Pathardi	22	36	81	25	164
8	Nagar	27	21	102	18	168
9	Rahuri	38	36	160	32	266
10	Parner	24	52	168	44	288
11	Shrigonda	17	39	125	29	210
12	Karjat	22	22	125	19	188
13	Jamkhed	24	20	124	15	183
	Total	295	448	1781	302	2826
	Percentage	10.44	15.86	63.00	10.69	100

Source: - Compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.4.6**

Table 4.7 shows that 63.00 percent respondents belong to the age group of 16-59 years and 15.86 percent are in the age group of 6-15 years, only 10.44 and 10.69 percent are from 0-5 years and above 60 years age group the trend of consisted population in each age group is same to the general district population age groups. (Diagram no. 4.6)

#### **4.10 Size of family**

Makwana (2012) Families can be classified into three groups according to their size 1) small family 2) medium family 3) large family<sup>7</sup>. All the three groups have their advantages and disadvantages in this context the size of families of respondents is examined in the table given below

According to Makwana the medium and large size of the family is significant family sizes in rural areas, which have more family members, are the prestigious family in rural area. Therefore, many families' Head keeps their family members in large size. Resulted that in Ahmednagar district, about 73 percent respondents families are consisted in large and medium size of family.

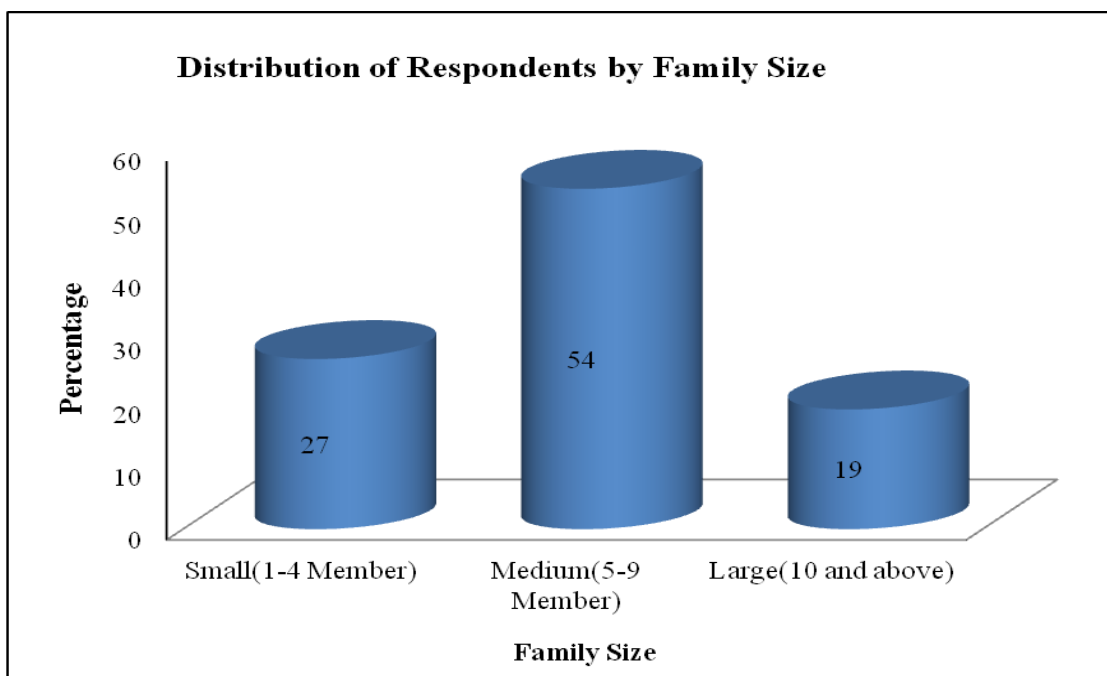
**Table No.4.8**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Family Size**

Sr.No.	Tehsils	Family Size			Total
		Small (1-4 Member)	Medium (5 - 9 Member)	Large (10 and above)	
1	Sangamner	20	16	14	50
2	Kopergaon	16	22	02	40
3	Rahata	06	21	03	30
4	Shrirampur	07	19	04	30
5	Newasa	06	18	06	30
6	Shevgaon	06	10	04	20
7	Pathardi	05	12	03	20
8	Nagar	09	17	04	30
9	Rahuri	09	22	09	40
10	Parner	10	18	12	40
11	Shrigonda	11	12	07	30
12	Karjat	05	19	06	30
13	Jamkhed	04	19	07	30
	Total	114	225	81	420
	Percentage	27.00	54.00	19.00	100

Source: - Compiled by Researcher

Table 4.8 shows that 19.00 percent of respondents belong to large families and 54.00 percent of the respondents are from medium families while 27.00 percent respondents are from small families. Large and middle sized families were found in a notable ratio in the present study. It means socio- economic factors have influenced the size of the family. It is observed that Dhangar communities' population are having a number of children. (Diagram No.4.7)





**Diagram No.4.7**

#### **4.11 Types of Family:**

Family is a basic social institution. It carries out significant functions for a person and a society in the capacity of social organization many functions of the family include child birth presentation and care of children, informal education and socialization to a child. Family is categorized as two types' joint family, and nuclear family.

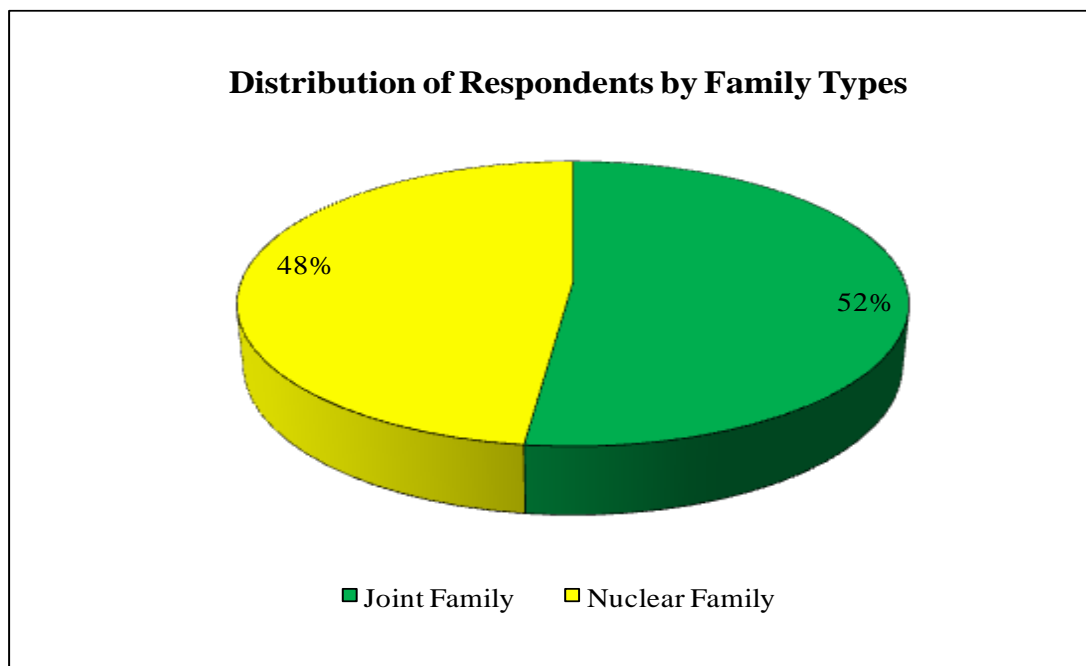
Nuclear family is made by a husband, wife and unmarried children and joint family in which the members of two or more generations live together. Joint family generally observes the traditional values, whereas the nuclear family tries to adapt to the modern values of life in the present study the type of the families of Dhangar people is examined in the table given below.

The age of science and technology many concepts and term are changing rapidly. The family system is an important social structure in India. Initially as well as today also the joint family system has been preferred in India. But the consequence of science and technology many opportunities have been available in our soundings. The developments of industrialisation and tertiary sectors, which are created many jobs in the industrial and city area. To get the jobs young population migrate from villages to cities therefore the joint family is automatically divided into many small nuclear families.

**Table No.4.9**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Family Types**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Joint Family	Nuclear Family	Total
1	Sangamner	24	26	50
2	Kopargaon	12	28	40
3	Rahata	17	13	30
4	Shrirampur	16	14	30
5	Newasa	21	09	30
6	Shevgaon	14	06	20
7	Pathardi	18	12	20
8	Nagar	08	12	30
9	Rahuri	16	24	40
10	Parner	21	19	40
11	Shrigonda	16	14	30
12	Karjat	16	14	30
13	Jamkhed	18	12	30
	Total	217	203	420
	Percentage	52.00	48.00	100

Source: - Compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.4.8**

It was also observed that immediately after marriage, couples take the decision to live in a separate house, even though they are living separately some respondents

reported that the cultivation is managed jointly and the output is distributed during harvest time among the family members.

The analysis carried out that the 48.00 percent respondents are from nuclear family and whereas 52.00 percent respondents are forming a joint family so on the basis of this classification; it can be observed that the ratio of joint family is almost equal to the nuclear family (Table No.4.9 and Diagram no.4.8).

#### 4.12 Types of Houses

A house not only indicates accommodation and safety against natural calamities, but also promotes the psychological fulfillment. For the rural people, the type of house is a symbol of status. The respondents living in their traditional and palatial residences are more respected and hence an analysis of the type of the house of the respondents becomes relevant.

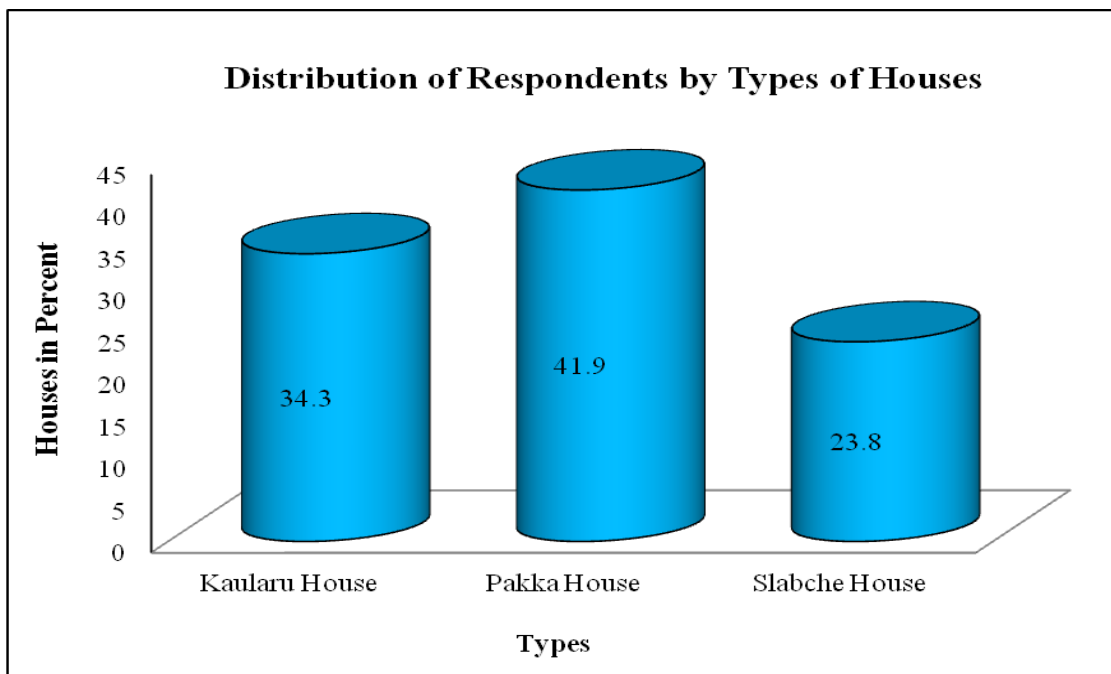
**Table No.4.10**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Types of Houses**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Houses Types			Total
		Kaularu House	Pakka House(Steel roof)	Slabs House	
1	Sangamner	25	20	05	50
2	Kopargaon	12	10	18	40
3	Rahata	12	12	06	30
4	Shrirampur	06	12	12	30
5	Newasa	09	09	12	30
6	Shevgaon	10	06	04	20
7	Pathardi	06	10	04	20
8	Nagar	10	09	11	30
9	Rahuri	08	22	10	40
10	Parner	12	24	04	40
11	Shrigonda	08	18	04	30
12	Karjat	14	12	04	30
13	Jamkhed	12	12	06	30
	Total	144	176	100	420
	Percentage	34.30	41.90	23.80	100

Source: - Compiled by a Researcher

The Table No. 4.10 discloses that almost respondents lived house are made of Kaularu and Steel rooftop. The Kaularu houses are 34.30 percent, the pakka houses

are 41.90 percent and, while 23.80 percent of houses are built with cement or concrete. (Diag.No.4.9) That Means majority respondents belong to a poor family that why majority houses are Kaularu and pakka houses (76.20 percent) and remaining houses are built with cement.



**Diagram No.4.9**

#### **4.13 Annual Income:**

Income is usually taken as an index of social status and impact of a person particularly in India, where social status and influence go hand in hand with the income of a person. Though Income is not an exclusive basis of influence but certainly an important basis, the prestige of an occupation is affected by the average income, those who pursue its income is one of the chief rewards of an occupation.

The annual income of a family is a decisive factor in the estimation of its family economic standard and social status. Family and its head's annual income play an important role in the building up of the family. It is also affecting the individual's standard of living. Along with it, a person's status, prestige and reputation in the society is decided on the basis of his income and economic strength the classification of the annual income of respondents under study is given as below.

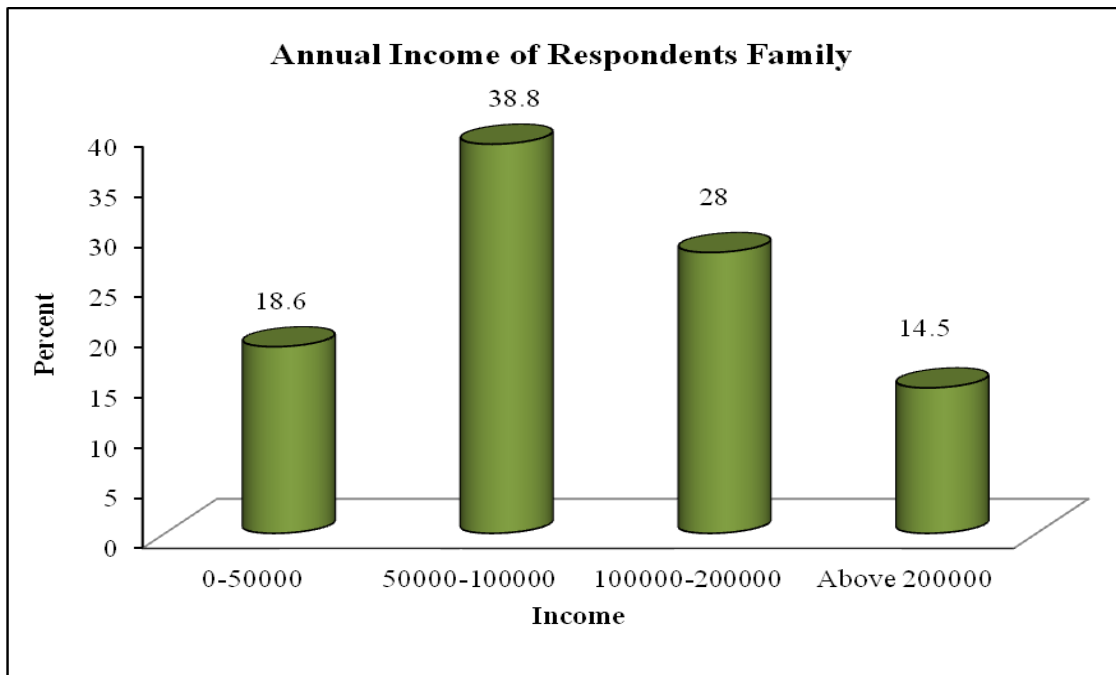
**Table No.4.11**  
**Annual Income of Respondents Families**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Annual Income				Total
		0-50000	50000-100000	100000-200000	Above 200000	
1	Sangamner	15	20	10	05	50
2	Kopargaon	04	19	11	06	40
3	Rahata	04	12	11	03	30
4	Shrirampur	01	08	14	07	30
5	Newasa	04	08	12	06	30
6	Shevgaon	04	06	07	03	20
7	Pathardi	05	06	06	03	20
8	Nagar	05	10	09	06	30
9	Rahuri	03	09	19	09	40
10	Parner	09	18	07	06	40
11	Shrigonda	06	15	05	04	30
12	Karjat	09	17	03	01	30
13	Jamkhed	09	15	04	02	30
	Total	78	163	118	61	420
	Percentage	18.60	38.80	28.00	14.50	100

Source: - Compiled by Researcher

Table No.4.11 indicates that the annual income of respondents' families. It is observed that 18.60 percent of the respondents belonging to the annual income group of less than Rs. 50000, 38.80 percent respondents earn between 50000 to 100000 Rs., 28.00 percent respondents earn between Rs. 100000 to 200000 and 14.50 percent respondents earn Rs. 200000 above. This finding clears that majority respondents belong to the annual income of lower middle class. Large number of respondents

owing to their poor economic condition cannot spend money for take benefits of the schemes. Their economic condition seems to be an obstacle and it has a negative impact (DiagramNo.4.10)



**Diagram No.4.10**

#### **4.14 Occupational Structure:**

Occupation is the most important element of the Socio-Economic status. Occupation is an index of a person social standing; the occupation of a person regulates the style of life and the class status of that person. One's occupation meaningfully influences ones Socio-Political values and ideology. Occupation is not only significant in the distribution of status and prestige, but also a good measure of Socio-Economic mobility in this context, the evidence regarding the respondent's occupation is given in the below table no.4.12.

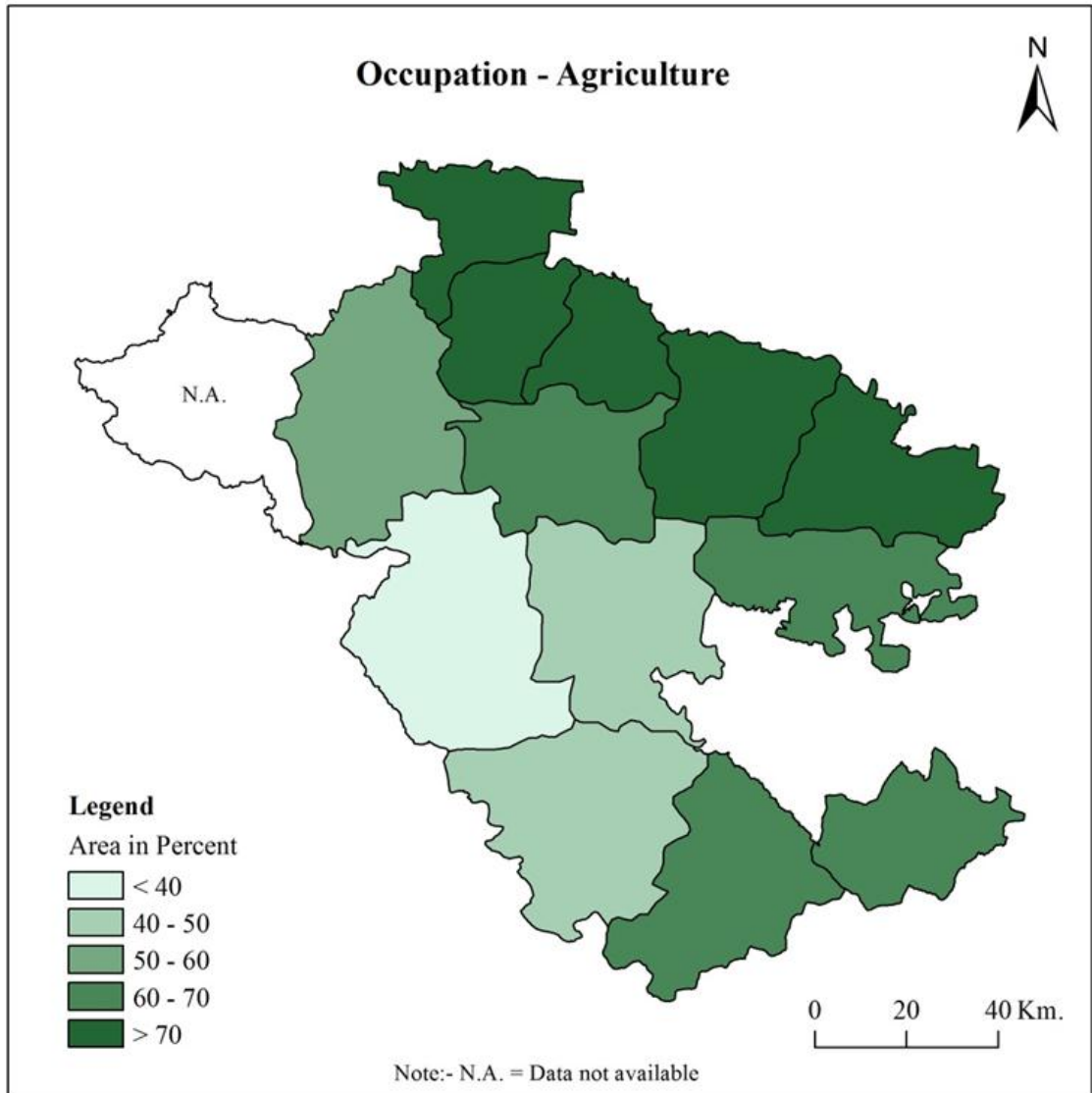
The structure of occupation depends on the Geographical and Geological pattern of concern area as well as the availability of various types' facilities such as irrigation facilities, transportation and industrialization, etc. Many parts of Ahmadnagar district is covered by various mountain ranges and two major river basins. The northern side of the district gets a plenty rainfall, but in the southern part of the district is drought prone zone. On the river of Pravara and Mula government has constructed dams resulted that the irrigation facilities have been available. Therefore about 64 percent respondents have engaged in Agriculture.

**Table No.4.12****Distribution of Respondents and his/her Family member by Occupation**

Sr.No.	Tehsil	Agriculture	Sheepherding	Service	Other	Total
1	Sangamner	59.46	29.73	5.95	4.86	185
2	Kopargaon	77.53	7.24	10.86	4.35	138
3	Rahata	86.36	2.72	5.45	5.45	110
4	Shrirampur	70.70	09.09	14.14	6.06	99
5	Newasa	85.71	4.08	6.12	4.08	147
6	Shevgaon	74.42	4.65	6.98	4.65	86
7	Pathardi	66.67	10.42	10.42	12.5	96
8	Nagar	42.42	30.30	21.21	6.06	99
9	Rahuri	63.86	19.28	12.05	4.82	166
10	Parner	34.28	53.71	8.57	3.42	175
11	Shrigonda	46.63	41.35	8.27	3.76	133
12	Karjat	63.33	20.00	4.44	12.22	90
13	Jamkhed	64.71	05.88	11.76	17.65	102
	Total	1037	332	154	103	1626
	Percentage	63.78	20.40	09.48	06.33	100

Source: - Compiled by Researcher

In table No.4.12 mentioned the information that 63.70 percent respondents are doing in agriculture sectors while 20.40 percent belonging to the shepherding and, 9.48 percent belonging to the service sectors as well as government sectors and finally 6.33 percent belonging to self-employment and others sectors such shopkeeper, electrician and other business etc. The finding is clear that the majority respondents are engaged in Agricultural that means many people have shifted from their traditional occupation shepherding to other occupation like as Agriculture, Service and other occupation.

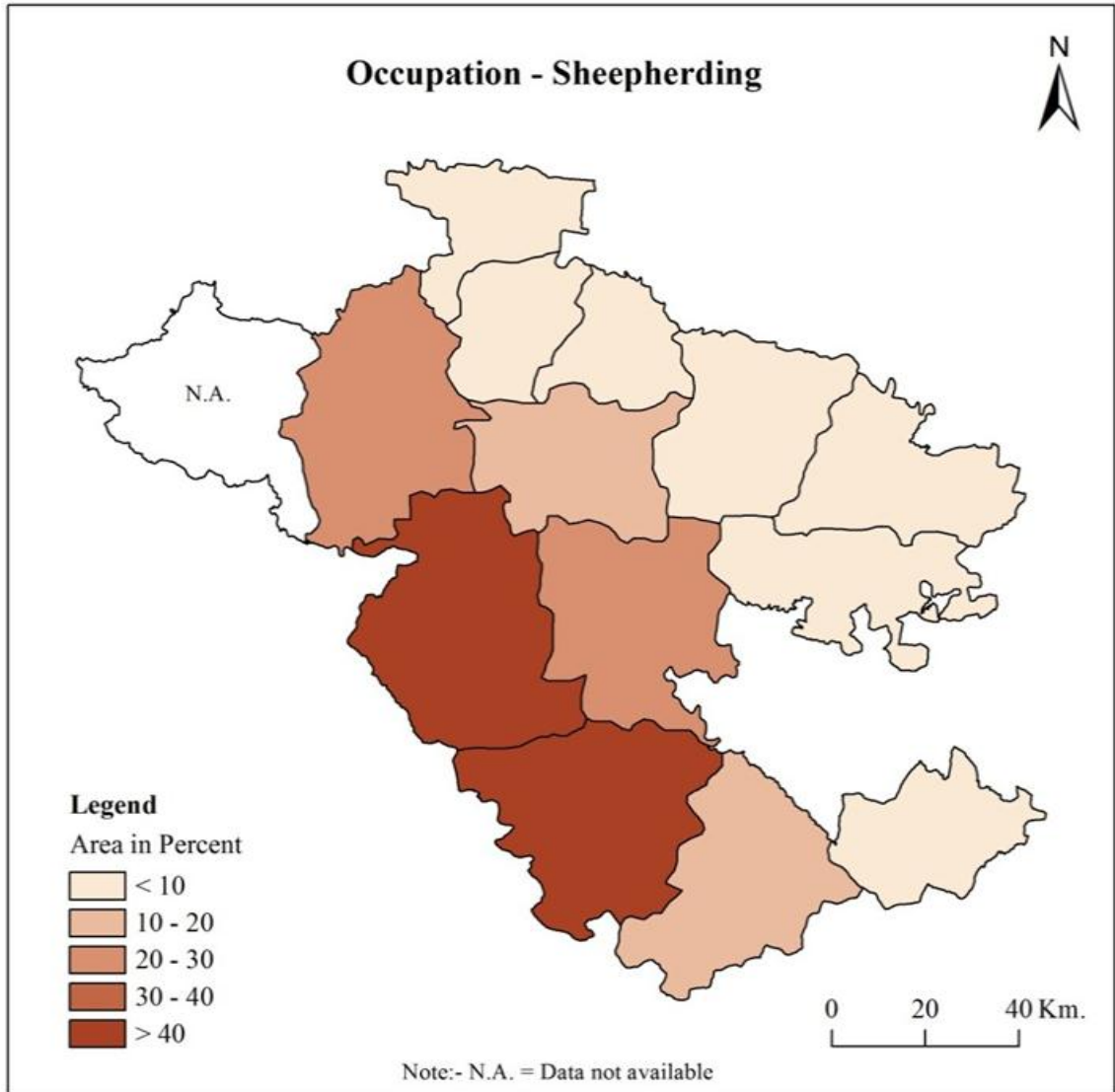


**Fig No.4.2**

<b>Agriculture in Percent</b>	<b>Less than 40</b>	<b>40 to 50</b>	<b>50 to 60</b>	<b>60-70</b>	<b>More than 70</b>
Tehsils	Parner	Nagar Shrigonda	Sangamner,	Pathardi, Rahuri, Karjat, Jamkhed.	Kopargaon, Rahata Shrirampur, Shevgaon, Newasa,

The figure no.4.2 indicates that the Agriculture activity made by respondents. More rainfall receiving area as well as river basin area is more suitable for agriculture activity. Kopargaon, Shevgaon, Shrirampur, Rahata, and Newasa are prominent tehsils in agriculture because the river Godavari and its tributary Pravara and Mula are flowing west to east through these tehsils and giving avail the opportunity of irrigation.

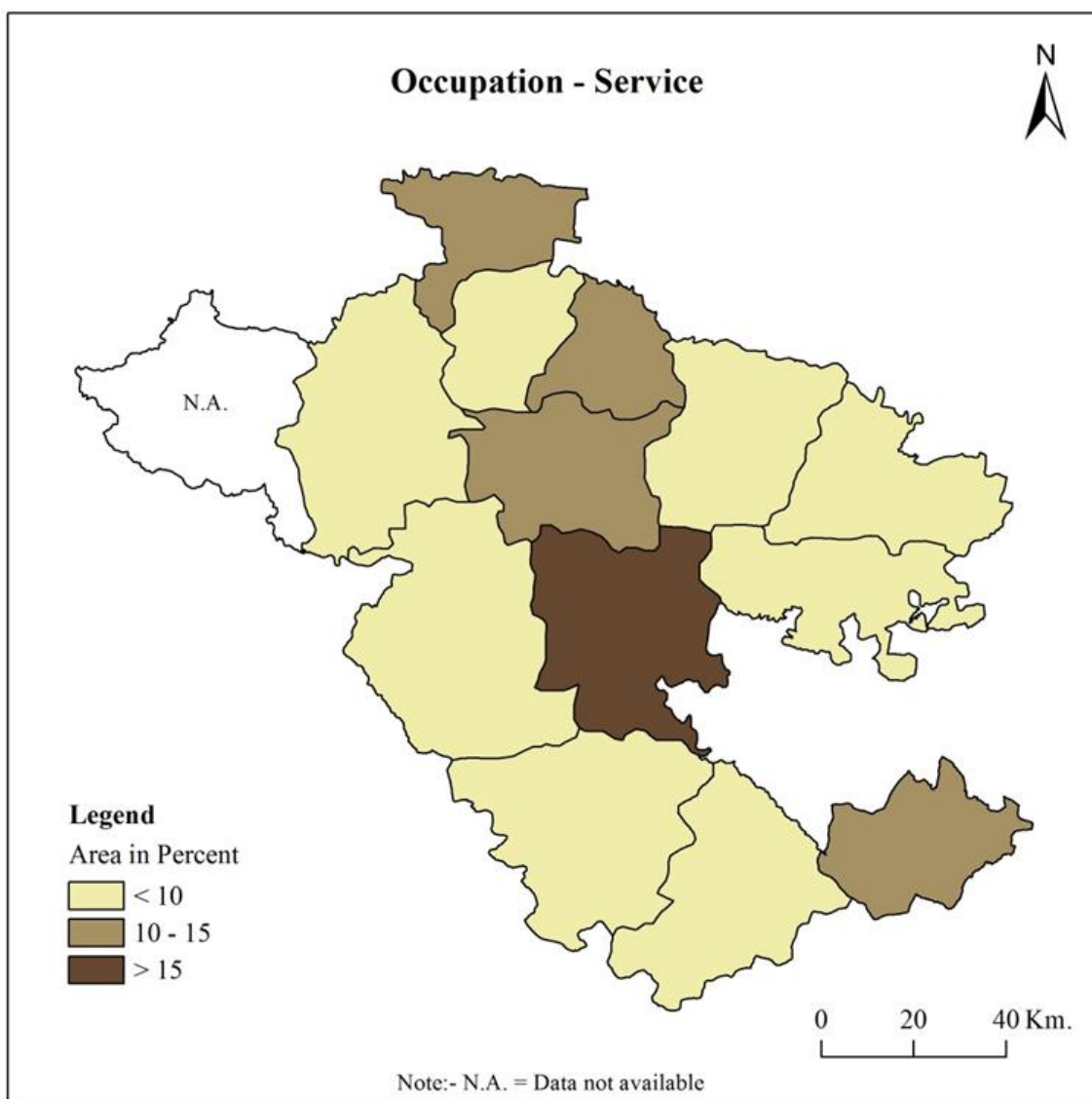




**Fig No.4.3**

<b>Shepherding in Percent</b>	<b>Less than 10</b>	<b>10-20</b>	<b>20-30</b>	<b>30 to 40</b>	<b>More than 40</b>
<b>Tehsils</b>	Kopargaon, Rahata, Shrirampur, Newasa, Shevgaon, Jamkhed.	Pathardi, Rahuri, Karjat.	Sangamner,	Nagar	Parner, Shrigonda.

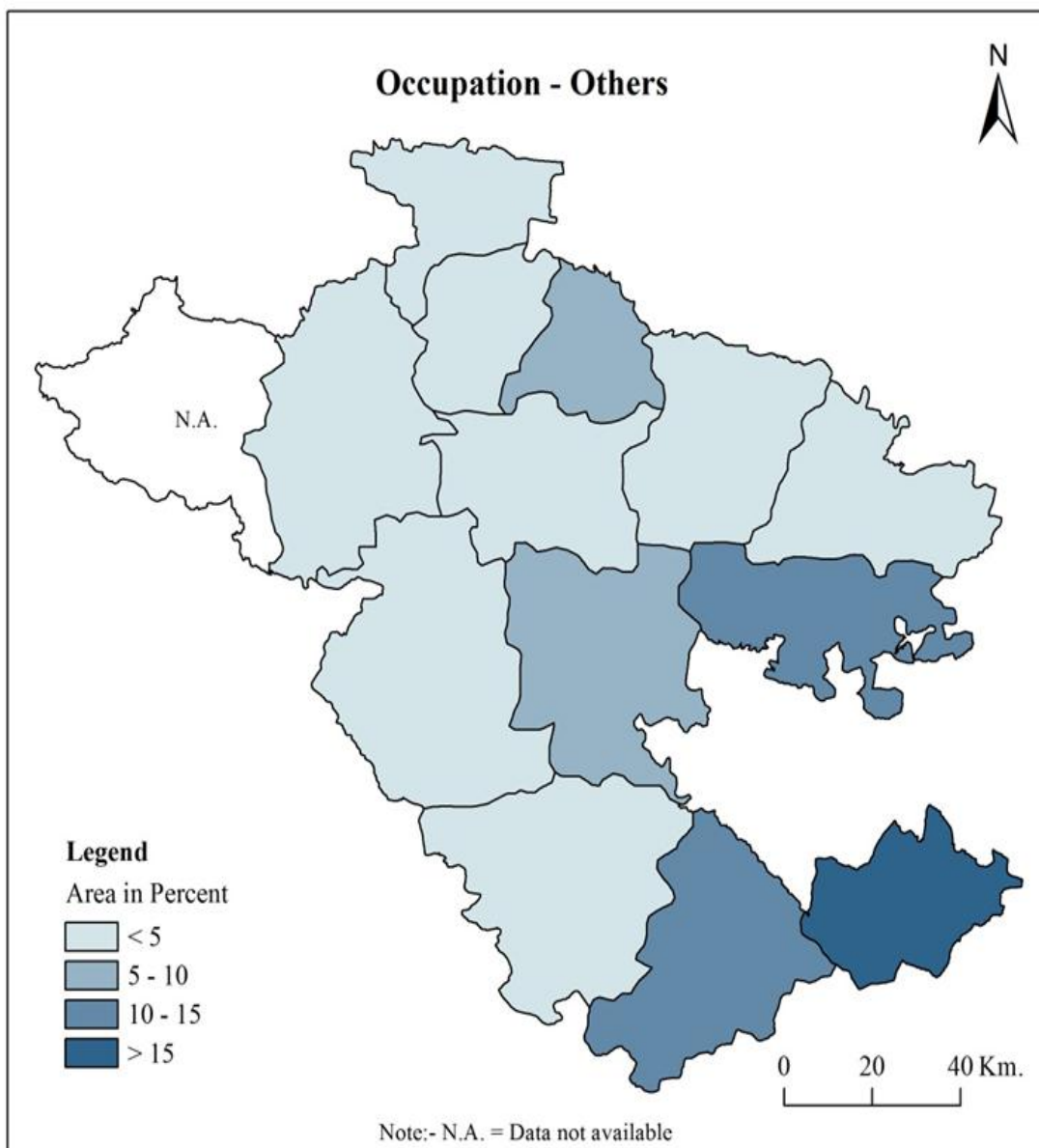
The figure no.4.3 displays that shepherding activity of respondents. In this figure the plateau area as well as the drought prone area is the most suitable for the shepherding, so Parner, Shrigonda, Sangamner, Rahuri and Nagar are more valuable tehsils in shepherding



**Fig No.4.4**

Services in Percent	Less than 10	10-15	More than 15
Tehsils	Sangamner, Rahata, Newasa, Shevgaon, Parner Shrigonda, Karjat	Kopargaon, Shrirampur, Pathardi, Rahuri, Jamkhed.	Nagar

The figure no. 4.4 shows that services of respondents. In this figure Nagar tehsil has leading in service sector due to the urbanization and industrialization. The Maharashtra Industrial development corporation means MIDC is here which is most significant to avail the job so which respondents live this particular area they get the job.



**Fig No.4.5**

<b>Others in Percent</b>	<b>Less than 5</b>	<b>5 to 10</b>	<b>10 to 15</b>	<b>More than 15</b>
Tehsils	Sangamner, Kopargaon, Newasa, Shevgaon, Rahuri, Parner, Shrigonda	Rahata, Shirampur, Nagar	Pathardi, Karjat	Jamkhed

The figure no.4.5 shows that other occupation of respondents. In this figure Jamkhed, Pathardi and Karjat which are less rainfall receiving tehsils so the sheepherding as well as agriculture activities did not develop a large scale consequently respondents do the other various types occupation such as sugarcane cutting in the sugarcane belt in the rabbi season.

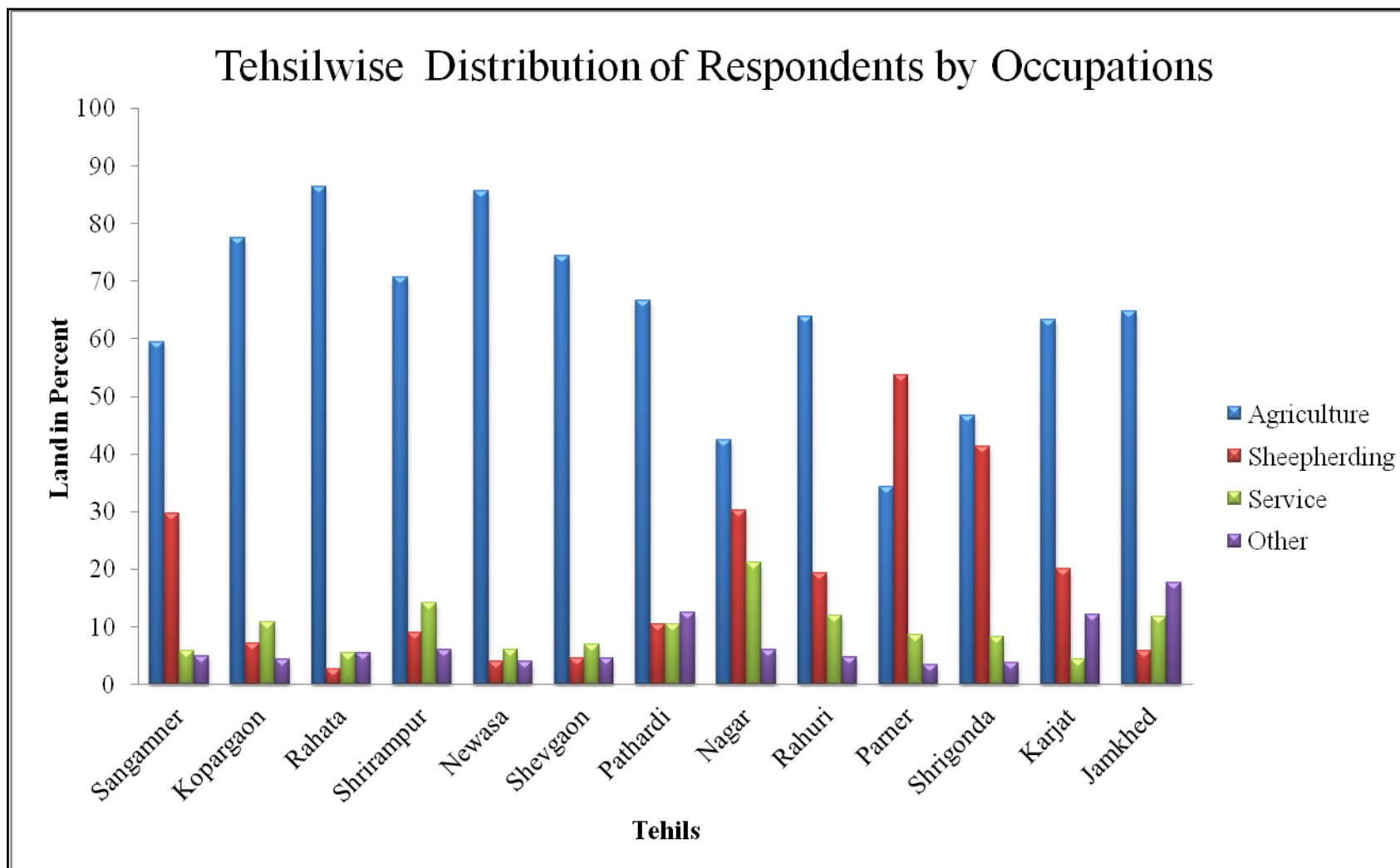
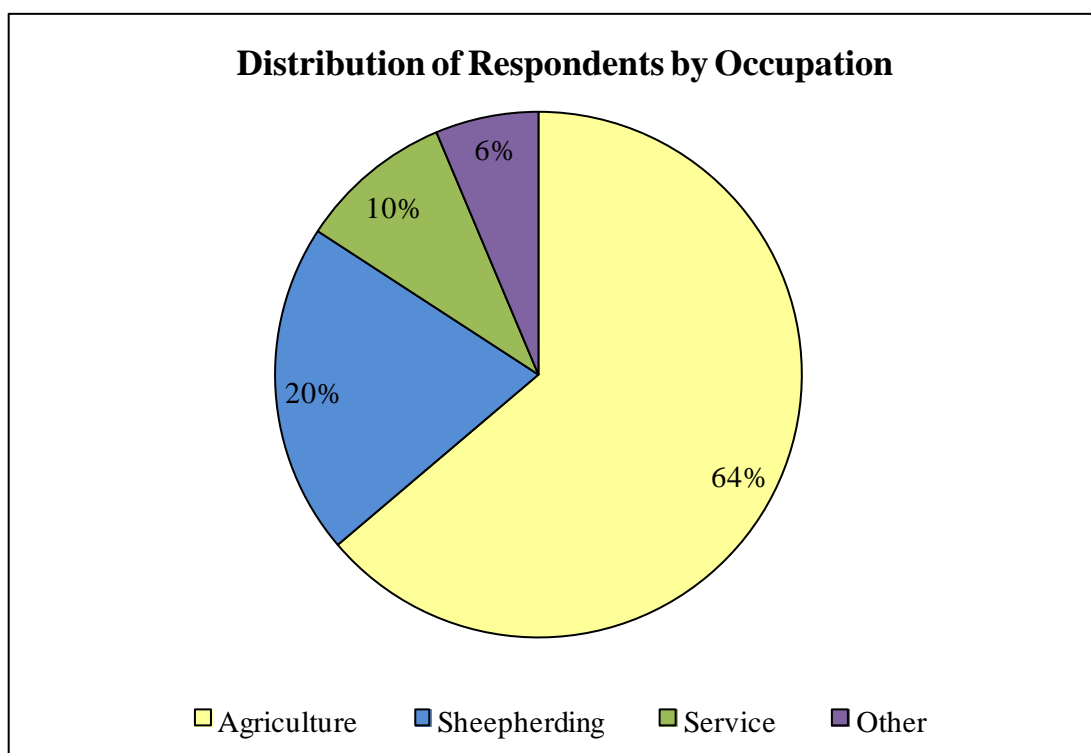


Diagram No.4.11

The Diagram No.4.11 shows that occupation structure of respondents in Ahmednagar district in the current position. This diagram indicates the sheep herding occupation is converted to the other occupants, only Parner, Sangamner, Nagar, Rahuri and Shrigonda tehsils shows the remarkable sheep herding. Today also the drought prone area has mostly contributed in shepherding occupation and where the facilities could be available such as irrigation and transportation etc. Shepherding occupation could be shifted in the other occupation.



**Diagram No.4.12**

**4.15 Landholding capacity.**

Land ownerships are a crucial factor in establishing dominance. Ownership of land not only insured a stable and secure income, but also symbolized high social and economic status. Generally, the pattern of land ownerships in India is such that the bulk of the cultivable land is concentrated in the hands of a relatively small number of big owners (landlords) as against a large number who either owns very little land or no land at all. The small number of landlords wields a considerable amount of power over the rest of the village population and this situation is only made worse by rapid population growth. Land ownership confers not only power, but prestige, so much so that investing in land. If land ownership is not always an indispensable passport to high rank, It certain facilities upward mobility, the system of land ownership in

villages are such that most of the arable and is concentrated in the hands of a few persons as against a large number who either own very small land or no land at all. The respondents of the present study are Dhangar people living in the villages in the study region. Kalnar (2009) the classification of land holders is done on the basis of following table

- 1) Small land holder: - 1 to 5 acres
- 2) Medium land holder: - 5 to 10 acres
- 3) Large land holder: - more than 10 acres

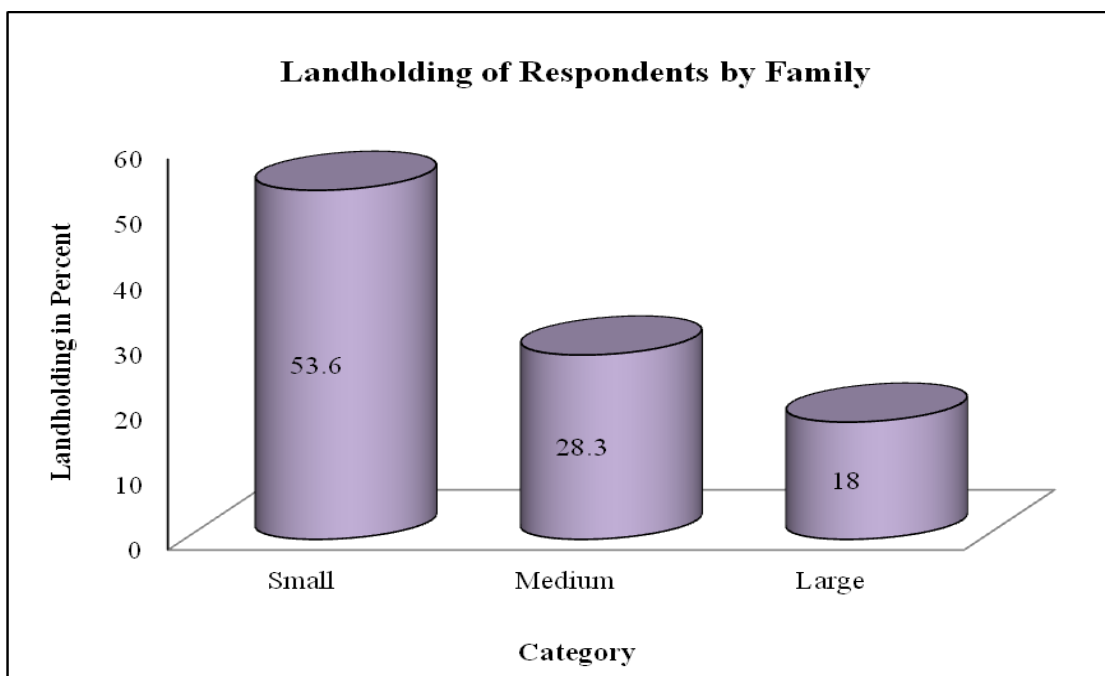
In this context, the analysis of land holdings of respondents is given in the below table.

Table 4.13 depicts that, 53.60 percent of respondents have small land, while 28.30 percent respondents belonging to medium land and 18.00 percent respondents have medium land while this finding clears that majority respondents belong to Small land holder's category. (Diagram.No.4.13)

**Table No.4.13**  
**Landholding of Respondents by Family**

Sr.No.	Tehsil	Small	Medium	Large	Total
1	Sangamner	25	15	10	50
2	Kopargaon	24	12	04	40
3	Rahata	21	06	03	30
4	Shrirampur	21	06	03	30
5	Newasa	22	06	02	30
6	Shevgaon	14	04	02	20
7	Pathardi	13	05	02	20
8	Nagar	13	13	04	30
9	Rahuri	24	08	08	40
10	Parner	19	10	11	40
11	Shrigonda	12	10	08	30
12	Karjat	08	12	10	30
13	Jamkhed	09	12	09	30
	Total	225	119	76	420
	Percentage	53.60	28.30	18.00	100

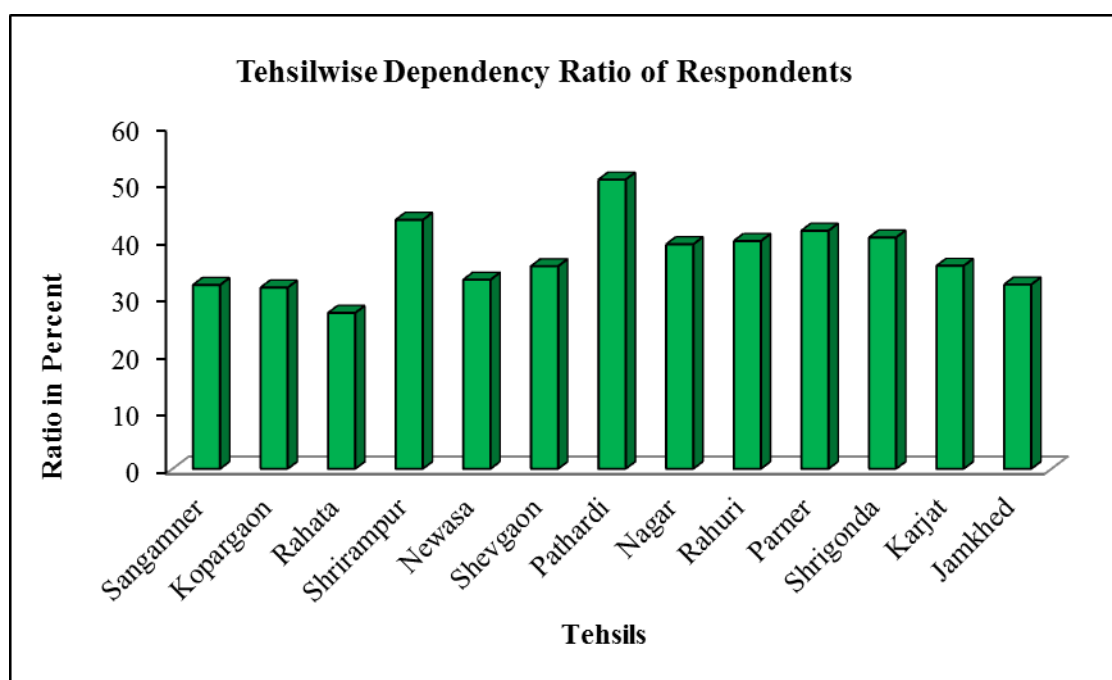
Source: Compiled by a researcher



**Diagram No.4.13**

**4.16 Dependency ratio:**

The Diagram No.4.14 indicates the respondents' dependency ratio which is varied tehsil by tehsil. As per tehsil wise distribution, the Pathardi tehsil has a leading dependency ratio, it is 50.61 percent and the Rahata tehsil has a lowest dependency ratio, it is 27.27 percent.



**Diagram No.4.14**

The afterward tehsils have a high dependency ratio such as Shirampur (43.56%), Nagar (39.28 %), Rahuri (39.85 %), Parner (41.66 %) and Shrigonda (40.47 %) other hand the next tehsil have a low dependency ratio, Sangamner (32.16 %), Kopargaon (31.70 %), Newasa (33.08 %), Shevgaon (35.44 %), Karjat (35.51 % and Jamkhed (32.24 %).

**Table No.4.14**  
**Dependency ratio of Respondent**

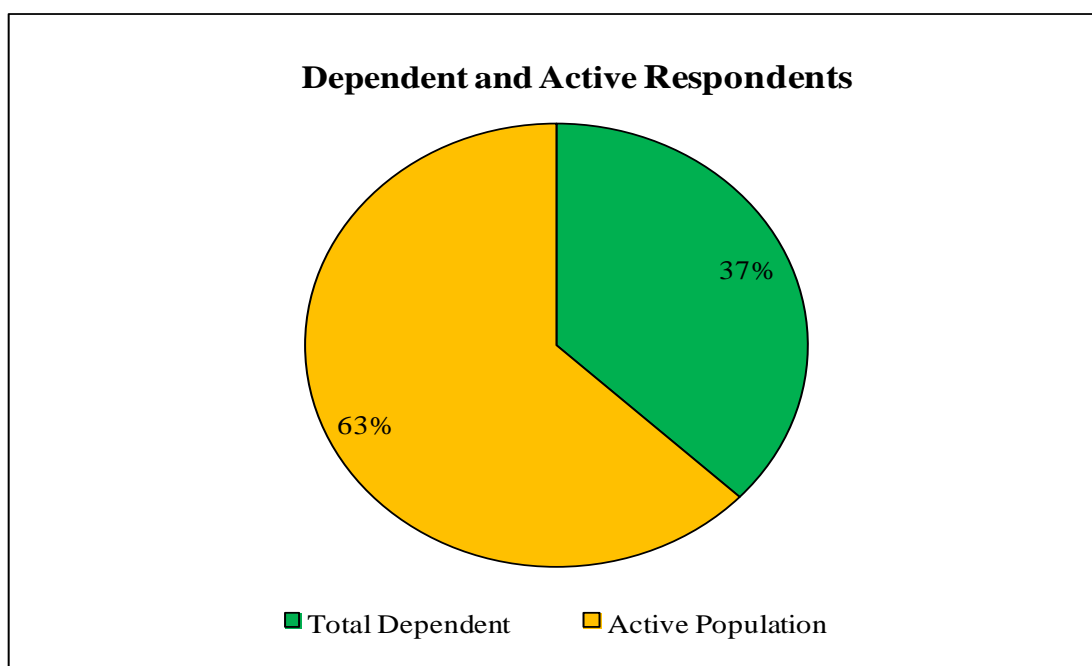
Sr. No	Tehsils	Dependent Population			Total Dependent	Active Population	Dependency ratio	Total
		0 to 05	6to 15	Above 60		16to 59		
1	Sangamner	50	45	15	110	232	32.16	342
2	Kopargaon	09	32	24	65	140	31.70	205
3	Rahata	15	21	21	57	152	27.27	209
4	Shrirampur	17	35	36	88	114	43.56	202
5	Newasa	18	54	15	87	156	33.08	243
6	Shevgaon	12	35	09	56	102	35.44	158
7	Pathardi	22	36	25	83	81	50.61	164
8	Nagar	27	21	18	66	102	39.28	168
9	Rahuri	38	36	32	106	160	39.85	266
10	Parner	24	52	44	120	168	41.66	288
11	Shrigonda	17	39	29	85	125	40.47	210
12	Karjat	22	22	19	63	125	35.51	188
13	Jamkhed	24	20	15	59	124	32.24	183
	Total	295	448	302	1045	1781	36.97	2826
	Percentage	10.44	15.86	10.69	37.00	63.00	37.00	100

Source: Compiled by a researcher

Diagram no.4.15 shows that the average dependency ratio of respondents is about 37 percent it is higher than the average district dependency ratio, because the most of the community members have engaged in primary sector like as agriculture,



shepherding and daily wages. They don't have any information about social wellbeing scheme, it's resulted that on high dependency ratio.



**Diagram No.4.15**

#### **4.17 Sex Composition:**

Sex composition is stated with the help of a ratio known as sex ratio. The sex ratio is defined as "Number of females per 1,000 males in the population. Thus a sex ratio of 1,000 implies complete parity between the two sexes. Ratio above 1,000 indicates excess of females over male; those under 1,000 indicate a deficit of females (Khullar, 2000).

The table No. 4.15 shows that tehsil wise distribution of the sex ratio of respondents, the Nagar and Pathardi tehsils have a high sex ratio, it is respectively 953 and 952 and while the Newasa, Karjat and Jamkhed have a lowest sex ratio, it is 840, 861 and 848 respectively, and remaining tehsils have moderate sex ratio for that Sangamner (921), Kopargaon (916), Rahata (917), Shrirampur (942), Shevgaon (950), Rahuri (942), Parner (932) and Shrigonda (927). The average sex ratio of Respondents in Ahmednagar district is 915. It is lower than the average district sex ratio. (Diagram No.4.16)

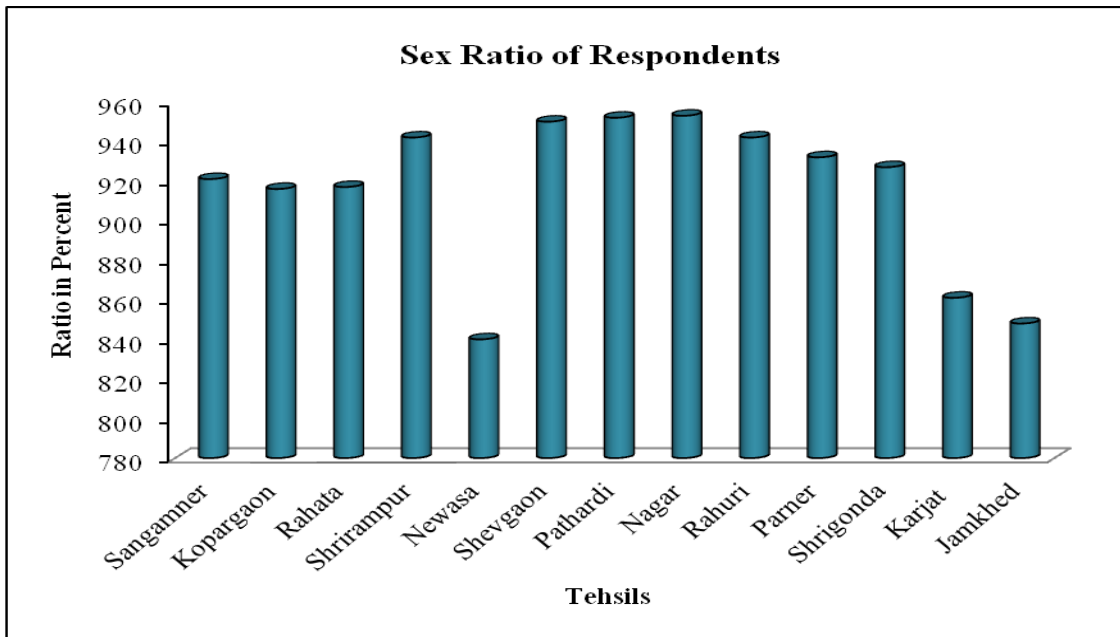
**Table No.4.15**  
**Sex Ratio of Respondents**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Tehsil</b>	<b>Male Population</b>	<b>Female Population</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b>
1	Sangamner	178	164	342	921
2	Kopergaon	107	98	205	916
3	Rahata	109	100	209	917
4	Shrirampur	104	98	202	942
5	Newasa	132	111	243	840
6	Shevgaon	81	77	158	950
7	Pathardi	84	80	164	952
8	Nagar	86	82	168	953
9	Rahuri	137	129	266	942
10	Parner	149	139	288	932
11	Shrigonda	109	101	210	927
12	Karjat	101	87	188	861
13	Jamkhed	99	84	183	848
	Total	1478	1348	2826	915
	Percentage	52.30	47.70	100	

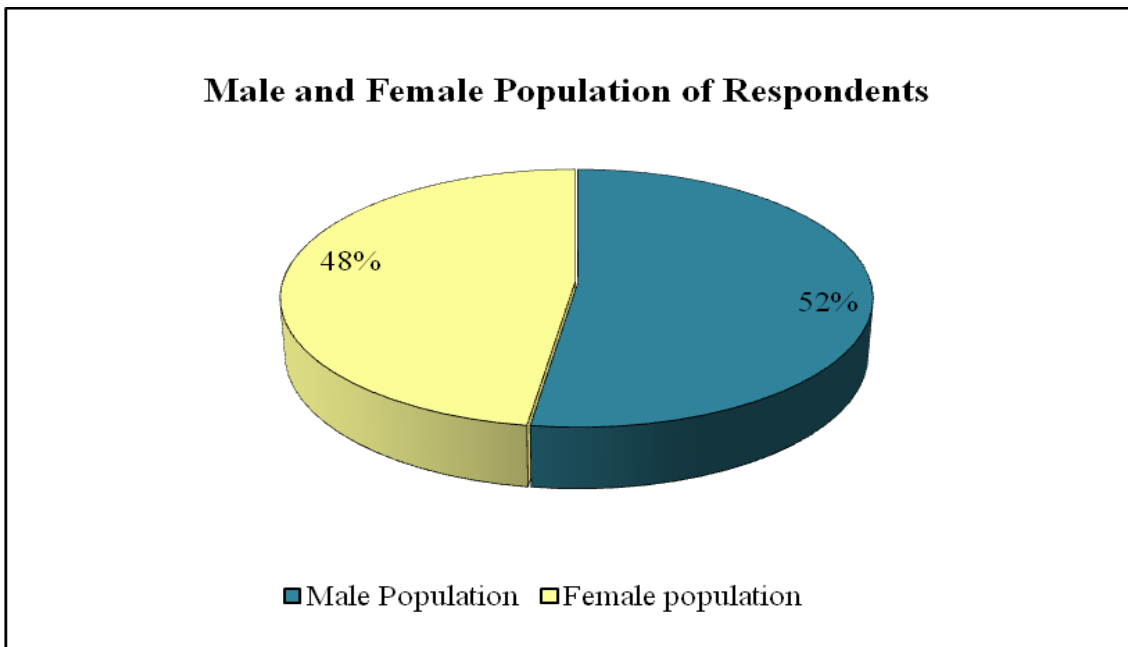
Source- Compiled by Researcher

The Diagram No.4.16 shows that sex ratio of respondents in Ahmednagar District. Newasa, Karjat and Jamkhed tehsils have a very less sex ratio. The reason behind that, those three tehsil have bounded to Marathwada region. Before same day ago in the Marathwada region, especially in Beed and Jalana tehsil, in many hospitals used to the sonograph machine to gender checkup and the resulted that girl's child's number decreased rapidly in this region. Off the record people said that as a neighbouring part of Marathwada's Beed, Jalana and other adjacent tehsils, the same

practice was implemented in Newasa, Karjat and Jamkhed tehsils and that's negative impact came on depletion of the sex ratio of this particular tehsils.



**Diagram No.4.16**



**Diagram No.4.17**

Ahmednagar district is a vast land holding district in Maharashtra. The distribution of various landforms is very unevenly distributed that's effect came on population distribution of the district. As per the respondents in Ahmednagar district

male and female population are slightly varied in Dhangar community. The Diagram No.4.17 indicates that it is respectively 52 % and 48 %. The percent of male and female population of Ahmednagar district and Respondents male and female population are same.

#### 4.18 Number of Sheep:

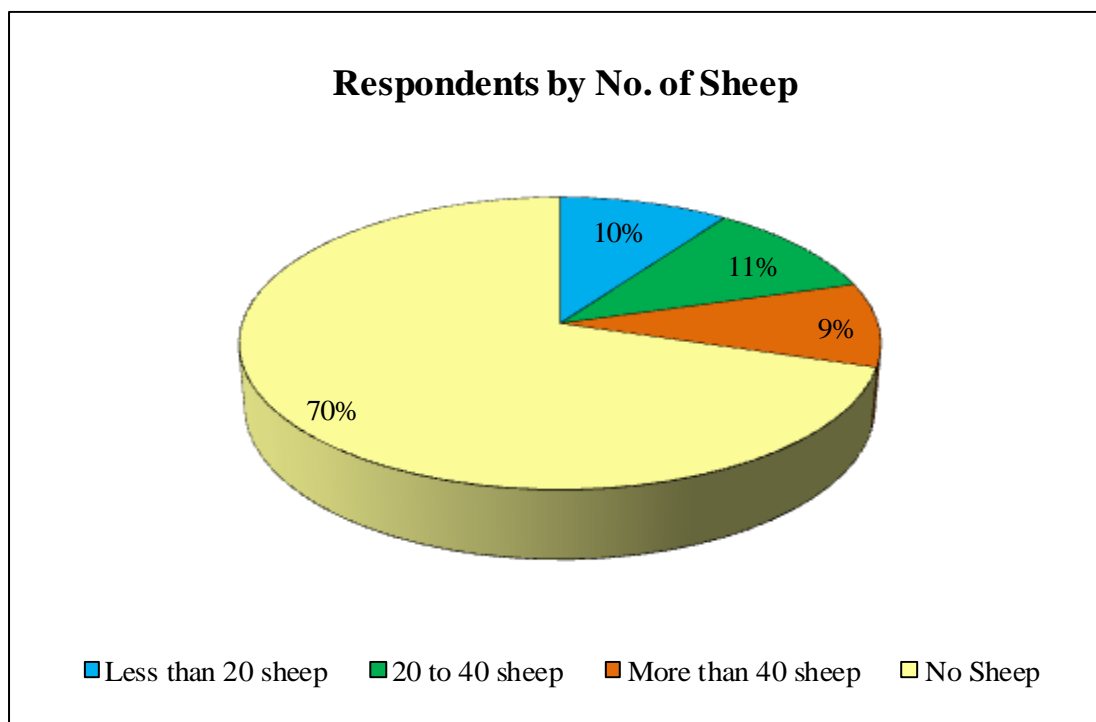
In study area majority Respondents are engaged in Agriculture sector, but in drought prone area sheep herding occupation is done in large amount by Dhangar community. So that 70.23 percent respondents are consisted in agriculture and other sectors and only 29.77 percent population concerned with shepherding occupation.

**Table No.4.16**  
**Distribution of Respondents by number of sheep**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Number of Sheep				Total
		Less than 20	20 to 40	More than 40	No Sheep	
1	Sangamner	05	07	08	30	50
2	Kopargaon	03	01	01	35	40
3	Rahata	03	01	01	25	30
4	Shrirampur	04	02	01	23	30
5	Newasa	03	02	00	25	30
6	Shevgaon	01	02	00	18	20
7	Pathardi	02	01	01	16	20
8	Nagar	04	07	06	13	30
9	Rahuri	05	08	06	21	40
10	Parner	06	08	11	15	40
11	Shrigonda	02	03	02	23	30
12	Karjat	02	02	02	24	30
13	Jamkhed	01	01	00	28	30
	Total	41	45	39	295	420
	District percent	9.76	10.71	9.29	70.23	100

Source: Compiled by a researcher

Table no.4.16 shows that in the district ownership of sheep, it has been divided into three categories. The first group comprises less than 20 sheep; in district only 9.76 percent respondents consisted in this group. The group 20 to 40 sheep which is covered about 10.71 percent respondents. And the group more than 40 sheep which is represented about 9.29 percent respondents. In Ahmednagar district majority Dhangar community member changed their original occupation and diverted other various livelihoods such as agriculture, shop keeping, business and wages, etc. because of lack of fodder source it becomes too difficult day by day. (Diagram 4.18)



**Diagram No.4.18**

About 70 % respondents do not have sheep, the reason is clear that the many people have shifted their traditional occupation from sheep herding to another. In the early age Dhangar people, mostly depend on this occupation that time they do not have any choice of their occupation, but the wheel of time other many facilities are available such as irrigation, transportation, etc. In British period and after British period, many smalls and large size dams were constructed all over India as well as Maharashtra. Whereas in Ahmednagar district on river Pravara, the Wilson Dam (Bhandardara Dam) and on river Mula, the Mula Dam were constructed. These two dams got a very tremendous change in the life of people those who have been living

in these two river basins in the District. So that those Dhangar people have been living this area, automatically they have shifted their occupation from shepherding to Agriculture activity resulted that at the moment they have very less sheep and they are doing agriculture as well as other occupation such as shop kipping, various types of business and services etc.

#### 4.19 Migration Pattern:

Migration is a form spatial mobility of population between one geographical unit and another involving a permanent change of resident- UN: 1958 (Khullar, 2000)

There are many types of migration, but Dhangar community is concerned only for seasonal migration. In Ahmednagar district about almost population engaged in agriculture that means very little population depended on the occupation of shepherding.

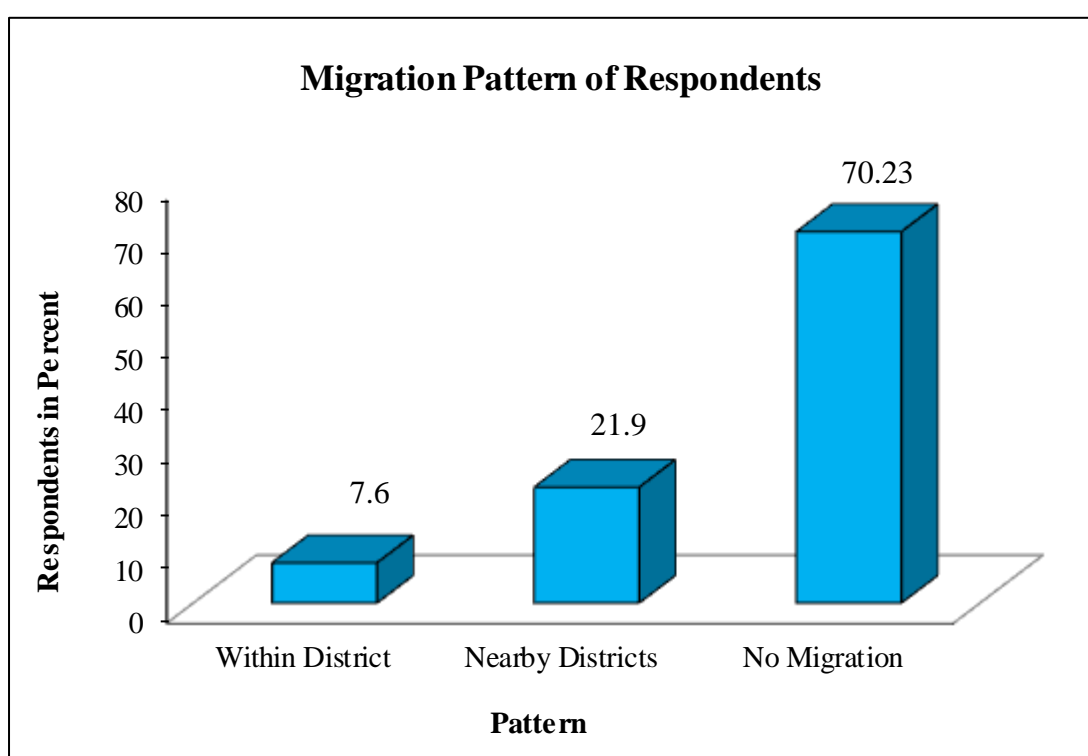
**Table No.4.17  
Distribution of Respondents by Migration Pattern**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Migration			Total
		Within District	Nearby Districts	No Migration	
1	Sangamner	03	17	30	50
2	Kopargaon	02	03	35	40
3	Rahata	03	02	25	30
4	Shrirampur	04	03	23	30
5	Newasa	03	02	25	30
6	Shevgaon	00	02	18	20
7	Pathardi	02	02	16	20
8	Nagar	02	15	13	30
9	Rahuri	05	14	21	40
10	Parner	04	21	15	40
11	Shrigonda	02	05	23	30
12	Karjat	02	04	24	30
13	Jamkhed	00	02	28	30
	Total	32	92	296	420
	District percent	7.60	21.90	70.23	100

Source: Compiled by a researcher

Table no.4.17 depicts that in Ahmednagar District; 70.23 percent respondents do not migrate because they do not have sheep. Ahmednagar district is a drought prone area in Maharashtra therefore big shepherder move to take their sheep to nearby district such as Pune, Nashik and Thane district, which percentage is about 21.90. But the marginal sheep holder does not take long destination for fodder of sheep; they migrate with in district, which is only 7.60 percent.

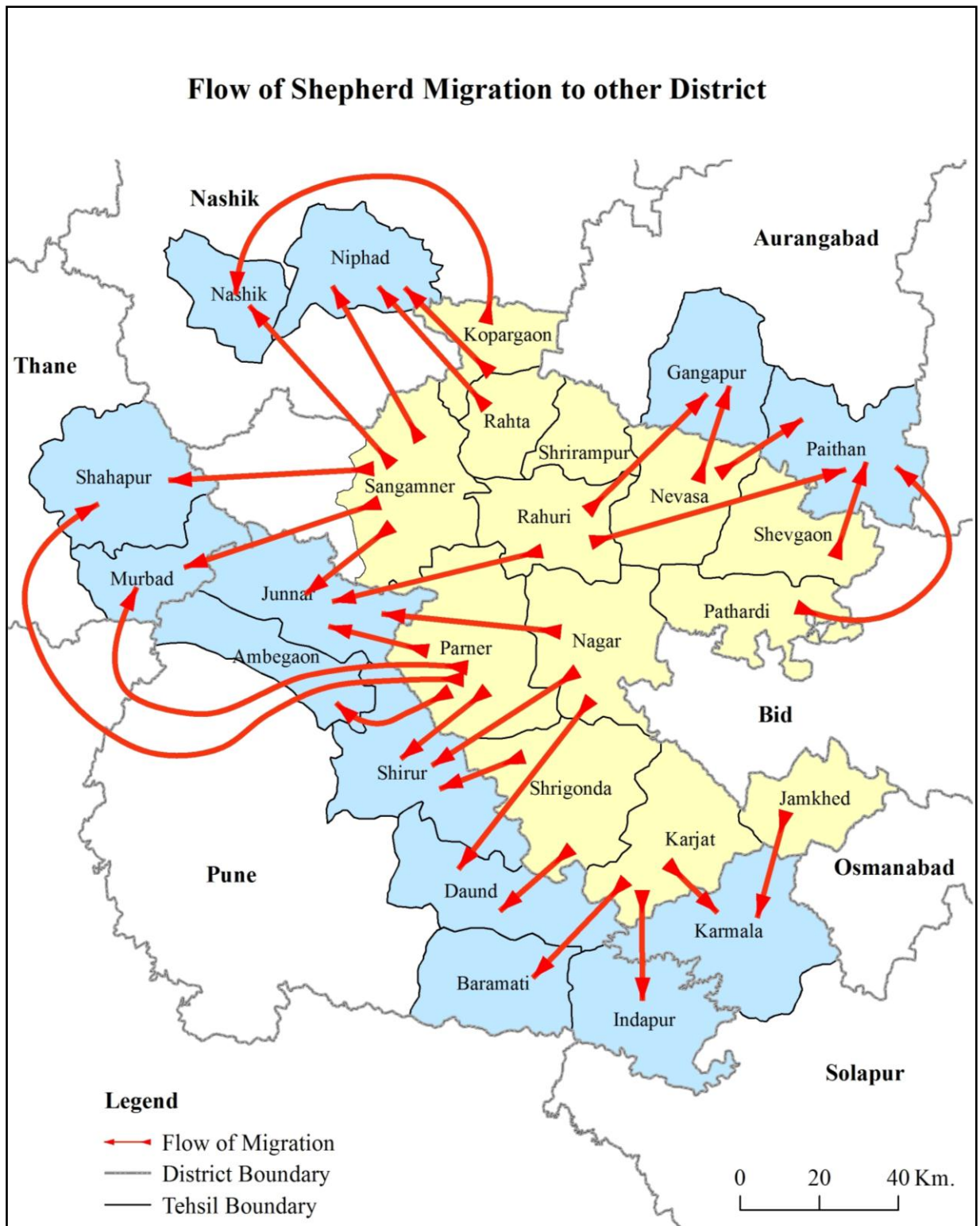
The diagram No.4.19 clears that the majority people do not have sheep so they are engage in other occupation, such as Agriculture, shop keeping, services and others that's why majority people do not migrate their own place.



**Diagram No. 4.19**

With the migration of their sheep the respondents have a various types trend which is seen all over Maharashtra as well as Ahmednagar district. The percentage of shepherding occupation has been decreased gradually. So the migration pattern also changed in the time of wheel. At present situation about 30 percent respondents become migrate in which about 7.6 percent respondents become migrate in same district and 21.9 percent respondents become migrate in out of district.

The following figure shows that the shepherd migration flow map becomes from their own place to fodder place in nearby district.



**Fig. No. 4.6**



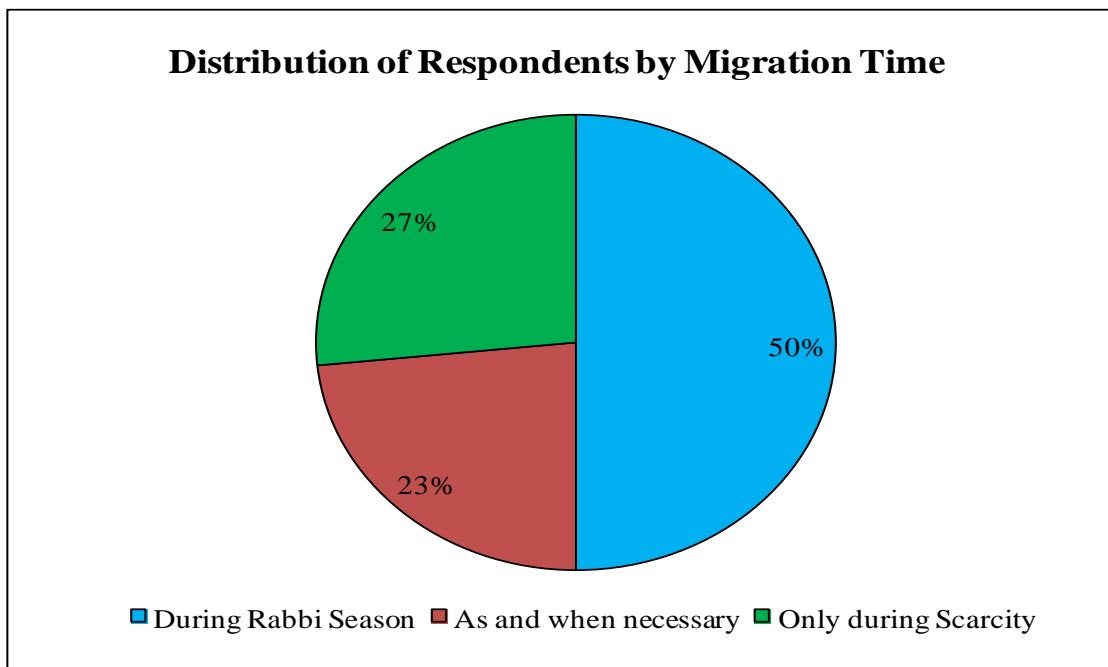
#### 4.20 Times of Migration:

In Ahmednagar district generally at the end of the kharip season and the start of the rabbi season about 50 percent respondents move from their own destination for a search of fodder for a sheep. (Table No.4.18) This type migration is regular migration, it is accrued every year in a particular season, generally who have more than 40 sheep, are migrated this season every year. But who have less than 40 sheep, they do not migrate in regular basis, whenever who need of migration they migrate nearby place, it is around 23.39 percent. And about 26.61 percent respondents migrate only during the scarcity of fodder. (Diagram No.4.20)

**Table No.4.18**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Migration Time**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Migration			Total
		During Rabbi Season	As and when necessary	Only during Scarcity	
1	Sangamner	12	05	03	20
2	Kopargaon	02	01	02	05
3	Rahata	02	00	03	05
4	Shrirampur	01	02	04	07
5	Newasa	00	02	03	05
6	Shevgaon	02	00	00	02
7	Pathardi	01	01	02	04
8	Nagar	11	04	02	17
9	Rahuri	10	04	05	19
10	Parner	14	07	04	25
11	Shrigonda	03	02	02	07
12	Karjat	03	01	02	06
13	Jamkhed	01	00	01	02
	Total	62	29	33	124
	District percent	50.00	23.39	26.61	100

Source: Compiled by researcher



**Diagram No.4.20**

**4.21 Other Community People think about Respondents present occupation:**

In India caste system derive each and every person his own occupation, so different caste has a different occupation therefore in every village different caste person live hand in hand.

India is tremendous diversified country in the world. It has various types of climatic zone, various types of geographical region and various types’ races and caste system. From different geographical region, climatic region, racial and caste system derive different cultural system.

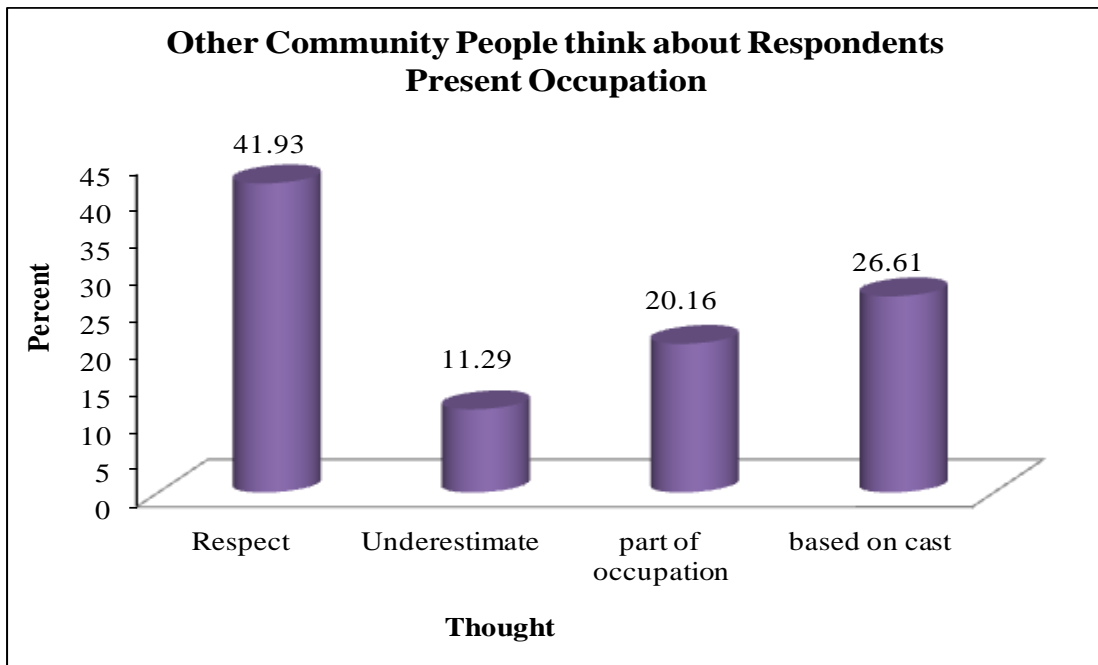
In Ahmednagar district also see same above mentioned situation. The people need every community to the survival of their life because man is a social animal. Then they got an occupation system to support others occupation. Finally, they all respect to every one’s occupation. The Ahmednagar district is also not exceptional for that and about 52 percent respondents say, that other community member give respect their traditional occupation.

**Table No.4.19**  
**Other community people think about Respondents' present occupation**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Other community people think about your present occupation				Total
		Respect	Underestimate	part of occupation	Based on cast	
1	Sangamner	11	03	03	03	20
2	Kopargaon	02	00	02	01	05
3	Rahata	02	01	00	02	05
4	Shrirampur	04	00	01	02	07
5	Newasa	01	02	01	01	05
6	Shevgaon	00	01	00	01	02
7	Pathardi	01	01	01	01	04
8	Nagar	08	02	04	03	17
9	Rahuri	10	01	03	05	19
10	Parner	09	02	04	10	25
11	Shrigonda	02	00	03	02	07
12	Karjat	01	01	02	02	06
13	Jamkhed	01	00	01	00	02
	Total	52	14	25	33	124
	District percent	41.93	11.29	20.16	26.61	100

Source: Compiled by a researcher

Table no.4.19 depicts that, 41.93 percent actually those who have their own sheep responded that other community member give respect to their occupation. But only 11.29 percent respondents are underestimated by another community member to their traditional occupation. While 20.16 percent respondents register their views, according to their opinion other community people saw their shepherding occupation, it is part an occupation. Only 26.61 percent respondents responded that their occupation is based on their caste.



**Diagram No.4.21**

The diagram No. 4.21 shows that the majority people (41.93 percent) respect to respondents traditional shepherding occupation.

#### **4.22 Changing occupations and Development of social status**

In India the occupation system derived from the caste system, suppose who born in Dhangar community, consequently his occupation will be sheep herding. But now a day the occupations do not depend on caste or religious. Many people have shifted their occupation. Some communities do the very traditional and base level, occupation at the moment also but their children do not like that type's occupation so they desire to change their base level occupation.

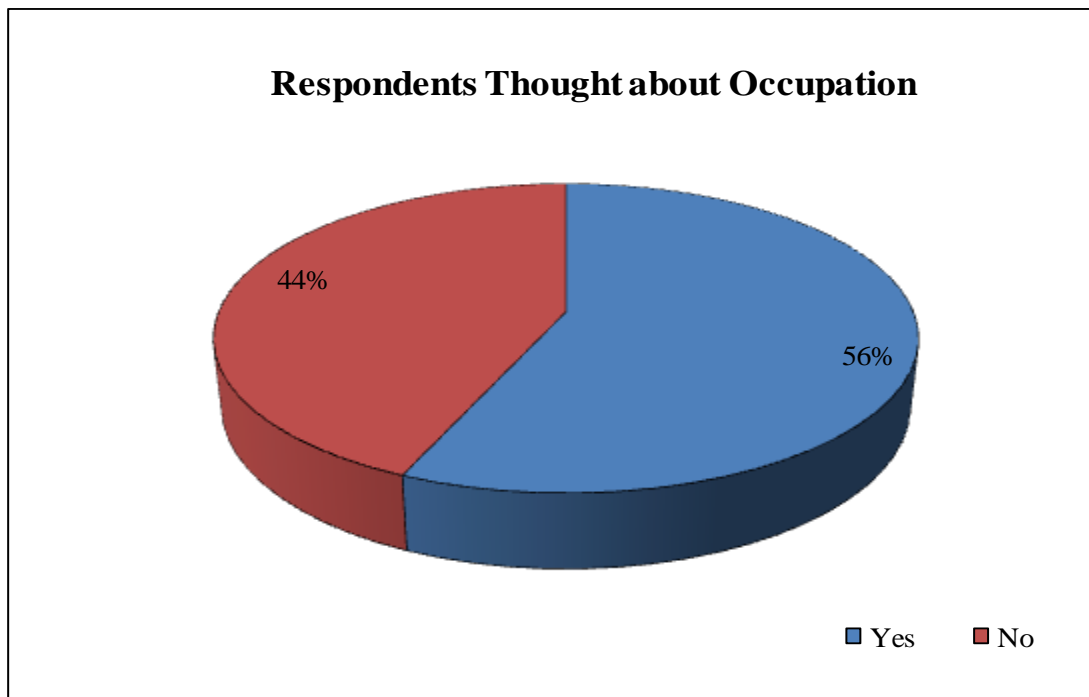
In Ahmednagar district, mostly Dhangar population has been depended on Agriculture and sheep herding. At the moment, both occupations are not respectable in the present social situation. The following table no 4.20 shows that in the district about 56 percent respondents think to change in occupation, they get social status. But about 44 percent respondents think different level. According to their opinions the current occupation is better than any other occupation.

**Table No.4.20**  
**Respondents thought about an occupation change in developed better social status**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Tehsils</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Sangamner	11	09	20
2	Kopergaon	03	02	05
3	Rahata	02	03	05
4	Shrirampur	04	03	07
5	Newasa	03	02	05
6	Shevgaon	01	01	02
7	Pathardi	03	01	04
8	Nagar	10	07	17
9	Rahuri	10	09	19
10	Parner	14	11	25
11	Shrigonda	03	04	07
12	Karjat	03	03	06
13	Jamkhed	02	00	02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>124</b>
	<b>District percent</b>	<b>56.55</b>	<b>43.55</b>	<b>100</b>

Source – Compiled by Researcher

The diagram No.4.22 shows that the beyond 50 percent respondents think to change in occupation, they will get develops social status.



**Diagram No.4.22**

**4.23 Respondents Membership of various Organizations:**

In India any community’s social status depends on the participation in various institutions and organization. India has four layer caste systems. From the historical time the low layer castes have not been getting the sufficient participation in those types of Institute.

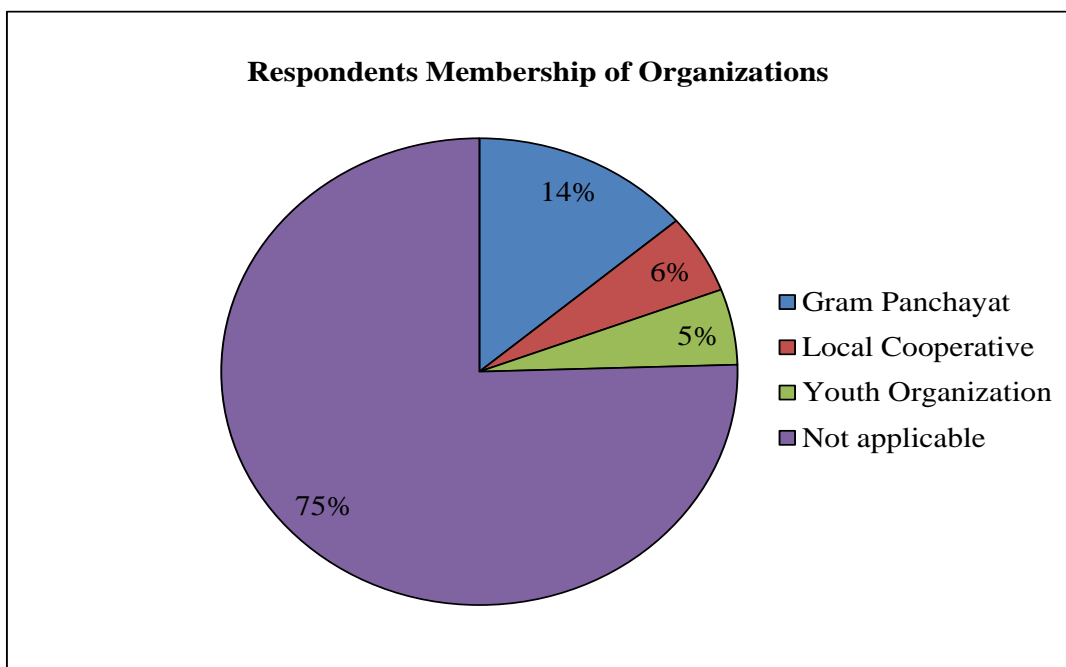
Dhangar community has been already the most backward in all over Maharashtra as well as Ahmednagar district. Their almost time spend to acquire fodder for sheep, for that they move from one place to another place in an entire year. Because of their seasonal migration for fodder, they do not stay in one place permanently so they do not get appropriate representation, only few respondents have a membership of various organizations. The question was asked by researcher-do you have a membership of any social organization?

**Table No.4.21**  
**Respondents Membership of various Organizations:**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Member of				Total
		Gram Panchayat	Local Cooperative	Youth Organization	Not applicable	
1	Sangamner	05	01	02	42	50
2	Kopargaon	04	01	01	34	40
3	Rahata	04	02	01	23	30
4	Shrirampur	05	02	02	21	30
5	Newasa	03	02	01	24	30
6	Shevgaon	02	02	02	14	20
7	Pathardi	03	01	01	15	20
8	Nagar	04	02	01	23	30
9	Rahuri	07	02	02	29	40
10	Parner	06	03	01	30	40
11	Shrigonda	04	02	02	22	30
12	Karjat	06	02	03	19	30
13	Jamkhed	05	01	03	21	30
	Total	58	23	22	317	420
	District percent	13.81	5.48	5.24	75.48	100

Source – Compiled by Researcher

Table no 4.21 shows that the majority respondent told that they do not have any types of membership that figure is about 75 percent, and that is the fact, it indicates that their social status. About 13.81 percent respondents have a membership of Grampanchayat while 5.48 percent respondents were concerned with local cooperative society and only 5.24 percent respondents were associated with a youth organization. (Diagram no.4.23)



**Diagram No.4.23**

#### **4.24 The benefits derive from Grampanchayat membership to Respondents:**

Panchayati Raj Institutions the grass-roots units of self-government have been proclaimed as the vehicles of socio-economic transformation in rural India. Effective and meaningful functioning of these bodies would depend on active involvement, contribution and participation of its citizens both male and female. Gandhiji's dream of every village being a republic and Panchayats having powers has been translated into reality with the introduction of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system to enlist people's participation in rural reconstruction. April 24, 1993 is a landmark day in the history of Panchayati Raj in India as on this day the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions.

Thanikasalam (2014) the Panchayats are expected to play an important role in rural development in India, particularly after independence. Plan documents of both the central and state governments and various committees have emphasized the importance of these bodies in the polity. Five-year plans, especially the second five-year plan, laid special emphasis on the role of Panchayats in rural developments.

The following table no.4.22 shows that in Ahmednagar district only 58 percent respondents have a membership of Grampanchayat out of which member about 25.86 percent respondent told they receive the popularity from this types of membership. While 18.97 percent respondent told they get self-respect from this membership. But

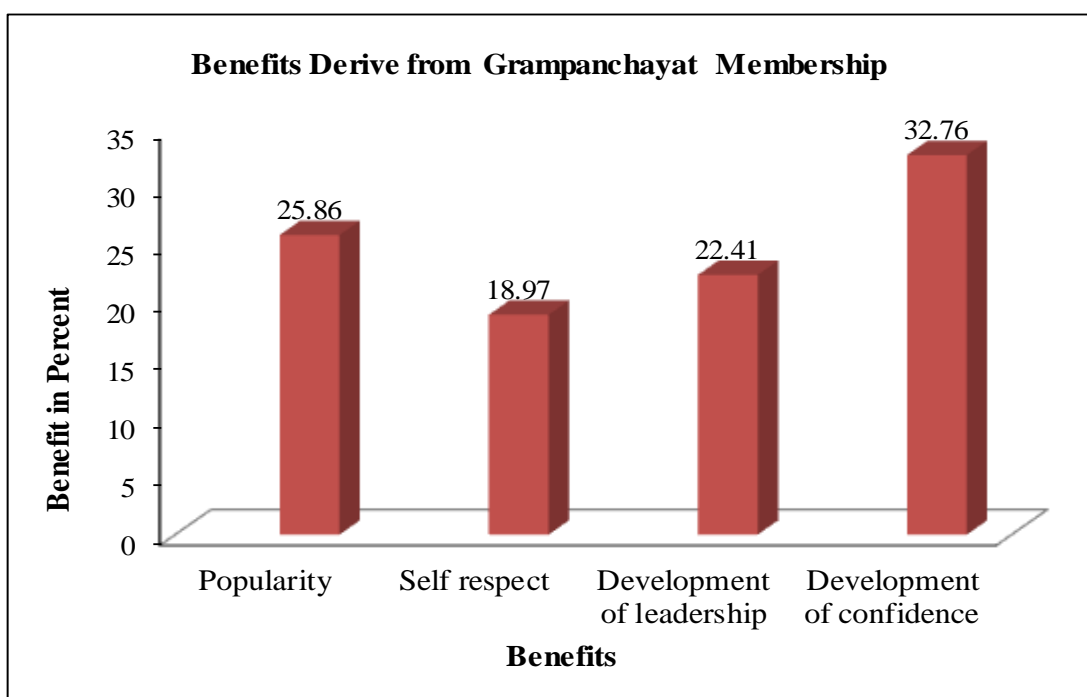


some respondents (22.41%) view were different they told that this Grampanchayat membership gives us motivation to develop a leadership. Finally, 32.76 percent respondent told that they achieve their develop confidence from this membership. (Diagram no.4.24)

**Table No.4.22**  
**Respondents' benefits derive from Grampanchayat Membership:**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Benefits				Total
		Popularity	Self-respect	Development of leadership	Development of confidence	
1	Sangamner	01	01	01	02	05
2	Kopargaon	01	01	00	02	04
3	Rahata	01	01	01	01	04
4	Shrirampur	00	00	02	03	05
5	Newasa	00	01	01	01	03
6	Shevgaon	01	00	00	01	02
7	Pathardi	01	01	01	00	03
8	Nagar	02	00	01	01	04
9	Rahuri	02	01	02	02	07
10	Parner	02	02	01	01	06
11	Shrigonda	01	01	00	02	04
12	Karjat	01	01	02	02	06
13	Jamkhed	02	01	01	01	05
	Total	15	11	13	19	58
	District percent	25.86	18.97	22.41	32.76	100

Source – Compiled by Researcher



**Diagram No.4.24**

#### **4.25 Sufficient participation in Decision making process of Gram Panchayat:**

Chattopadhyay *et al* (2010) the Gram Sabha is the general body of villagers of voting age operating alongside the Village Panchayat. It is the decision-making body at the local level. There is another forum of local democracy at the ward level: the Gram Sansad. Voters are members of both the Gram Sabha and the Gram Sansad. The Gram Sabha is expected to meet at least once every year to discuss issues related to the overall development of the villages, while the Sansad is supposed to meet twice. It is expected that local participation will be channeled through regular meetings of the Gram Sabha and the Sansad. It is mandatory to notify all people in the village above eighteen years of age at least one week before these meetings. Ten percent of the villagers need to be present to make a quorum. If these meetings are not held, the activities of the Panchayat are not approved and a higher authority may suspend the Panchayat. Gram Sabha meetings provide an opportunity for common people to:

- Discuss, approve, disapprove, and priorities, future plans of action according to their felt needs
- Identify and include people-in-need for poverty alleviation projects
- Perform social audits (Government of India on Panchayati Raj, 2009).

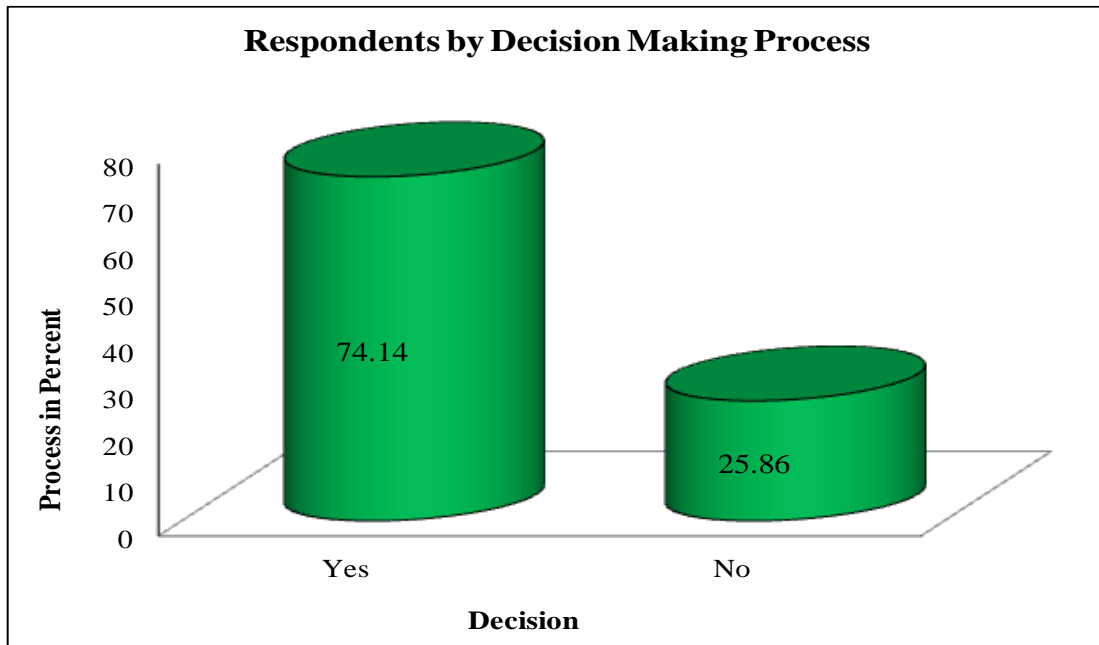
The following table no.4.23 shows that Out of 58 respondents of Grampanchayat member given their opinion for the participation in the decision making process about 74 percent respondent told that they get sufficient participation and remaining only 25.86 percent respondent told that they do not get a sufficient participation in the decision making process of Grampanchayat (Diagram no.4.25)

**Table No.4.23**

**Distribution of Respondents by Decision making process**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Tehsils</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Sangamner	04	01	05
2	Kopargaon	03	01	04
3	Rahata	02	02	04
4	Shrirampur	04	01	05
5	Newasa	02	01	03
6	Shevgaon	02	00	02
7	Pathardi	02	01	03
8	Nagar	03	01	04
9	Rahuri	05	02	07
10	Parner	04	02	06
11	Shrigonda	03	01	04
12	Karjat	05	01	06
13	Jamkhed	04	01	05
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>58</b>
	<b>District percent</b>	<b>74.14</b>	<b>25.86</b>	<b>100</b>

Source – Compiled by Researcher



**Diagram No.4.25**

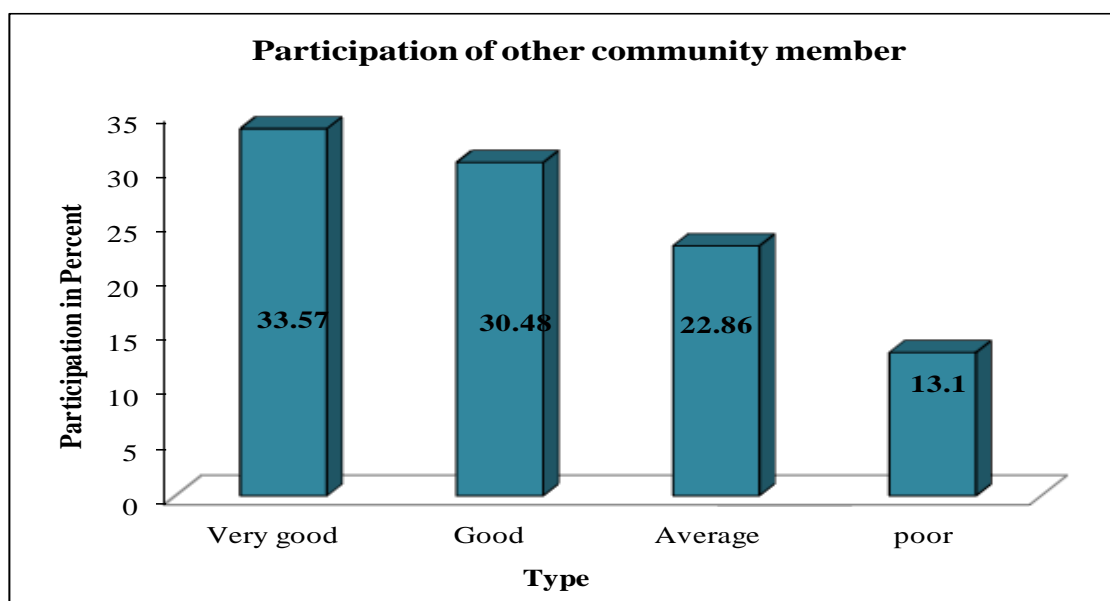
**4.26 Participation of other community member in Respondents’ programme:**

The following table no.4.24 shows that Dhangar community organizes the various programmes in the whole year such as Jagaran Gondhal, Biroba Yatra (Fair) as well as Khandoba Yatra that time they give a meat party to incoming theirs and others community member. One time they cut the four to five goats, consequently about 33.57 percent other community members represented in the very good category and 30 percent member represented in a good category. While 22.86 percent respondent said that another community member represent in an average category and only 13.10 percent people said that other community members do not take a part of this function (Diagram no.4.26)

**Table No.4.24**  
**Participation of other community member in Respondents programme**

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Participation				Total
		Very good	Good	Average	poor	
1	Sangamner	17	12	16	05	50
2	Kopargaon	12	13	12	03	40
3	Rahata	10	08	08	04	30
4	Shrirampur	12	07	06	05	30
5	Newasa	09	10	08	03	30
6	Shevgaon	07	08	01	04	20
7	Pathardi	06	07	05	02	20
8	Nagar	13	09	05	03	30
9	Rahuri	12	13	09	06	40
10	Parner	15	11	07	07	40
11	Shrigonda	07	10	08	05	30
12	Karjat	11	09	05	05	30
13	Jamkhed	10	11	06	03	30
	Total	141	128	96	55	420
	District percent	33.57	30.48	22.86	13.10	100

Source – Compiled by Researcher



**Diagram No.4.26**

#### **4.27 Cultural and Traditional Problems:**

Previous chapter mentioned that the danger community population is primarily located in hilly and dry areas in Ahmednagar district. It has been observed in field survey that Dhangars are backward in agricultural activity, education, health, medical facilities, etc. Obviously the cause of backwardness is poverty, illiteracy, seasonal migration and culture.

The Dhangar community has great history that's why the cultural phenomena are very rich. Dhangary Gaja, this is a dance form performed by the Dhangar community in Maharashtra. Their poetry mainly inspired by the evergreen trees all about. The poetry is in a form called 'Ovi' which is made up couplets. The poem also contains narratives of the parentage of their God in simple and basic courses. The group of dance surrounds the drum players and motion at the drummer's beat.

Jejuri is one of the famous spiritual places in Maharashtra. The God of Jejuri - Khandoba (Lord Shiva), the husband of Banai (from the Dhangar caste), is famous amongst the Dhangar Community as it is their Kuladaivat. Khandoba, the god of Dhangar community literally means "swordsman's father" and is the guardian deity of Deccan. Dhangars worship, several forms of Father, Lord Shiva, Lord Vishnu, Mother Parvati and Mother Mahalaxmi as their Kuldaivat, like Khandoba, Biroba, Mhasoba, Dhuloba (Dhuleshwar), Vithoba, Janai-Malai, Tulai, Yamai, Padubai, Ambabai. They generally worship the temple of these Gods that is nearest to their residence which becomes their kuladev and kuladevi. The position of their Kuladev and Kuladevi would mean that their original place of residence was somewhere in that area.

The death has any specific ritual in the Dhangar community. In that community the dead bodies are burnt. The life expectancy ratio is very low, in spite of Nature death, there are many other causes of death, snake bite, scorpion bite, attack of wild animal etc. are the common cases of destruction. In such cases, instead of going to doctor they use, the local herbal medicines that the Bhagat gives them. Their superstitions, lack of medical facilities, illiteracy are the other things responsible for premature death.

Marriage is one of the most major events in the community. In the field survey the discussions with the people in some sample villages have exposed that there is a child marriage system. The age of the girls at the time of marriage is 13 to 16 years

while that of the boys is from 17 to 20 ages, that adverse effect of higher infant mortality in Dhangars.

In Dhangar community so many sub castes are included. But they do not get marriage in sub caste e.g. Hatkar is one of the sub caste of Dhangar community, but Hatkar get their marriage only Hatkar community. This is the major problem of Dhangar community for the unity.

In Dhangar community the woolen cutting day of sheep is like a festival. That special occasion neighboring sheep herders gather in Wada (A place where keep the sheep) to cutting the woolen. That time all sheep herder sing their spiritual Ovi like as 'Sumbaran Mandiale' all community members participate in this function very enthusiastically.

#### **4.28 Social Status of Respondents**

Dhangar community has a very ancient history; many examples are available in that community, who passed on a very great personality to the world every bit well as India such as Chandragupta Maurya, Samrat Ashoka, Malharav Holkar, Yashwantrao Holkar, Ahilyabai Holkar etc. But Dhangar community's main occupation has to associate with shepherding hence they are wandering whole year one place to some other place for the search of food for their sheep, that means they do not make a permanent settlement. They stay only six months in our own village and six month wander with our kids for our sheep, therefore their children do not receive a proper education there for they are very poor in the area of education and that's impacting on their social and economic status. They are socially very backward hence they do not receive a sufficient participation in the various social institutes. At Grampanchayat level hardly one or two members represented in the village. On the upper level the participation of the community is very bad, hardly participation seen in the Panchayat Samiti, Jilhaparishad, Legislative Assembly and Parliament. Absence of representation of any social or political institute they do not get an enough facilities for their uplift-ment. Although they have a great history, they did not develop as compare the other society.

#### **4.29 Expectation of Dhangar Community from the Government for the socio - economic upliftment:**

Remembering the above mentioned social status of Dhangar community, government should give a sufficient attention at the uplift-ment of Dhangar community. At present Dhangar community's population census data is not available that is the major problem of socio-economic development of Dhangar community. According to community leaders and Social researcher's opinion, the Dhangar community population in Maharashtra may be thirteen to seventeen percent. Up to 1990-91 Dhangar community was getting other backward caste (OBC) facilities, but that time our former chief minister Mr. Sharad Pawar and his state government consisted Dhangar community in nomadic tribe (NT-C) category and they were got 3.5 percent reservation in the education and services by government. Only the existing population of Dhangar community and actual reservation (3.5 percent) has been mismatched. The ratio of reservation is very less as compared to the actual population of Dhangar community.

Recently Dhangar community demanded a scheduled tribe (ST) reservation. Our neighboring state gave a reservation for Dhangar community in SC and ST category. As per central government index who (Dhangar) called Dhangad, they get a scheduled tribe facilities. But in Maharashtra Dhangad named caste is not available because of in Hindi Devnagary syllable 'Ra' is called 'Da' so in Hindi Dhangar means Dhangad. As per central government index all Dhangad call Dhangar in Maharashtra(in Marathi). Just only one 'Ra'syllable dispossesses the scheduled tribe reservation from the Dhangar community in Maharashtra.

For the uplift-ment of Dhangar community, government should take the following steps.

- 1). Initially government should take the first step to solve the Dhangad and Dhangar problem and should render the facilities of scheduled tribe (ST) as early as possible. It may be that's positive impact fall on their educational, political and socio-economic status.

- 2). The Government should be available sufficient pasture land for the occupation of shepherding (should be available the forest land for the fodder).

- 3). Government should be available the various loan schemes to sheep herder for a purchasing of the sheep.



4). Now a day in a changing atmosphere many sheep under becomes a various type diseases, that like situation is very tough for the shepherd, for that government should turn over the various types insurance policies to avert the damage and protect to the sheep.

#### **4.30 Résumé:**

This chapter deals with the socio-economic situation of general study of Dhangar community (respondents) and socio-economic issues related to respondent's life like age composition, size of family, types of family, types of house, annual income, occupation structure, land holding capacity, gender ratio, cultural and traditional problems of Dhangar community, social status of Dhangar community and expectation of Dhangar community from the government for the socio-economic upliftment of Dhangar community. This study gets following observations:

In Ahmednagar district 59.76 percent marriages become an age group between 15 to 20 years and 40.24 percent marriage occurred in above 20 years age group, 89.29 percent the respondents have their own land, while 10.71 percent respondents do not have a land. In district cultivated land is classified into three groups. In the first group about 28.53 percent land is consisted that is called irrigated land. In second group almost 44.27 percent land under cover the semi irrigation system and the third group has been consisted about 27.20 percent land, is depended only rain fall it has not available any irrigation facilities, is called dry land. In district about 41.07 percent area is the under food grains, multiple crop method about 22.40 percent, cash crops 13.60 percent and vegetable crops 12.80 percent. And finally, only 10.13 percent area is under Oilseeds crop cultivation. It has 63.00 percent respondents belong to the age group of 16-59 years and 15.86 percent are in the age group of 6-15 years, only 10.44 and 10.69 percent are from 0-5 years and above 60 years age group respectively. In district 19.00 percent of respondents belong to large families and 54.00 percent of the respondents are from medium families while 27.00 percent are from small families. 48.00 per cent respondents come from nuclear family and whereas 52.00 percent respondents are forming a joint family. The annual income of respondents' families observed that 18.60 percent of the respondents belonging to the annual income group of less than Rs. 50000, while 38.80 percent earn between 50000 to 100000 Rs., there

are 28.00 percent earn between Rs. 100000 to 200000 and 14.50 percent respondents earn Rs. 200000 above.

In the district 63.70 percent respondents are doing in agriculture while 20.40 percent belonging to the shepherding and 9.48 percent belonging to the service sectors and 6.33 percent belonging to self-employment and other sectors. Likewise, 53.60 percent of respondents have small land, while 28.30 percent respondents belonging to medium land and 18.00 percent respondents have medium land. The District has a 37 percent dependency ratio. The Respondents sex ratio is 915. In District 9.76 percent Respondents come to less than 20 sheep group, the group 20 to 40 sheep which is covered about 10.71 percent respondents and 9.29 percent respondents come to more than 40 sheep group. In the district 70.23 percent respondents do not migrate because who do not have sheep, 21.90 percent respondents migrate in out of district and only 7.06 percent respondents migrate within the district. In the district about 50 percent respondents migrate to Start of the rabbi season from their own location for the search of fodder. But who have less than 40 sheep, do not migrate in regular basis, whenever who need of migration they migrate to neighboring places, it is around 23.39 percent. And about 26.61 percent respondents migrate only during the scarcity of fodder.

## CHAPTER V

### LITERACY OF DHANGAR COMMUNITY

#### 5.1 Introduction:

Literacy is an all-important instrument for communication, learning and information; therefore literacy is a vibrant pre-condition for individual and family development. Literacy is main factors of human evolution, so attempts are being adopted in recent years to meet the objective of education for all. In this regards, the study of literacy or cannot be neglected in the population studies.

Davis (1955) observed that of the rate of literacy transition was low. The economic development slowed down, while the economic development was rapid if the literacy transition was fast.

Development of society is totally depending on literacy and education. Distribution and extension of literacy are normally connected with important traits of today's civilization such as modernization, urbanization, industrialization, communication and commerce (Census of India, 1991). It procedures superior input on the general evolution of individuals, permitting them to have a treat on their social, political and cultural environment better and respond to it appropriately. Higher stages of training as well as literacy lead to a larger awareness and also leads to the growth of economic conditions. It performances as a way for social uplift-ment enhancing the returns on savings gained in most every facet of the development effort, is it, health, hygiene, balance of environment, population control, empowerment of woman and weaker sections of the social club. More serious levels of literacy are too indispensable for acquiring various skills. Literacy as well as education is most important social characteristics on which information is obtained of every mortal in the census. Ghosh (1985) stated that, education is very vital important needs of the spirit. The lowest point of literacy is a trouble to economic growth. In investment of education is an amount of the future growth of the nation. Recognized schooling is a good indicator of a population's educational accomplishment. The most important measurement of educational status is the degree of literacy. Merely it is really hard task to quantify the level of literacy in accurate terms. The quality of the population is a pre-requisite for the country's economic growth.

The population quality in a country largely depends on education achieved by the population. Education influences in the demographic pattern and health practices

also resulting in political and economic development of a country. The literacy rate in short, is considered to be a good indicator of development in any society. Madhu Babu *et. al*, (2004) Instruction Principals of Constitution wants the state Government should provide free education up to fourteen years children. In 1968 the National Policy on Education, taken a milestone step which stressed the need for strenuous efforts for the early fulfillment of the goal laid down in the Constitution. The Constitutional improvement of 1976 involved education in the parallel list, i.e. the official list of subjects for which the Centre and the State governments assume joint accountability. This was an important measure, which called for a new sharing of responsibility between the central government and the states in this critical field of national importance. The new National Policy on education, 1986 stressed that the new trust in basic training will focus on (i) universal areas and enrollment (ii) universal preservation of children up to fourteen years of age, and (iii) a substantial growth in the quality of instruction to permit all children to achieve vital levels of schooling. The literacy rates got at the census give a reflection of the success of the governmental policies and plans.

Literacy itself plays a significant function in the socio-economic evolution of an expanse. It is important for social reestablishment, an enhancement in the quality of life and groundwork of individuals for rapid growth. Some other room, sort of literacy will become an obstruction in the growth process. A certain degree of literacy is, thus, a basic obligation for people to appear from unawareness and backwardness (Gosal and Chandna, 1979). Literacy held a little direct practical worth in the traditional subsistence agricultural economy like India, largely self-reliant rural life, mainly oral worship religion and a feudal system of the smart set as functioning in the rural area until recent past. The burden of learning remained the privilege of priestly and business categories for whom reading and writing were an occupational necessity (Gosal, 1964). Therefore, literacy is necessary for economic development and social advancement, which assesses the overall growth of the state. Aside from this, literacy influences various other demographic features like fertility, mortality, occupations, mobility, religions and castes, and so forth

India became second largest country of the world after China to cross the one billion mark in proportion of population and the literacy stood at 65.2 percent, in these males, percent are 75.6 and females, percent are only 54, it indicates the male literacy was comparatively higher than female literacy. As compared to the body politic, the

state of Maharashtra showed some better place. According to the 2011 census, the literacy of Maharashtra was 82.34 percent; therein male population contributed 88.38 percent, while female literacy was 75.87 percent. As stated in a higher place, literacy is an important index of quality of population of any state. Therefore, this chapter concentrates on the Respondents literacy in the study area.

## **5.2 The Concept of Literacy:**

The concept of literacy differs from country to country, generally, states to the minimum level of literacy skill. This minimal level of skills differs from the ability to communicate orally, to constitute a check on an assortment of difficult arithmetical calculations. Nevertheless, the duration of schooling has often been measured as a foundation of unique among a literate and illiterate. According to Trewartha (1969), the basis of length of schooling is not a valid measurement of educational actions. He also condemns of the power to understand and write one's name in the voice communication of his Nation as the criterion for defining a literate. Finland applied the perhaps the most firm definition where only who passed a rather hard test, is called literate. Those who failed were allocated into two categories: the semi-literates, persons who could read and write, but made orthographic errors, and the illiterates, who could neither say nor write (UNESCO, 1957).

According to United National Population Commission (Golden Hilda, 1968) literacy is defined as the ability to understand and write one's name in one's individual mother tongue. In short, the Population Commission of United Nations considers the ability to both understand and write a simple message with understanding in whatever language a sufficient foundation for classifying a person as literate. The Indian census has accepted this definition. According to Indian Census any person who is capable to say and write, both with understanding of whatever speech is called literate. Slowly many countries are changing to this definition. Nevertheless, the dispute can be established between the literates and the educated, as has been done in case of India. All those souls who are classified, as literates based on their ability to both interpret and write are further subdivided into a number of categories based on their duration of schooling (Chandna, 1986). Therefore, the concept of literacy varies from land to country.

Further, in India, simple ability to sing is not adequate for considering a person as literate. It is not essential for a mortal to be measured literate to have any formal

training. All children of the age of 6 years or less than 6 years treated as illiterates even though they may be going to school and can interpret and write a few words.

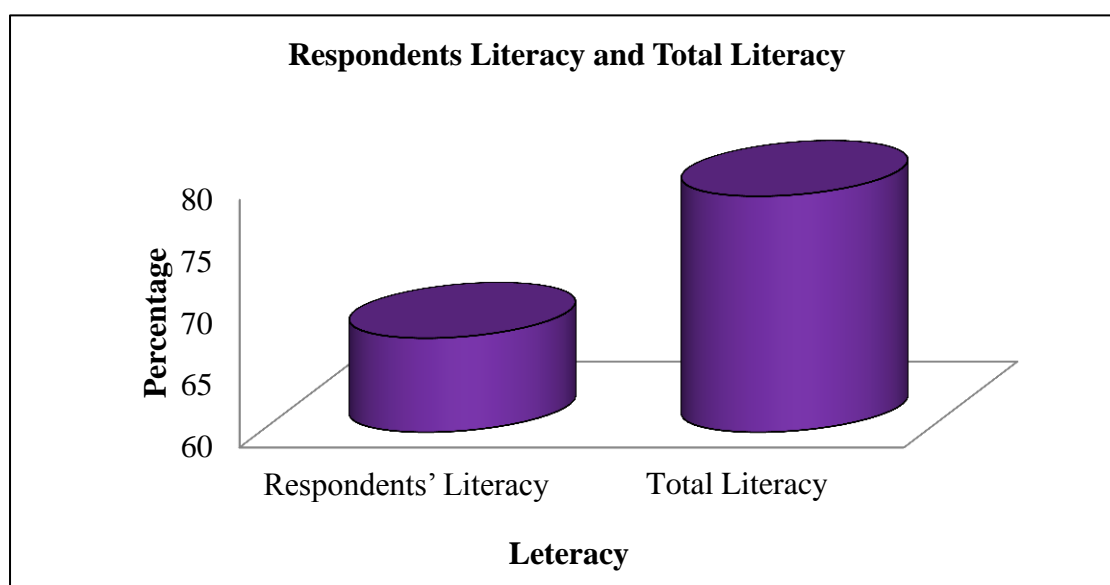
### 5.3 Literacy of Respondents in study region:

Literacy indicates the socio-economic development of the population. Which community has well literal, is socio-economically advanced so that education is the most important factor in the process of socio-economic development. The Dhangar shepherd is the semi nomadic tribe community, They wander one place to some other place for the fodder of their sheep, therefore they does not stay a particular place resulted that the literacy rate is very depressed in the particular area that where the sheep herding is the main occupation and in which regions main occupation is farming there the literacy rate is comparatively high in the study area. The Diagram No.5.1 shows that percentage of literacy rate of respondents' literacy rate and total district population literacy rate. The entire district population, literacy rate is 79.05 percent, which is more eminent than the Dhangar population, literacy rate that is 67.59 percent.

**Table No.5.1**  
**Respondents Literacy and Total Literacy**

Respondents' Literacy	Total Literacy
67.59	79.05

Source: Compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.5.1**

**Table No.5.2****Tehsilwise Respondents and their family's literates, illiterates and Literacy**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Tehsil</b>	<b>Total Literate</b>	<b>Total Illiterate</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Literacy (In Percent)</b>
1	Sangamner	207	135	342	60.52
2	Kopargaon	178	27	205	86.83
3	Rahata	159	50	209	76.08
4	Shrirampur	137	65	202	67.82
5	Newasa	164	73	243	67.49
6	Shevgaon	111	47	158	70.25
7	Pathardi	91	73	164	55.49
8	Nagar	133	35	168	79.17
9	Rahuri	181	85	266	68.05
10	Parner	186	102	288	64.58
11	Shrigonda	133	77	210	63.33
12	Karjat	114	74	188	60.63
13	Jamkhed	110	73	183	60.10
	Total	1910	916	2826	878.67
	Percentage	67.59	32.41	100	67.59

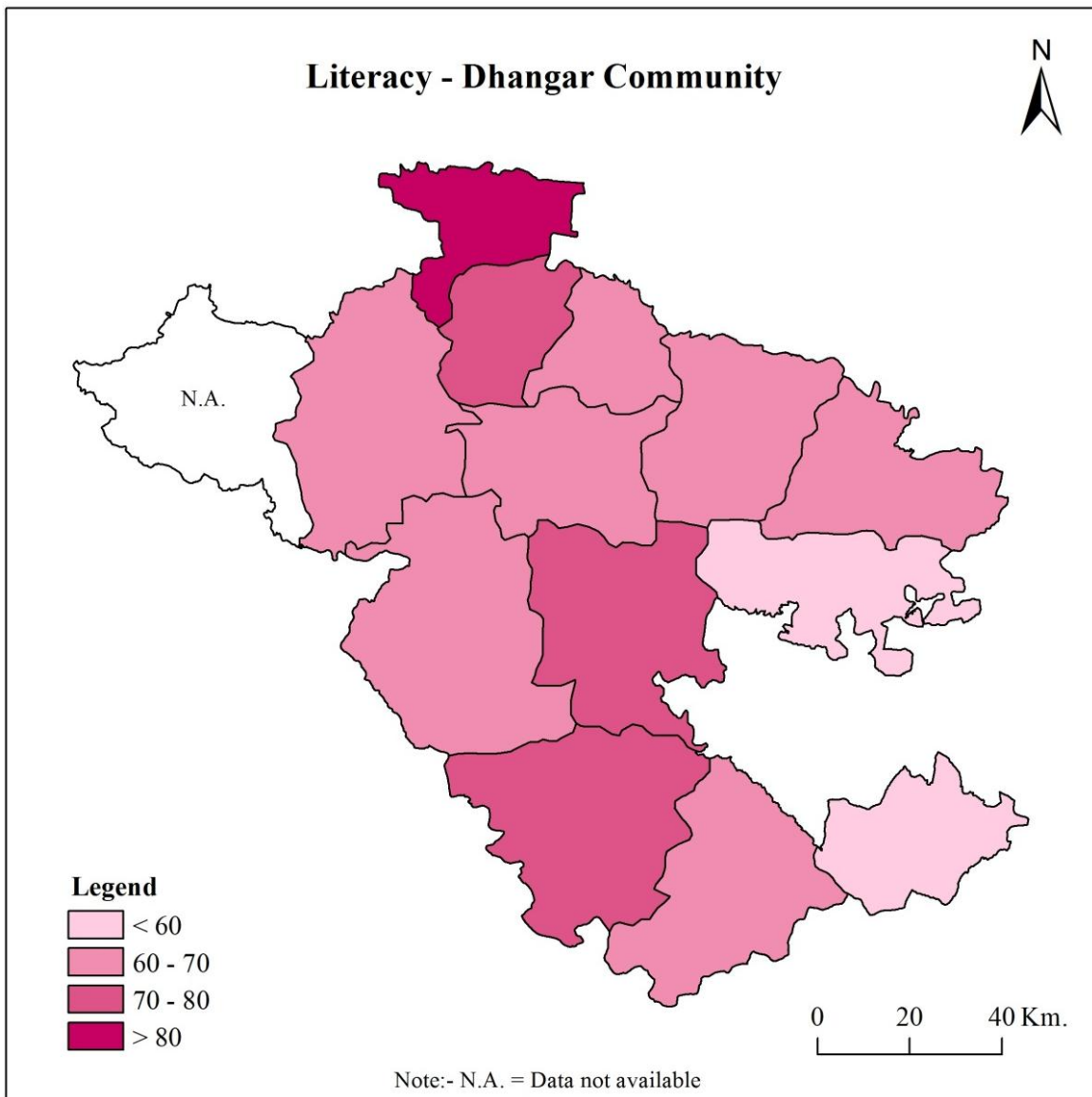
**Source- Compiled by Researcher 2013**

Table No. 5.2 shows that the literate and Illiterates Respondents in the survey region. This table indicates the variation of tensile wise literacy. Sangamner, Pathardi, Rahuri, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed are the drought prone zone tehsils, basically these tehsils majority areas have covered by plateau region. Most people engage in sheep herding occupation therefore those tehsils have comparatively less literacy as 60.52, 55.49, 68.05, 64.58, 63.33, 60.63 and 60.10 respectively. Nagar tehsil is, the less rain receiver area, but the influence of the Nagar city resulted its literacy ratio is higher than other less rain receiver tehsils.

Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Rahata, Shevgaon and Newasa tehsils majority area under basin of river Pravara, river Godavari and River Mula, on which rivers have constructed dams in upper area and drew canal which wander to the aforesaid tehsils so that majority area are under occupying in farming and the people are living in permanently settle in this area, consequently the rate of taking education is

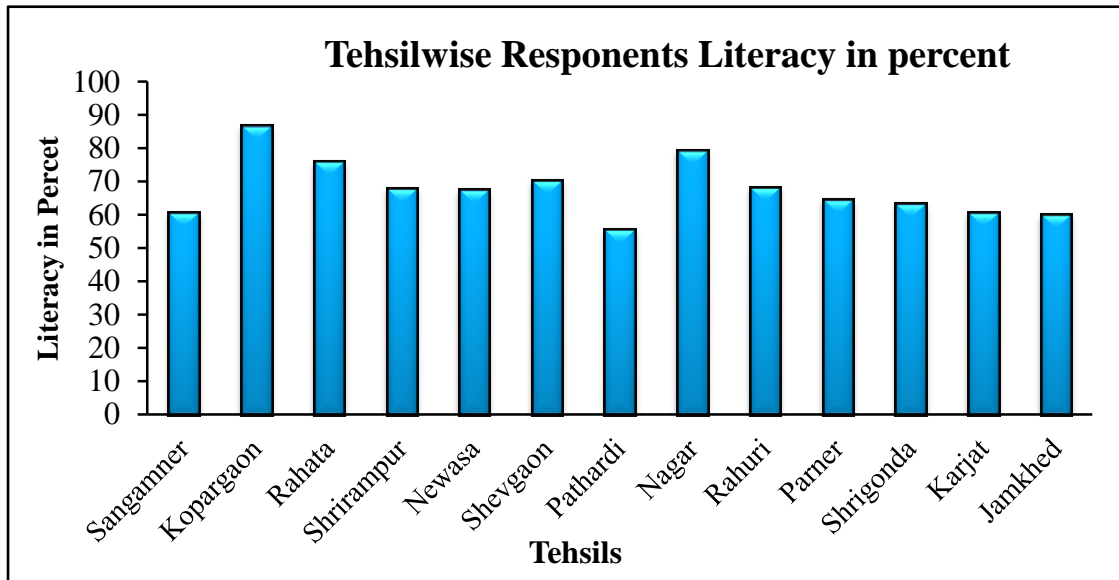
comparatively higher than the other tehsils, resulted that the rate of literacy is higher than other tehsils.

In this table no.5.2 show that the Pathardi tehsil has a very less 55.49 percent literacy and the Kopargaon tehsil has very high 86.83 percent literacy. And other tehsils have medium literacy.



**Fig No.5.1**





**Diagram No.5.2**

#### **5.4 Tehsil wise Responnets literacy and Total literacy:**

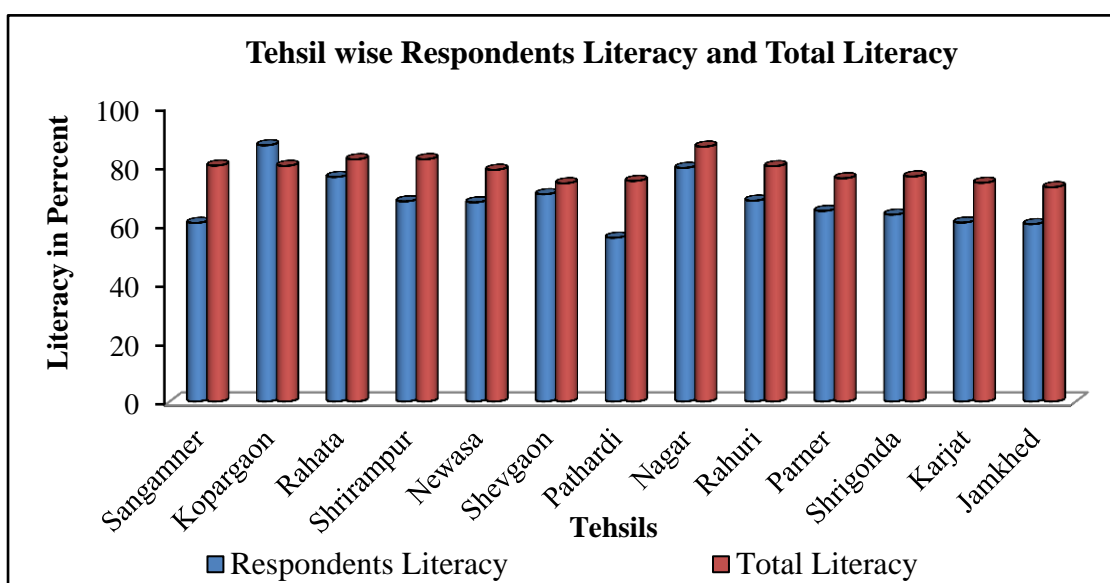
The table no. 5.3 shows that the tehsil wise Literacy rate of the Responnets and total tehsils population literacy. In Sangamner tehsil the Responnets literacy is 60.52 at the same time the tehsil literacy is 79.96, that is about 20 percent different. Only Kopergaon tehsil Responnets Literacy have more than tehsil literacy, the difference between in both is about 7 percent. In Rahata the Responnets literacy is 76.08 as well as the tehsil literacy is 82.08. Shrirampur is a developed tehsil in Ahmednagar district, but the responnets' literacy rate is less than the tehsil literacy, respectively 67.82 and 82.12. In Newasa tehsil Responnets literacy is 67.49 and the tehsil literacy is 78.51. While In Shevgaon tehsil Responnets literacy is 70.25 and the tehsil literacy is 73.94 similarly In Pathardi tehsil Responnets literacy is 55.49 and the tehsil literacy is 74.74. Nagar tehsil is a foreword tehsil in both type's literacy, Responnets literacy is 79.17 and the tehsil literacy is 86.35. In Rahuri tehsil 68.05 percent Responnets are literate and 79.74 percent tehsils responnets are literate. In Parner tehsil Responnets literacy is 64.58 and the tehsil literacy is 75.64 similarly in Shrigonda tehsil Responnets literacy is 63.33 and the tehsil literacy is 76.25. While in Karjat tehsil Responnets literacy is 60.63 and the tehsil literacy is 74.11, at last Jamkhed tehsil Responnets literacy is 60.10 and tehsil literacy is 72.62. The average Responnets literacy is 67.59 and average district literacy is 79.05 percent. (Diagram No.5.3)

**Table No.5.3**

**Tehsil wise comparative study of literacy in study region (in Percent):**

Sr.No.	Tehsil	Respondents Literacy	Total Literacy
1	Sangamner	60.52	79.96
2	Kopargaon	86.83	79.84
3	Rahata	76.08	82.08
4	Shrirampur	67.82	82.12
5	Newasa	67.49	78.51
6	Shevgaon	70.25	73.94
7	Pathardi	55.49	74.74
8	Nagar	79.17	86.35
9	Rahuri	68.05	79.74
10	Parner	64.58	75.64
11	Shrigonda	63.33	76.25
12	Karjat	60.63	74.11
13	Jamkhed	60.10	72.62
	Percentage	67.59	79.05

Source- Compiled by Researcher



**Diagram No.5.3**

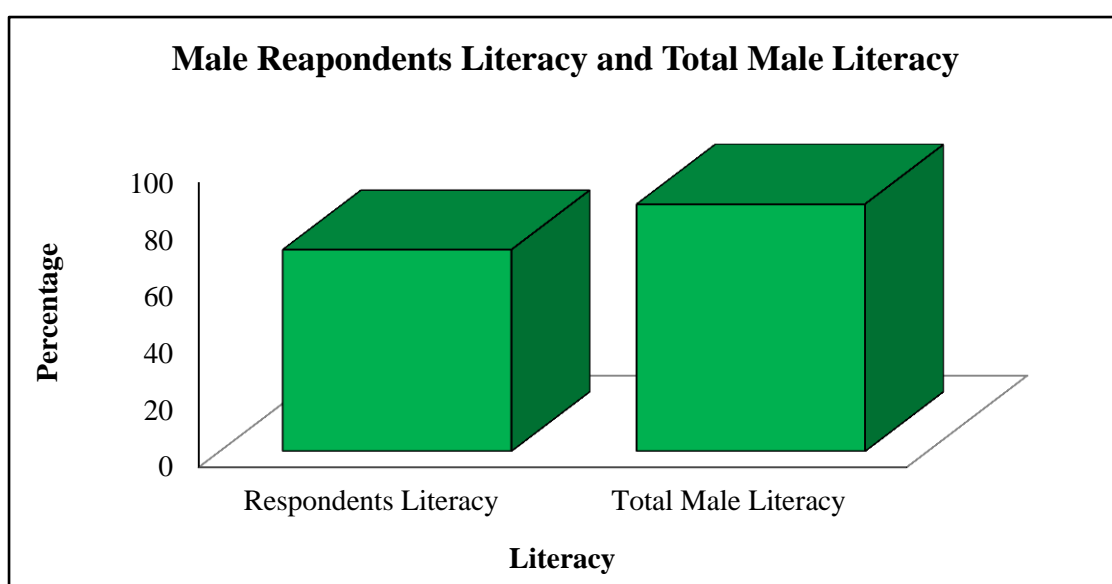
### 5.5. Male Respondents Literacy and Total Male Literacy:

India has existed a patriarchal family system consequently man is a power full element in this system. The study area is not exceptional examples also. The table no.5.4 indicates the district total male literacy rate, which is 86.82 percent, is higher than Respondents male population literacy that is 70.77 percent. (Diagram no.5.4)

**Table No.5.4**  
**Male Respondents Literacy and Total Male Literacy**

Sr.No.	Respondents Literacy	Total Male Literacy
01	70.77	86.82

Source-Compiled by Researcher



**Diagram No.5.4**

### 5.6. Tehsil wise Male Respondents literacy:

Table No.5.5 shows that the total male Respondents, literate male Respondents and male Respondents literacy rate. The accompanying table shows that the male Respondents literacy likely divide into three groups, the first group is a high literacy group, in study area the Kopergaon, Rahata, Nagar; tehsils have high literacy because the above mentioned tehsils are comparatively more developed remaining tehsils. Various educational institutes are based in this region e.g. the Pravara Rural Education Society, Sanjeevani education society, Kopergaon, are affected and positive impact shows that with the literacy rate of Respondents in these tehsils. The above mentioned tehsils literacy rate is 87.85, 81.82, and 80.83 respectively.

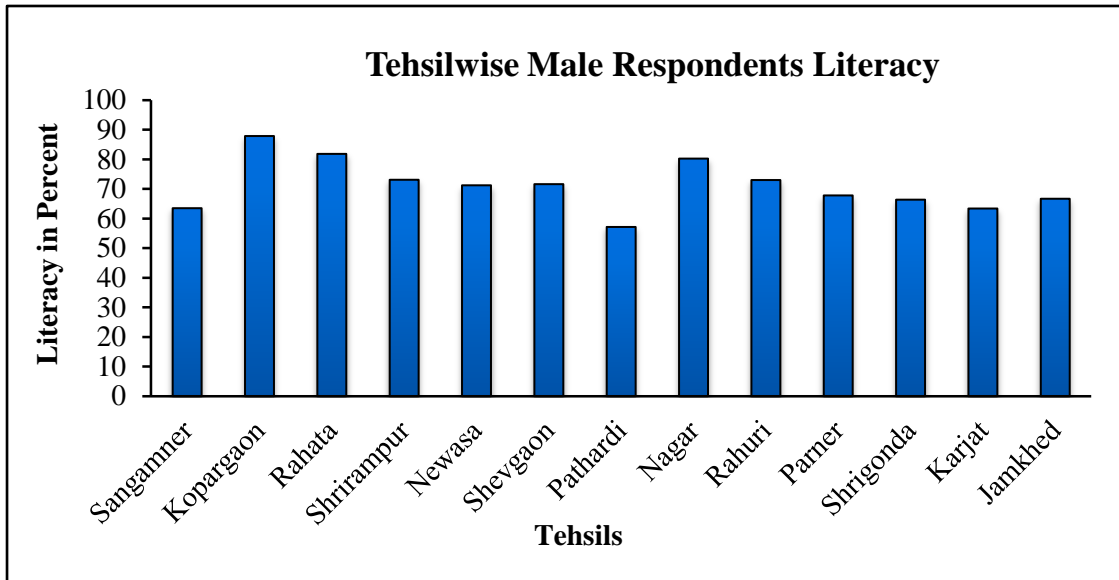
The Second group consists in a moderate literacy group, included that the Shrirampur, Newasa, Shevgaon and Rahuri tehsils, those literacy rates are 73.08, 71.21, and 71.60 respectively.

Finally the last group is known as a low literacy group which is included Sangamner (63.48 %), Pathardi (57.14 %), Parner (67.79 %), Shrigonda(66.36 %), Karjat (63.37 %), and Jamkhed (66.67%).(Diagram no.5.5)

**Table No.5.5**  
**Tehsilwise Male Respondents' Literacy**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Tehsil</b>	<b>Total Male Respondent Population</b>	<b>Male Literate Population</b>	<b>Literacy (in percent )</b>
1	Sangamner	178	113	63.48
2	Kopargaon	107	94	87.85
3	Rahata	110	90	81.82
4	Shrirampur	104	76	73.08
5	Newasa	132	94	71.21
6	Shevgaon	81	58	71.60
7	Pathardi	84	48	57.14
8	Nagar	86	69	80.23
9	Rahuri	137	100	72.99
10	Parner	149	101	67.79
11	Shrigonda	110	73	66.36
12	Karjat	101	64	63.37
13	Jamkhed	99	66	66.67
	Total	1478	1046	920.01
	Percentage	100	70.77	70.77

Source- Compiled by Researcher



**Diagram No.5.5**

### 5.7. Female Respondents Literacy:

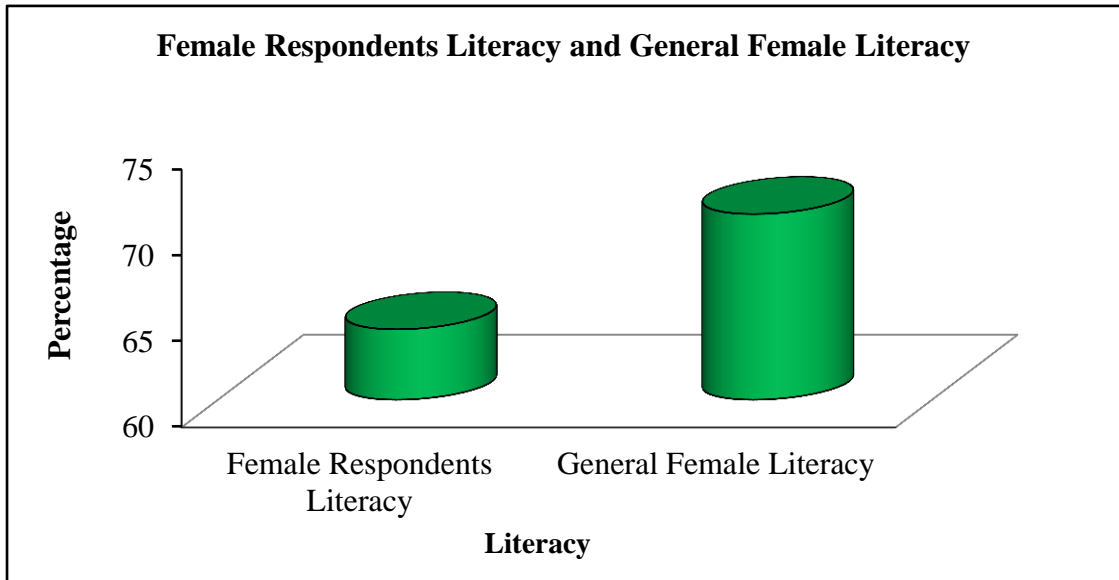
The District total female literacy rate is 70.89 percent, which is higher than female Respondents literacy that is 64.09 percent (Diagram No5.6). At present situation of the literacy rate of female Respondents in Ahmednagar district, Kopergaon and Nagar tehsils are the leading female literacy rate as compared other tehsils; Rahata, Shrirampur, Newasa, Shevgaon and Parner are the moderate female literacy rate tehsils in Ahmednagar district. But the drought prone area included in Sangamner, Pathardi, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed have very less female literacy rate in Ahmednagar district.

**Table No.5.6**

#### **Female Respondents and General Female Literacy in District**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Female Respondents Literacy</b>	<b>General Female Literacy</b>
<b>01</b>	<b>64.09</b>	<b>70.79</b>

Source- Compiled by Researcher



**Diagram No5.6**

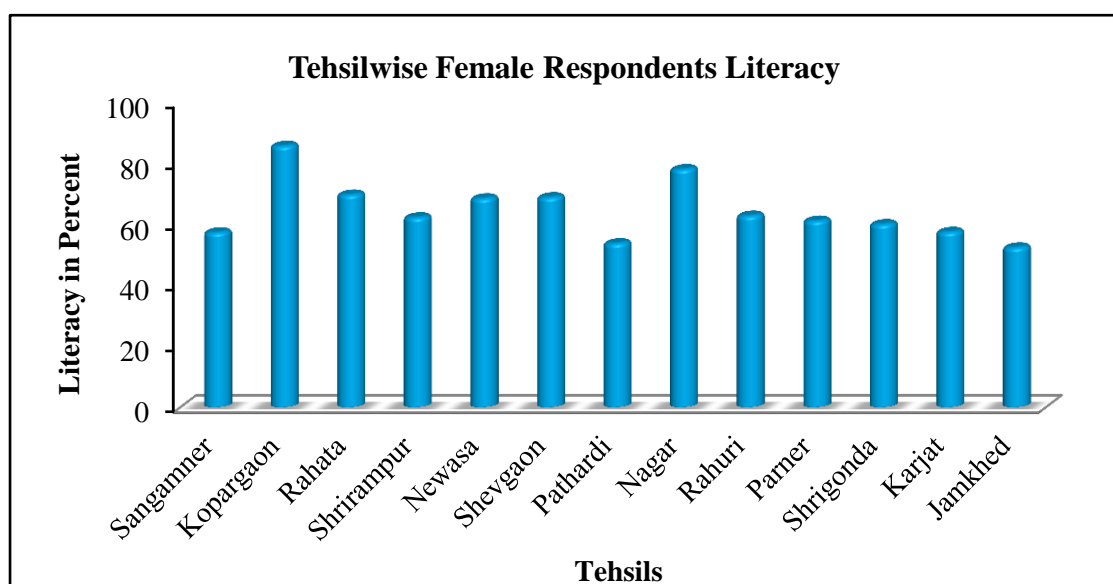
**Table No.5.7**

**Tehsilwise Female Respondents Literacy**

Sr.No.	Tehsil	Total Female Respondent population	Female Literate Population	Literacy (in percent)
1	Sangamner	164	94	57.32
2	Kopargaon	98	84	85.71
3	Rahata	99	69	69.70
4	Shrirampur	98	61	62.24
5	Newasa	111	76	68.47
6	Shevgaon	77	53	68.83
7	Pathardi	80	43	53.75
8	Nagar	82	64	78.05
9	Rahuri	129	81	62.79
10	Parner	139	85	61.15
11	Shrigonda	100	60	60.00
12	Karjat	87	50	57.47
13	Jamkhed	84	44	52.38
	Total	1348	864	833.17
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64.09</b>	<b>64.09</b>

Source- Compiled by Researcher

Table no.5.7 shows that the Tehsil wise comparison of total female respondents and literate female Respondents. The Sangamner, Rahuri and Parner tehsils have huge gaps of total female respondents and literate female respondents. As well as Shrirampur, Newasa, Pathardi, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed have moderate gaps between total female respondents and literate female respondents. And finally the remaining tehsils have a very short margin between total female respondents and literate female Respondents.



**Diagram No.5.7**

The table no.5.7 and Diagram No.5.7 shows that the tehsilwise Female Respondents Literacy in percent. In the district the tehsil Kopargaon has 85.71 percent female respondents' literacy as well as Nagar tehsil has 78.05 percent female respondents' literacy. Comparatively both tehsils are very dominant tehsil for the literacy ratio of female Respondents. Rahata has 69.70 percent, Shrirampur has 62.24 percent, Newasa has 68.47 percent, Shevgaon has 68.83 percent, Rahuri has 62.79 percent, Parner has 61.15 percent and Shrigonda has 60 percent female Respondents literacy. Above mentioned tehsils have a moderate literacy rate of the female respondents. Remaining tehsils have a very less literacy rate of the female respondents.

### 5.8. Tehsil wise disparities in Male and Female Respondents Literacy:

In study area majority area is hilly and rain shadow, therefore where animal husbandry is the main occupation which is completely depends upon the availability of the fodder for the animal, but in their residential area; they do not have available fodder that means lack of fodder community people become migrate one place to another place. In that particular situation children also migrate with their parents, but many times a male child does not transmit with their parents, only female child send with their parents because the discrimination between son and daughter consequently the male Literacy rate is relatively higher than the female.

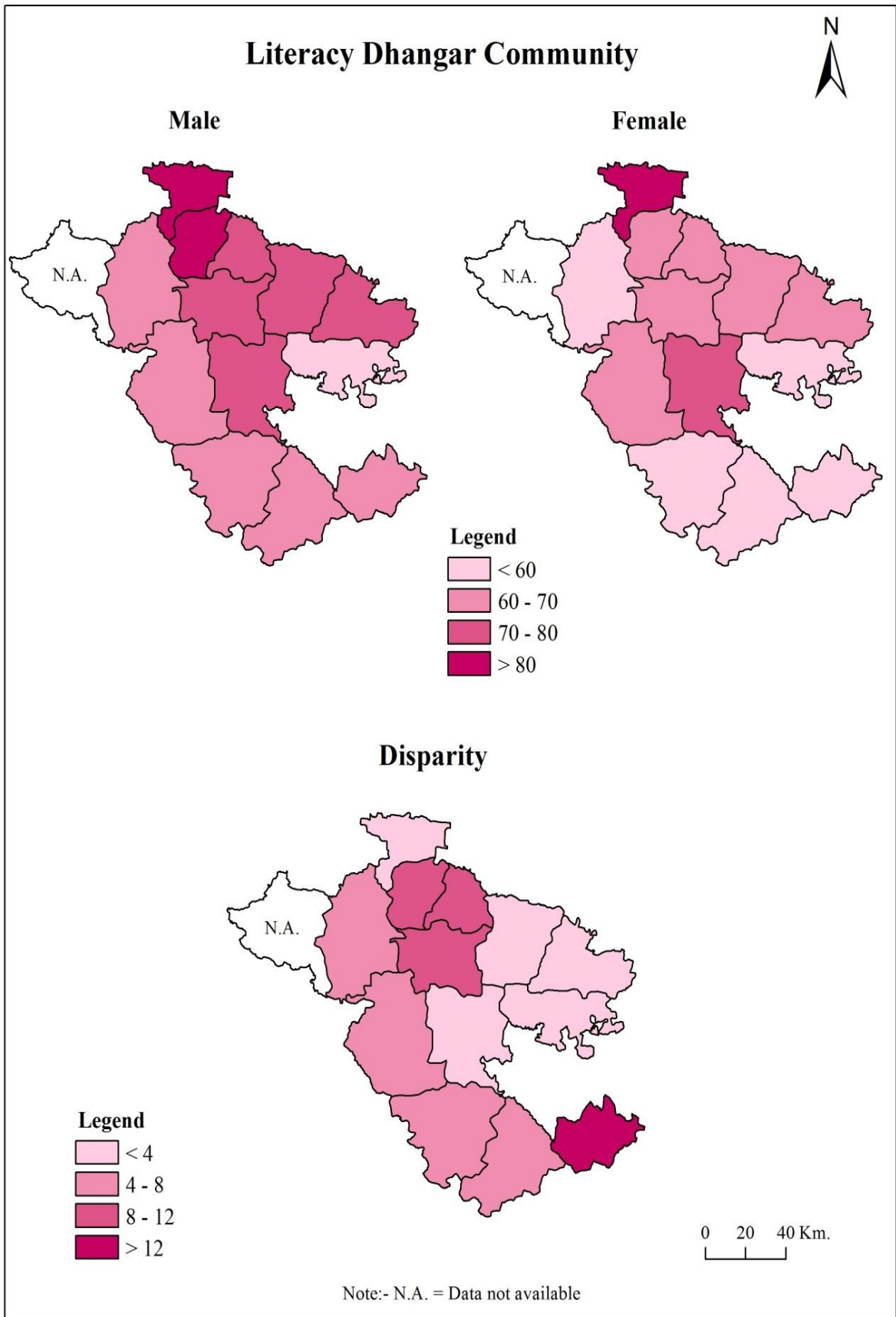
**Table No.5.8**

#### **Tehsil wise disparities in Male and Female Respondents in Literacy**

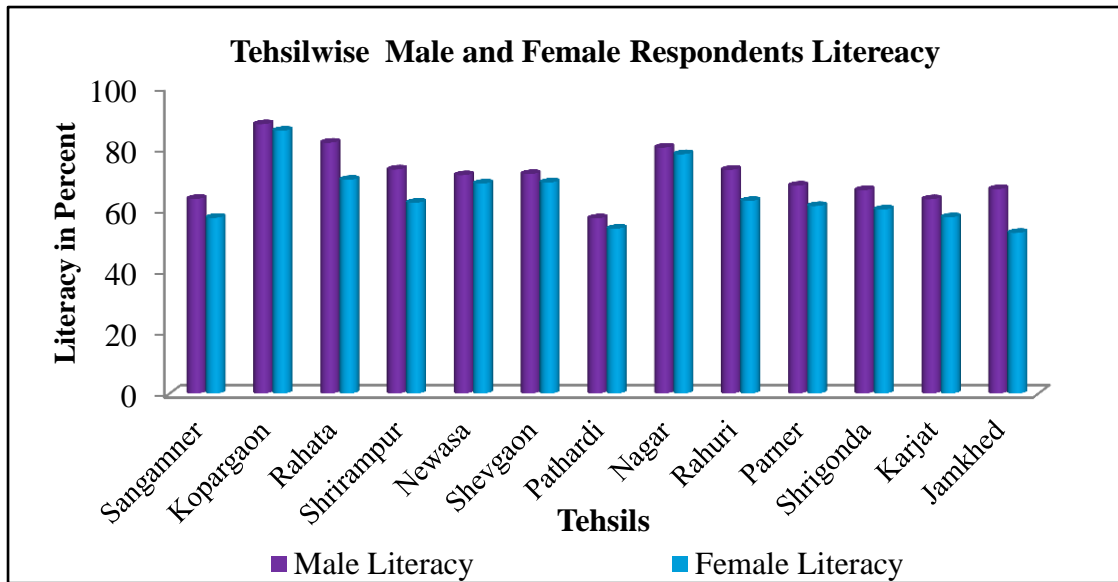
<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Tehsil</b>	<b>Male Literacy</b>	<b>Female Literacy</b>	<b>Disparities</b>
1	Sangamner	63.48	57.32	6.16
2	Kopargaon	87.85	85.71	2.14
3	Rahata	81.82	69.70	12.12
4	Shrirampur	73.08	62.24	10.84
5	Nevasa	71.21	68.47	2.74
6	Shevgaon	71.60	68.83	2.85
7	Pathardi	57.14	53.75	3.39
8	Nagar	80.23	78.05	2.18
9	Rahuri	72.99	62.79	10.20
10	Parner	67.79	61.15	6.64
11	Shrigonda	66.36	60.00	6.36
12	Karjat	63.37	57.47	5.9
13	Jamkhed	66.67	52.38	14.29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>920.01</b>	<b>833.17</b>	<b>86.84</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>70.77</b>	<b>64.09</b>	<b>6.68</b>

Source- Compiled by Researcher



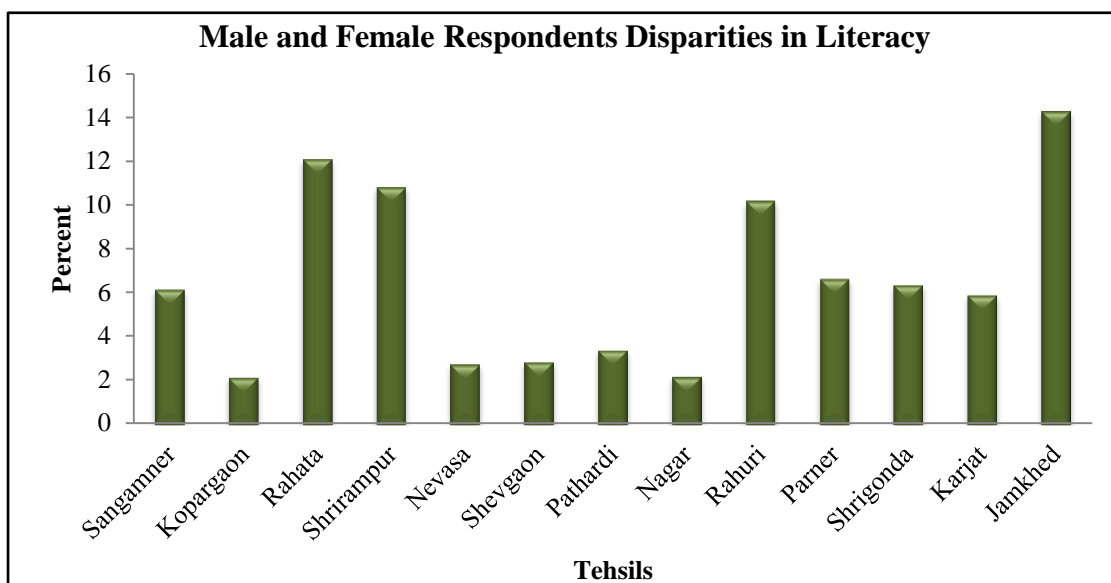


**Fig No.5.2**



**Diagram No.5.8**

Table No.5.8 shows that the tehsilwise disparity of male and female population. In the study region Rahata, Shrirampur, Rahuri and Jamkhed tehsils have a more disparity which is 12.12, 10.84, 10.20 and 14.29 percent respectively. Several causes are connected behind the disparity of above tehsils. Rahata and Shrirampur tehsil have incorporated in agricultural activity, these neighborhoods have much discrimination in male and female resulted that the male literacy rate is relatively higher than the female. In Rahuri tehsil more people are contributing in shepherding that migrate place to place for fodder, but male child does not migrate with their parents. They are given the education properly in their village resulted that the disparity of literacy is high between male and female. The tehsil Kopergaon, Nevasa, Shevgaon, Pathardi and Nagar have very low disparity and Sangamner, Parner, Shrigonda and Karjat have moderate disparity. (Diagram no.5.9)



**Diagram No.5.9**

### **5.9. Correlation Analysis:**

To know the socio- economic and cultural problems, it is necessary to study the correlation of Respondents literacy with various parameters. The previous chapter and present chapter mainly focus on socio-economic and cultural problems and hence following socio-economic parameters have been selected for correlation Analysis.

- 1) RL=Respondents Literacy
- 2) RDR= Respondents Dependency Ratio
- 3) RSR= Respondents Sex Ratio
- 4) RS= Respondents Shepherding
- 5) RMVO= Respondents Membership of various organizations
- 6) DL = Disparities in Literacy

**Table No.5.9**  
**Correlation Analysis**

Sr.No.	Name of Tahsils	R L	RDR	R S R	RS	R MVO	DL
1	Sangamner	60.52	32.16	921	29.73	16.00	6.16
2	Kopargaon	86.83	31.70	916	7.24	15.00	2.14
3	Rahata	76.08	27.27	917	2.7	26.66	12.12
4	Shrirampur	67.82	43.56	942	8.18	30.00	10.84
5	Newasa	67.49	33.08	840	4.08	20.00	2.74
6	Shevgaon	70.25	35.44	950	4.65	30.00	2.85
7	Pathardi	55.49	50.61	952	10.42	25.00	3.39
8	Nagar	79.17	39.28	953	30.30	23.33	2.18
9	Rahuri	68.05	39.85	942	19.27	27.50	10.20
10	Parner	64.58	41.66	932	53.71	25.00	6.64
11	Shrigonda	63.33	40.47	927	41.35	26.66	6.36
12	Karjat	60.63	35.51	861	20.00	36.66	5.9
13	Jamkhed	60.10	32.24	848	5.88	33.33	14.29

The significantly correlated parameters and their 'r' values have been given in the table.

**Correlation Matrix**

Parameters	R.L	RDR	RSR	RS	RMVO	DL
RL	1	-	-	-	-	-
RDR	-0.42	1	-	-	-	-
RSR	0.21	0.52	1	-	-	-
RS	-0.21	0.32	0.27	1	-	-
RMVO	-0.41	0.16	-0.18	-0.1	1	-
DL	-0.25	-0.19	-0.2	-0.13	0.49	1

Literacy is important parameters, impact on socio-economic condition of Dhangar Community people. Literacy and other significant parameter correlated each other positively as well as negatively.

➤ The Respondents literacy and Respondents Dependency Ratio relationship has found negative significant correlation.

$$r = -0.42$$

➤ The Respondents Literacy and Respondents Sex Ratio correlation is positive insignificant.

$$r = 0.21$$

➤ The Respondents literacy and Respondents Shepherding Occupation relationship has found a negative insignificant correlation

$$r = -0.21$$

➤ The Respondents literacy and Respondents Membership of various Organization relationships have found a negative Significant correlation

$$r = -0.41$$

➤ Respondents Dependency Ratio and Respondents Sex Ratio have found a positive significant correlation.

$$r = 0.52$$

➤ Respondents Dependency Ratio and Respondents Shepherding correlation is positive Significant

$$r = 0.32$$

➤ Respondents Dependency Ratio and Respondents Membership of various organizations have found a positive insignificant correlation.

$$r = 0.16$$

➤ Respondents Dependency Ratio and Respondents Disparities in Literacy correlation are negative insignificant.

$$r = -0.19$$

➤ The Respondents literacy and Respondents Disparities in Literacy correlation are negative insignificant correlation

$$r = -0.25$$

➤ Respondent's Sex Ratio and Respondents Shepherding have found a positive insignificant correlation.

$$r = 0.27$$

➤ Respondents Sex Ratio and Respondents Membership of various organizations correlations is negative insignificant.

$$r = -0.18$$

➤ Respondent's Sex Ratio and Respondents Disparities in Literacy have found a negative insignificant correlation.

$$r = -0.20$$

➤ Respondents Shepherding and Respondents Membership of various organizations correlations is negative insignificant.

$$r = -0.1$$

➤ Respondents shepherding and Respondents Disparities in Literacy have found a negative insignificant correlation.

$$r = -0.13$$

➤ Respondents Membership of various organizations and Respondents Disparities in Literacy has found a positive significant correlation.

$$r = 0.49$$

#### **5.10. Résumé:**

This chapter has been dedicated only for literacy of Respondents because education factor is almost as significant to the process of development of Dhangar community in Study region. Although, in this community the ratio of migration for the sheep herding is not very high, the respondent's literacy rate is very low in the study area. That is the most significant fact in this study. For the focus on the relation between migration and literacy of Dhangar community researcher has emphasized to study the literacy of Dhangar community. In this study those tehsils have more sheep herding occupation, which respondents' literacy rate is comparatively less than another tehsils. For example Shrigonda and Parner are leading sheep herding tehsil in the study area, which literacy rate is 63.33 percent and 64.28 percent, respectively, while Kopargaon, Shrirampur and Rahata tehsils are foremost in agricultural activity so their literacy is comparatively high, which is 86.83 percent, 67.82 percent and 76.08 percent respectively.

In Ahmednagar district the total population, literacy rate is 79.05 percent, which is higher than the Dhangar population literacy rate that is 67.59 percent. The male Respondents literacy rate is less than the entire district population, literacy rate,

male Respondents literacy is 70.77 percent and the total district male literacy is 86.82 percent. As well as the Female Respondents literacy is 64.09 percent and the total district Female literacy is 70.89 percent. The disparity in Male and Female Respondents Literacy is remarkable. The male Respondents literacy is 70.77 percent, while the female Respondents literacy is 64.09 percent; the difference between both Respondents literacy rate is about 6 percent.

## CHAPTER VI

### VILLAGE CASE STUDY- SHINDODI

#### **6.1 Introduction:**

The study of Dhangar community in Ahmednagar district is a very difficult and time going task because it is a big district in Maharashtra, and it has various types physical features such as Godavari and Bhima river basin covered area which is very low altitude, other hand in district Sahyadris various ranges are distributed normally west to east direction that is a high altitude region. Besides that census data of Dhangar community is not available for the study so that study is totally depending on secondary data or respondent's survey. It is not possible to survey each and every village of the study region. The major research work done by sampling method. The researcher adopted a random sampling method, which has many limitations; however the various socio-economical aspects pointed out by researcher which is included the various characteristics of Dhangar community such as sample design of study area, Tehsil wise respondents of study area, age composition, size of family, types of family, types of house, annual income, occupation structure, land holding capacity, sex ratio, cultural and traditional problems of dhangar community, social status of dhangar community and expectation of dhangar community from the government for the socio-economic upliftment as well as concern to literacy of dhangar community in Ahmednagar district has been extensively studied in earlier chapters and have brought out variations and their reasons. In order to assess population and socio-economic characteristics requires in depth study of village in the study region. A study of every village under study region is practically difficult and time consuming.

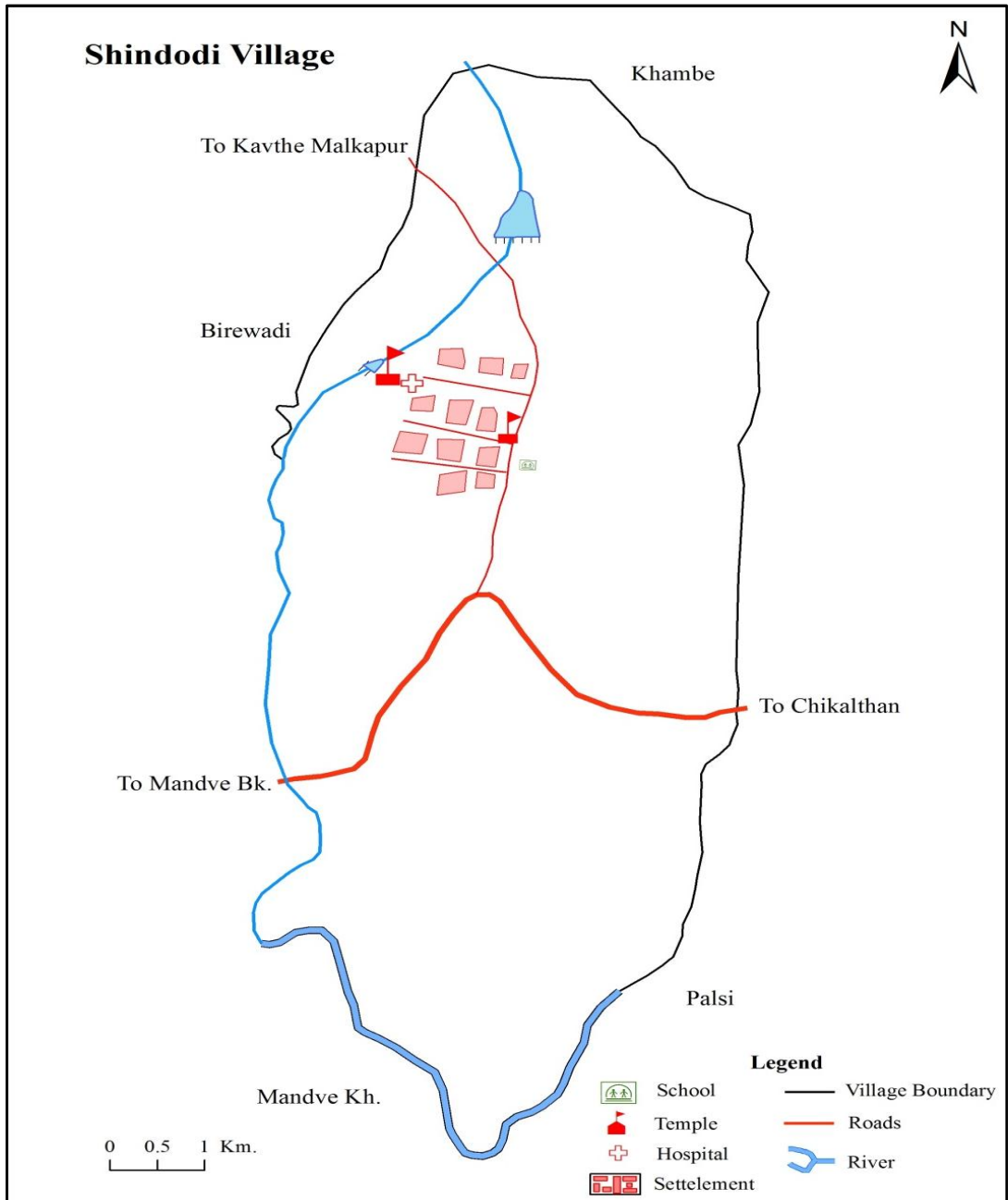
Therefore, the village Shindodi in Sangamner tehsil selected as a case study in terms of distribution, density, growth, literacy, sex ratio and occupational structure of Dhangar community at village level study.

#### **6.2 Location of Village Shindodi:**

Shindodi is one of the villages of tehsil Sangamner. It is situated along the left bank of Thorala Odha, but this a small seasonal stream. This village located between 18°58' north latitudes and 73°44' east longitudes and occupies an area of 1835 hectares.



This village height is 509 meters above sea level. This village lies in the eastern drought prone area of the study region. The Shindodi has the hilly surrounded area. This village lies down at the bottom of this mountain hill. Administratively it is boarded by Mandve B K and Birewadi village on the western side, by Varvandi and Khamba village on the north, by Sheri and Chikhalthan on the east and the river Mula on the south.



**Fig. No. 6.1**

### **6.3. Physical Characteristics:**

The village Shindodi situated in the Sahyadri range at the attitude of 509 meters above mean sea level. This village consists of three Padas namely, Dhonwadi, Nagziri and Bhagatwadi. The slope of the village is towards south and southeast. The north part is hilly with forest cover. Thorala Odha flows from south direction, which is a tributary of Mula River. The village receives rainfall between 500-800 millimeters mostly from the southwest monsoon during June to October. The village has experienced winter season from November to February. Summer season consists of three months from March to May. The soil is medium as well as brown, reddish and black in color and found irregular in nature. The forest covers 15 percent area and occurs mostly on hill slopes in the north part in this village.

### **6.4. Data Collection and Organization:**

There are various sources and steps involved in the collection and organization of primary data. A survey of 100 households from the village was conducted by giving questionnaires and the questions have asked on households, religion, migration, health, education, occupational characteristics, income sources, their expectations and problems. Therefore, information obtained through interviews by filling up questionnaires, later it was taken down on a data entry sheet and then it was interpreted integrated. The secondary information regarding population characteristics has gathered from District Census Handbook (2011) and land use types, irrigation and harvest data have collected from Village Revenue Record and Grampanchayat office of sample village.

### **6.5. Shindodi (Sangamner Tehsil):**

According to the census data 2011, this village has 1,969 total population and out of total population 1,025 are males and 944 are females. The total numbers of families in the village are 351. Majority houses cover one or two rooms. For the construction of houses, the wall material is used of woods, mud, stone and cement as per their economical. So far as roof material is considered, in the region rainfall is very low; hence, roofs of houses have used metal sheets, grass and wood or bamboo. Majority population engaged in farming, shepherding and agricultural labor's class for the

earnings. Socially and economically they are backward. The village Panchayat established in 1965. This village well connected to tehsil Sangamner by road and away from 45 Kms. The total area of this village is 1835 hectores and out of which 1129 hectores area under cultivation. Irrigation is through the mainly wells and boar-wells. Jawar, Bajara, Maize, Sugar cane, Tomato and Onions are Major crops in this village. The Village has a primary school, in addition to this there is one high school. This village has a health center which is run by Jilha Parished. There is not a private hospital practice. This village has organized drinking water supply scheme from Thorala Odha and constructed tank with a capacity of 1 lakes liter water. There are not available any facilities like co-operative bank and credit societies.

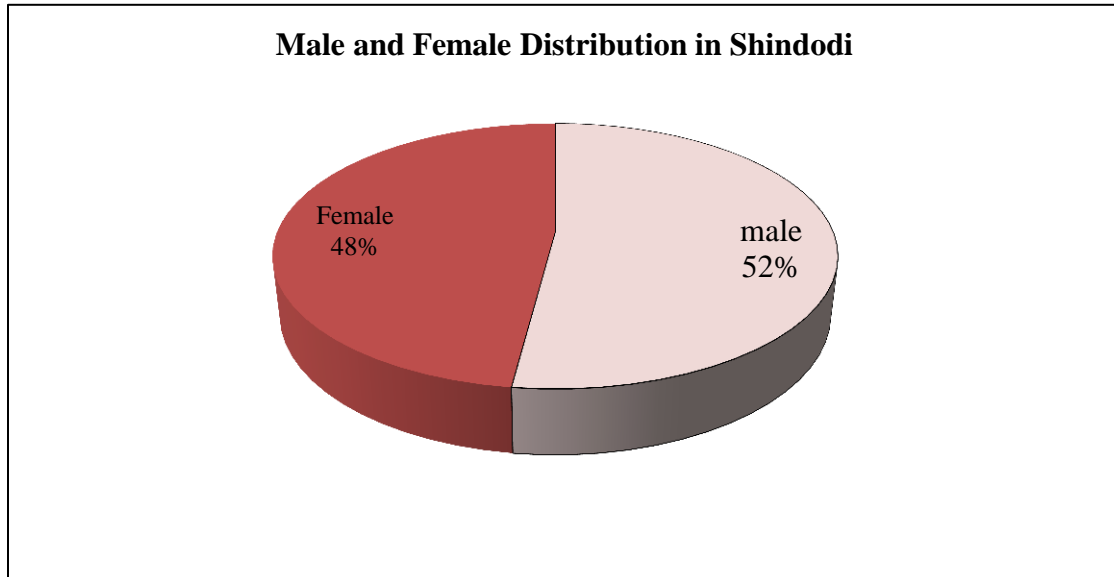
**Table No. 6.1**  
**Data of Shindodi Village**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
01	Population	1969	1025 (52%)	944 (48%)
02	Child (0-6)	298(100%)	158 (53.02%)	140(46.98%)
03	Schedule Caste	210	105	105
04	Schedule Tribe	161	81	80
05	Literacy	76.78%	85.70%	67.16%
06	Total Workers	1092(100%)	564(51.64%)	528(48.36%)
07	Main Worker	1081	0	0
08	Marginal Worker	11	06	06

Source: Census data, 2011.

### 6.5.1. Distribution of Population:

Table 6.1 shows that the population distribution of village Shindodi which total population is 1969. Out of the total population 1025 population belongs to male category and 944 populations is in the female class.

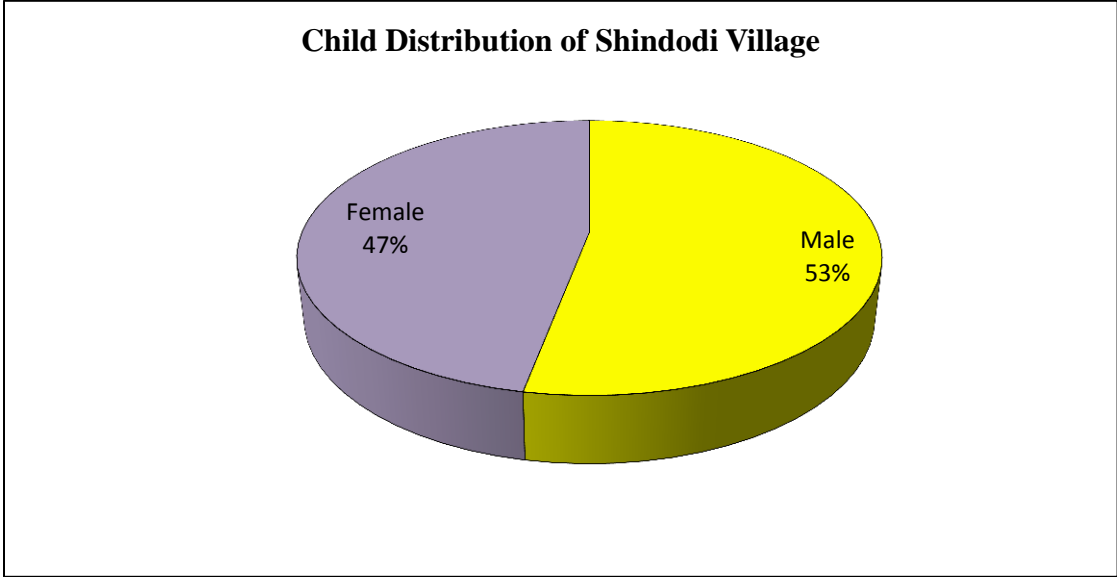


**Diagram No.6.1**

Diagram no.6.1 shows that population distribution in percent. 52.06 percent population consists in male and 47.94 percent population male from the female population.

### 6.5.2 Child Distribution:

Above table no. 6.1 shows that the child distribution of Shindodi village. According to this table 298 children in the village, out of total children 158 children belong to male category and 140 children include in the female category.

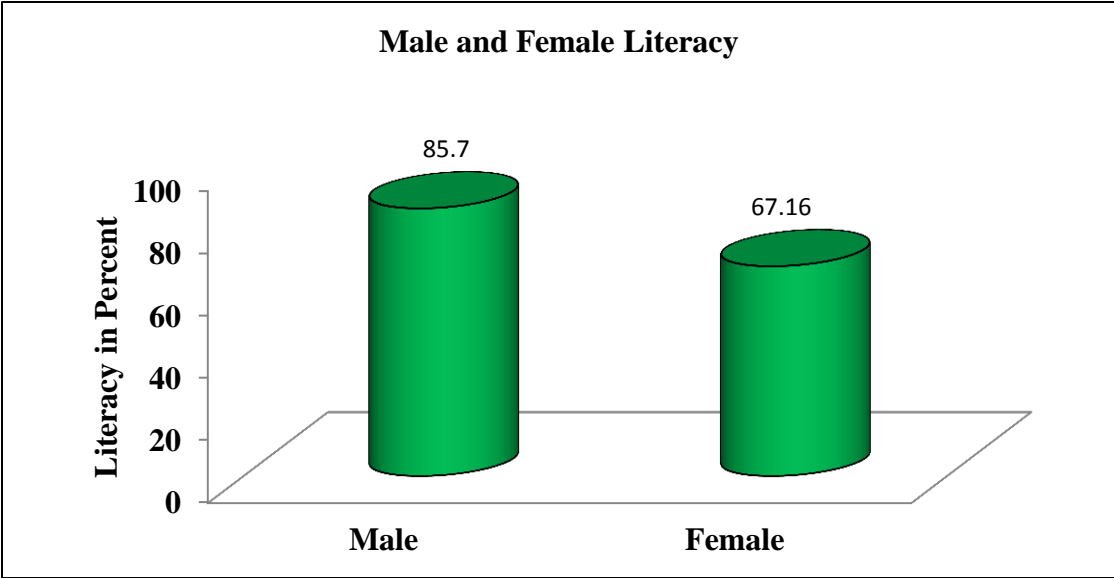


**Diagram No. 6.2**

Diagram no.6.2 shows that about 53 percent children consist in the male class. While about 47 percent child belongs to the female category.

**6.5.3. Literacy:**

Literacy is the most important indicator of the development of the society. The above table no.6.1 shows that the literacy of village Shindodi. The total literacy of the village is 76.78 percent.



**Diagram No.6.3**

Diagram no.6.3 clearly indicate that the male and female literacy of the village. The male literacy is 85.70 percent, while the female literacy is 67.16 percent.

#### 6.5.4 Workers distribution:

The working population is most essential for the development of society. While working population is higher than the dependent population, which is a good sign to society. Table no.6.1 gives the information about distribution of workers in Shindodi village. There are 1092 total workers in Shindodi; out of total workers 564 workers are included in the male category, while 528 are consisted in the female category.

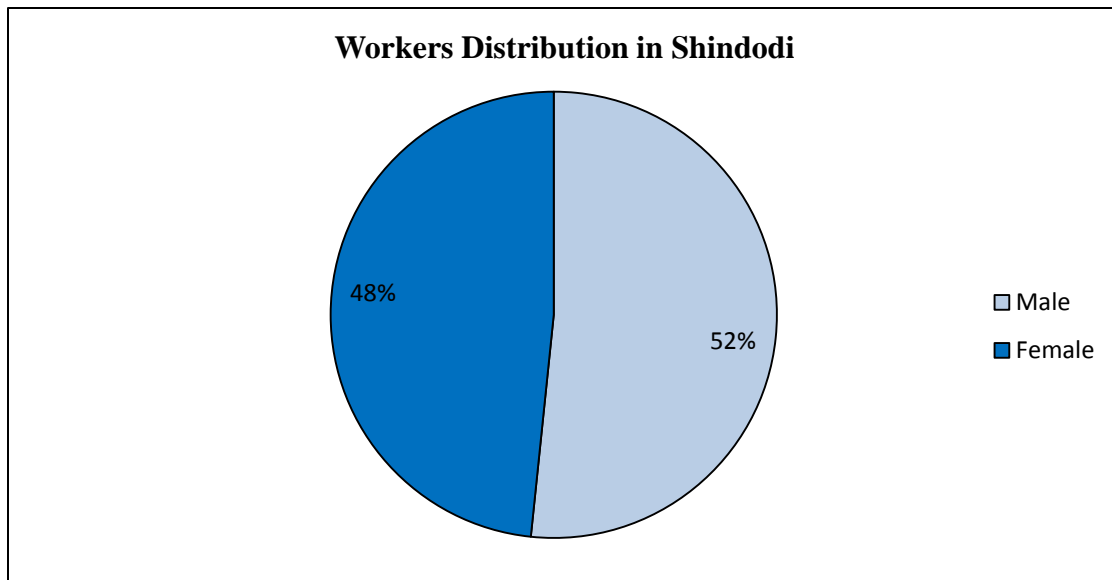


Diagram No.6.4

Diagram no.6.4 shows that 52 percent workers are included in the male category and about 48 percent workers are consisted in female workers.

#### 6.5.5 Caste wise population distribution in Shindodi village:

Shindodi is a medium type village which is consisted different types castes. Table No.6.2 shows that the caste wise distribution of population. In this village Dhangar population is dominated, which is 1411, out of a total population, 736 are male and 675 are female. The second largest population in the village is scheduled caste, total schedule caste population is 210, out of this population 105 are male and 105 are female. The third

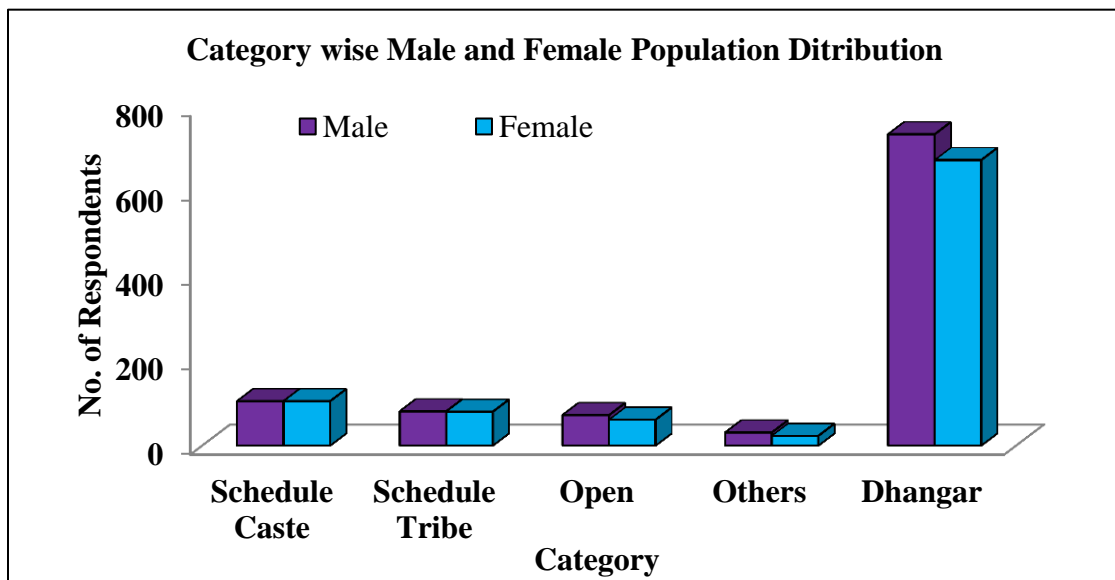
important caste in the small village is scheduled tribe which total figure is 161, out of total schedule caste population 81 people belongs to male category and 80 people among the female class. An open category population is relatively less than the above mention population. The total open category population is 133, out of this population, 72 are male and 61 are female. While the other population in the village is 54, out of this population, 31 are male and 23 are female.

**Table No.6.2**

**Category wise Population distribution in Shindodi Village**

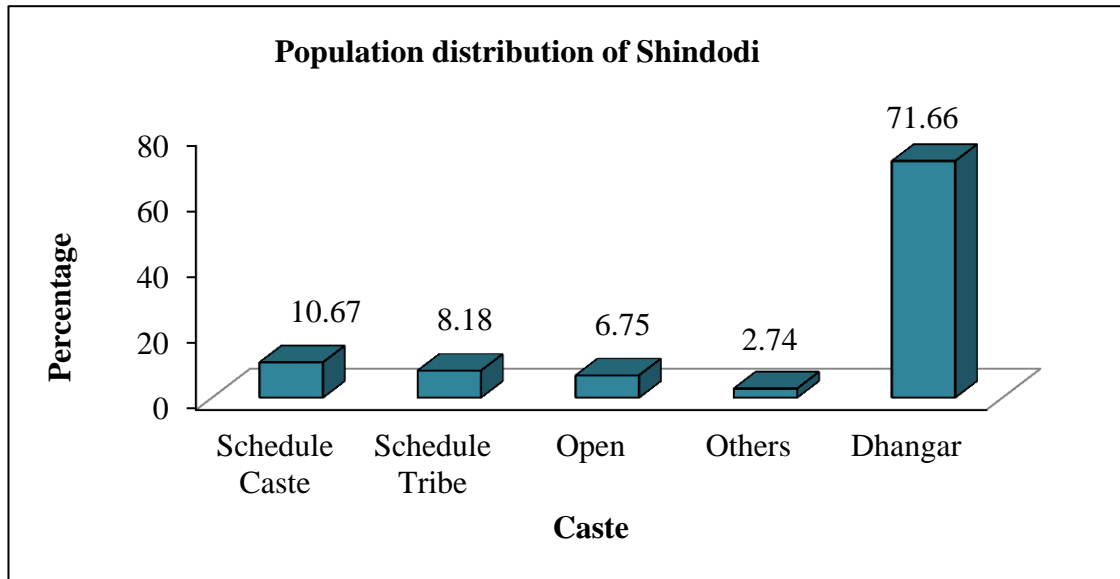
Sr. No.	Caste	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
01	Schedule Caste	105	105	210	10.67
02	Schedule Tribe	81	80	161	8.18
03	Open	72	61	133	6.75
04	Others	31	23	54	2.74
05	Dhangar	736	675	1411	71.66
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1025</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1969</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Fieldwork and Census data, 2011



**Diagram No.6. 5**

Diagram no.6.6 shows that in the total population of the village. Dhangar population contributes a major part which is about 72 percent; the schedule caste is second place which is 10.67 percent. The place of third rank is the schedule tribe population that is 8.18 percent. While the open category population is 6.75 percent its include Maratha, Muslim, etc. and finally the other castes contribute a bit part its include Sutar, Lohar, Kumbhar etc. which is about 2.74 percent.



**Diagram No.6.6**

### **6.6. Respondents Demographic Characteristics**

Roughly 72 percent population of Shindodi village is Dhangar (shepherd). The total population of this village is 1,969 among them 1411 persons belong to Dhangar community. Total houses of Shindodi village are 351. Out of 351 households Dhangar community has 253 households in the village. About 40 percent households are surveyed during field study. Table no. 6.3 reveals that there are 668 total populations of respondents and their family (347 males and 321females) and the sex ratio is 925. Diagram No. 6.8 exhibits that male percent accounts 51.95 and female, 48.05 percent showing imbalance in male-female numbers.



**TableNo.6.3**

**Respondents Characteristics of Shindodi Village**

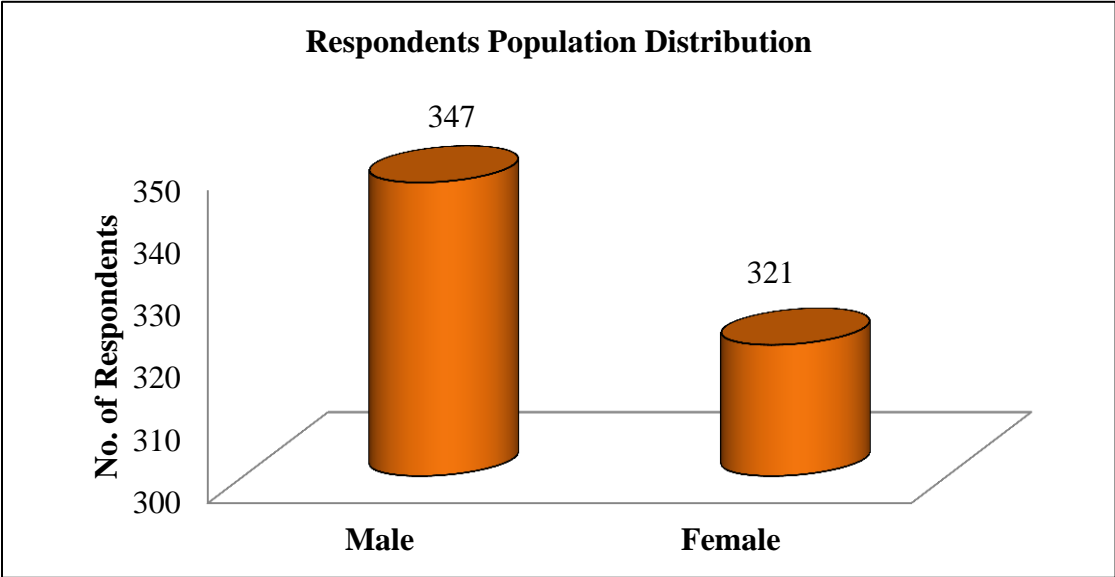
<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Person</b>
1	Male Population	347
2	Female Population	321
3	Persons Population	668
4	Literate Population	482
5	Illiterate Population	186
6	Population Density	251
7	Sex-ratio	925
8	Less than 7 Age Population	77
9	0-14 Age Population	176
10	15-60 Age Population	427
11	More than 60 Age Population	65
12	Literacy in percent	69.16
13	Crude Activity Rate	63.92

Source: Fieldwork

It is found that about 64 percent population in Shindodi belongs to the economically active age group. The percentage of child age group is 26.35 percent and old age group is very less means 9.73 percent. The crude activity rate is 63.92 percent. This village has a poor life expectancy among Dhangars. The Literacy rate is 69.16 percent.

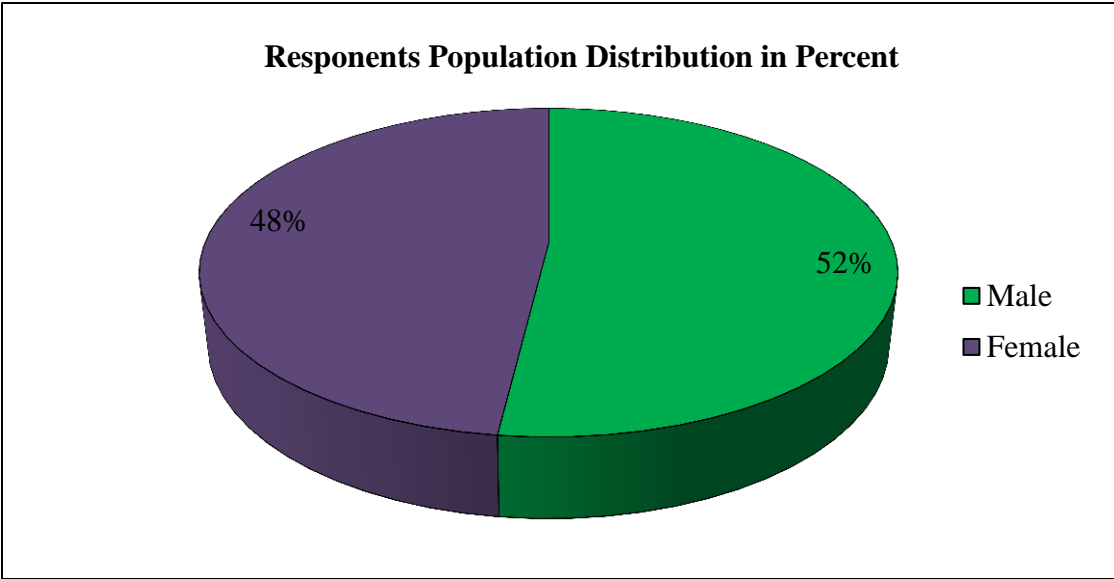
**6.6.1 Respondents Population Distribution:**

In village Shindodi Researcher took hundred (100) respondent interviews that mean out of 351 families 100 families took to study. In hundred families consists 668 respondents. Diagram no.6.7 shows that the total number of persons which is included 347 male and 321 female.



**Diagram No. 6.7**

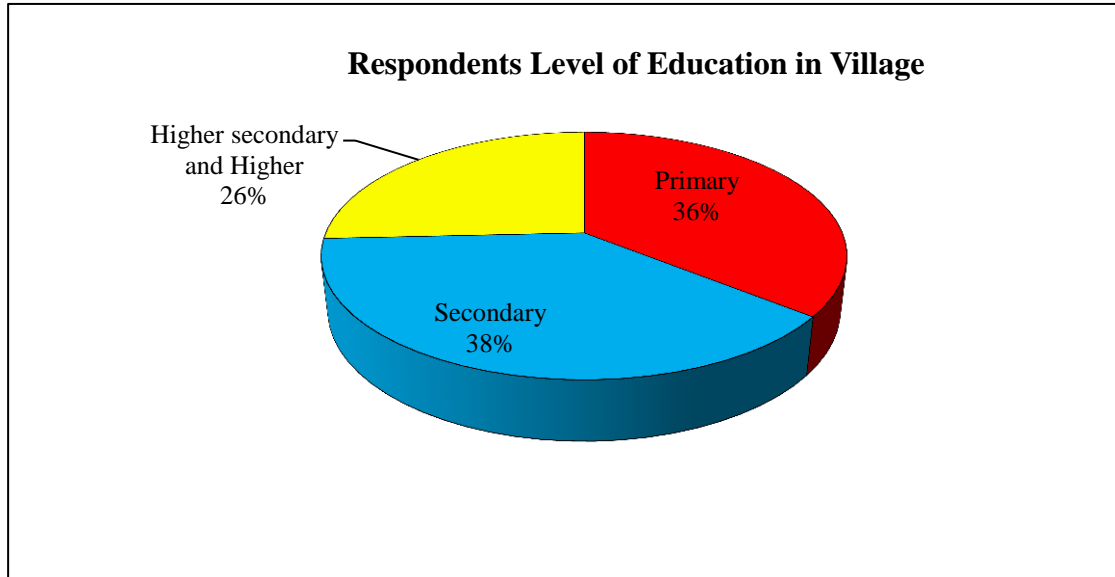
Diagram no. 6.8 shows that nearly 52 percent of respondents go to male category and 48 percent of the respondents are from female category. This ratio of male and female respondents indicates district as well as Maharashtra state and also India's population distribution trend.



**Diagram No6.8**

### 6.6.2 Education:

Literacy is the most important indicator of the development of the society. Diagram no.6.9 shows that the education levels of the respondents and their family member in percentage. About 35.68 percent respondents achieve the primary education, while 38.59 percent respondents got the secondary education and only 25.73 percent respondents received higher secondary and higher education.



**Diagram No. 6.9**

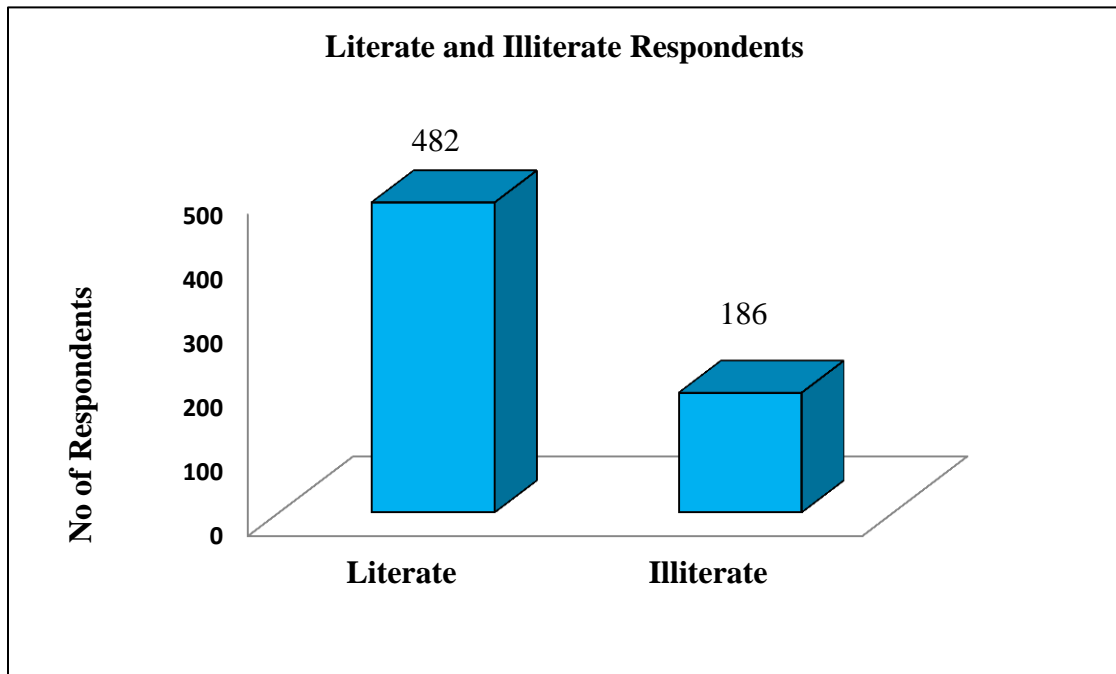
**Table No.6.4  
Respondents Education**

Sr.No.	Particulars	Male	Female	Total
1	Literate	271	211	482
2	Illiterate	76	110	186
3	Literacy	78.10%	65.73%	72.16%

Source – Compiled by a Researcher

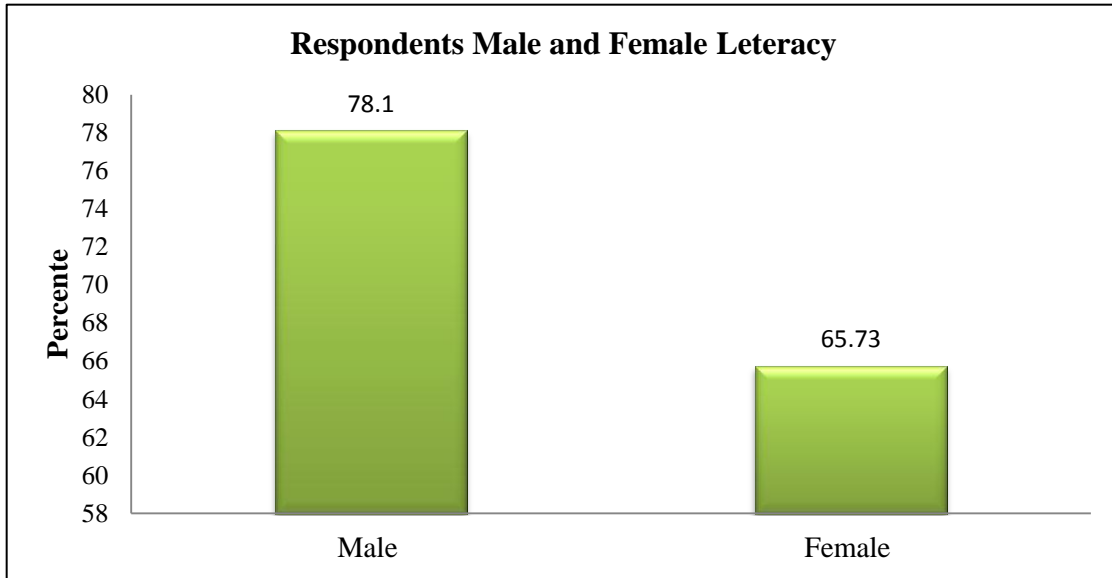
Table no.6.4 indicates that in 668 respondents 482 respondents are literate and 186 are illiterate. Out of literate respondents 271 are male respondents and 211 are female respondents. And out of illiterate respondents 76 respondents are male

respondents and 110 are the male respondents. The following diagram no.6.10 indicates the literate and illiterate respondents (Diagram No.6.10)



**Diagram No.6.10**

The following diagram no.6.11 shows that the literacy of respondents' male and female population in percent as well as total literacy of respondents which are follows. The total literacy is 72.16 percent, while the male respondents' literacy is accounted for 78.10 percent and the female respondents' literacy is 65.73 percent. That figures are slightly less than the village literacy. Its main reason is seasonal migration with their children for the fodder of sheep, so they cannot give the proper education to their children



**Diagram No. 6.11**

**6.6.3 Age composition:**

Table 6.5 shows that the 77 respondents belong to 0-04 age group, in this group 42 are the male respondents and 35 are the female respondents, while 99 respondents are consisted of 5-14 age group, in that age group 51 respondents are male and 48 respondents are female. The most prevalent age group is 15-60 which consists 427 respondents, in which 219 are male and 208 are female. The age group above 60 is a minor respondent population group, which include 65 respondents, in which 35 are male and 30 are female. (Diagram. No. 6.12)

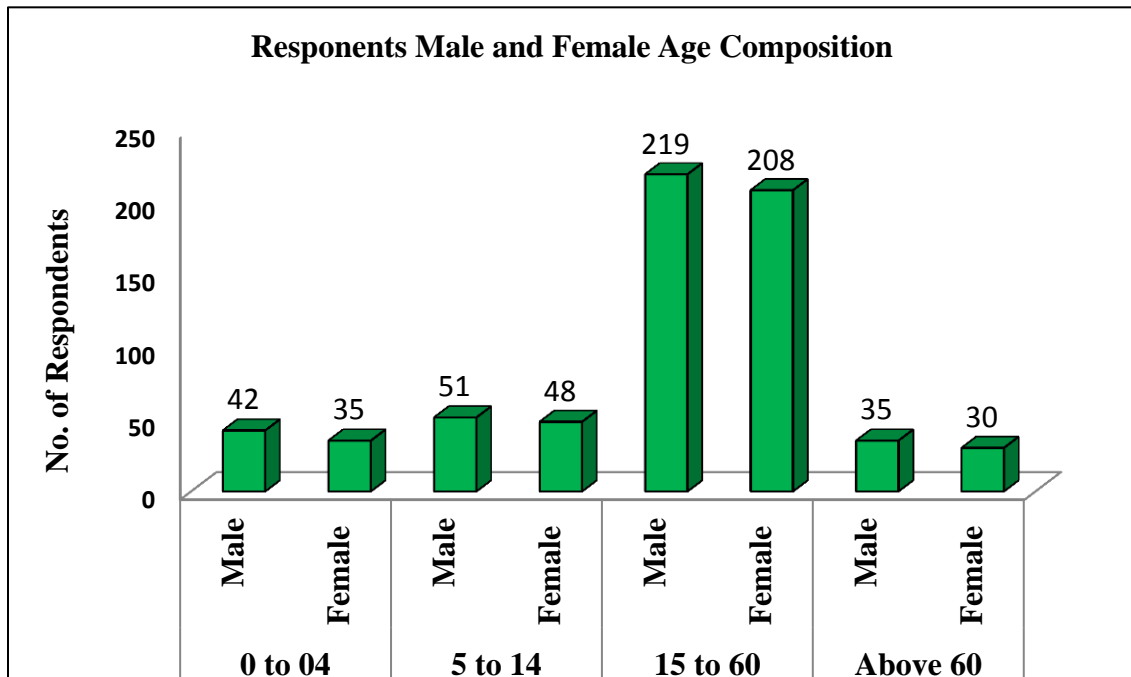
**Table No.6.5**

**Male and Female Respondents Age composition**

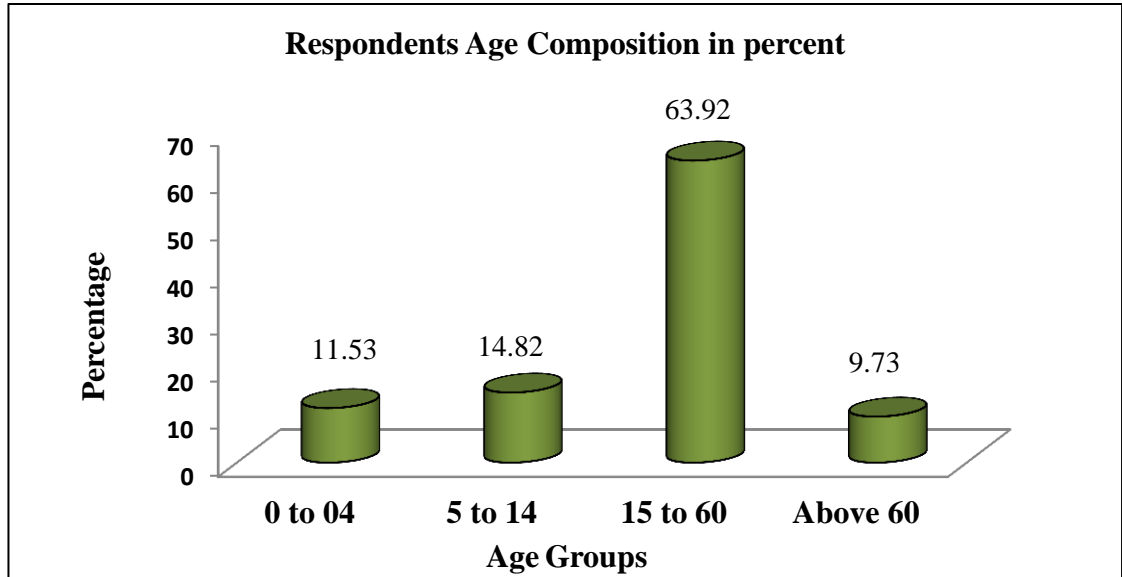
<b>Age wise Distribution</b>									
<b>0 to 04</b>		<b>5 to 14</b>		<b>15 to 60</b>		<b>Above 60</b>		<b>Total</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
42	35	51	48	219	208	35	30	347	321

Source-compiled by a Researcher

Diagram. No. 6.13 shows that prominent 63.92 per cent respondents belong to the age group of 15-60 years and 14.82 percent are in the age group of 5-14 years, only 11.53 and 9.73 percent are from 0-4 years and above 60 years age group.



**Diagram No.6.12**



**Diagram No.6.13**

#### **6.6.4 Size of family:**

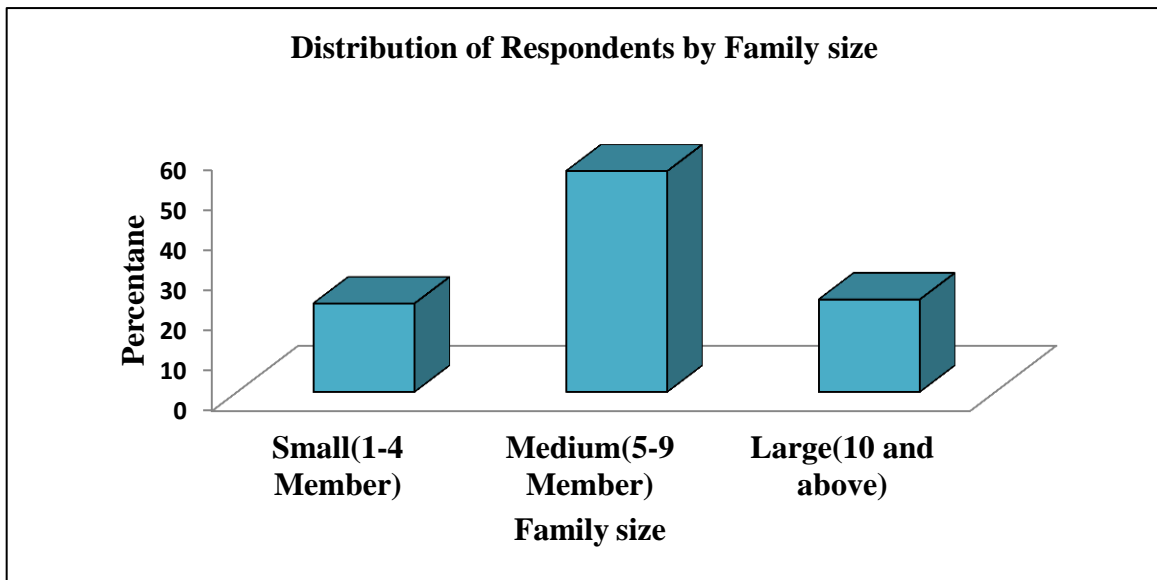
Table 6.6 shows that 23.00 percent respondents belong to large families and 55.00 percent respondents belong to medium families while 22.00 percent is from the small family size. Middle sized family, was found in a notable ratio in the present study. It means socio- economic factors have influenced the size of the family. (Diagram no. 6.14)

**Table No.6.6**

**Distribution of Respondents by Family Size**

<b>Small (1-4 Member)</b>	<b>Medium (5-9 Member)</b>	<b>Large (10 and above)</b>
22	55	23

Source-compiled by the Researcher



**Diagram No.6.14**

#### **6.6.5 Types of family:**

The analysis carried out that the 47.00 percent respondents are from nuclear family and whereas 53.00 percent respondents are forming a joint family so on the basis of this classification; it can be observed that the ratio of joint family is almost equal to the nuclear family (Table No.6.7). It was also observed that immediately after marriage the couple is separated and live in a separate house, even though they are living separately some respondents reported that the cultivation of land is managed jointly and the income is distributed during harvest time among the family members. (Diag.No.6.15)

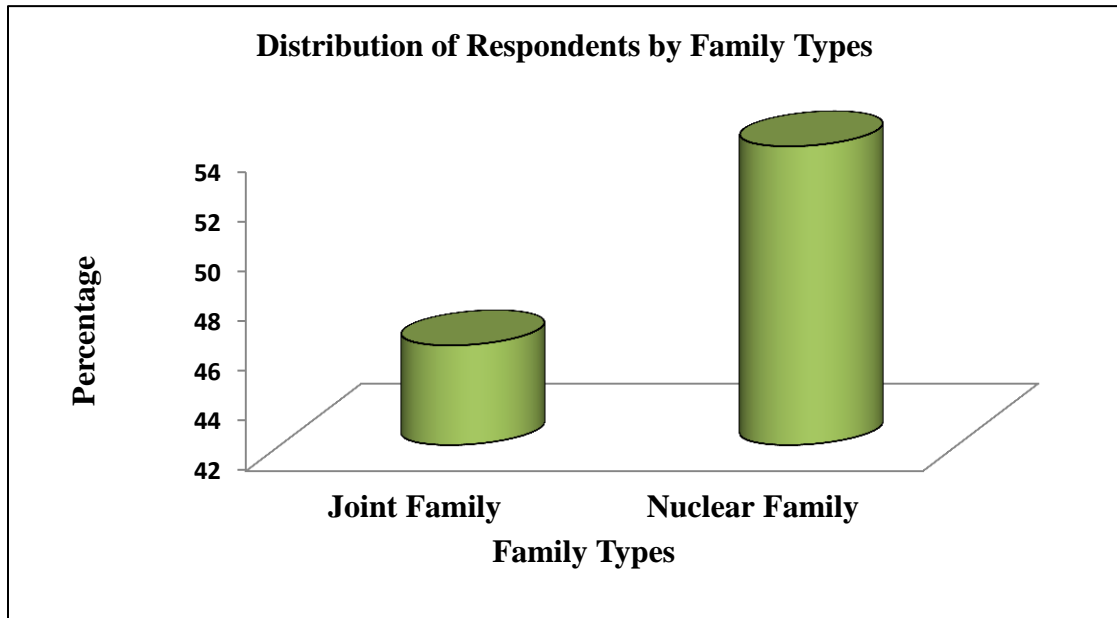
**Table No.6.7**

#### **Respondents' family types**

<b>Joint Family</b>	<b>Nuclear Family</b>	<b>Total</b>
53	47	100

Source-compiled by the Researcher





**Diagram No.6.15**

#### **6.6.6 House of Types:**

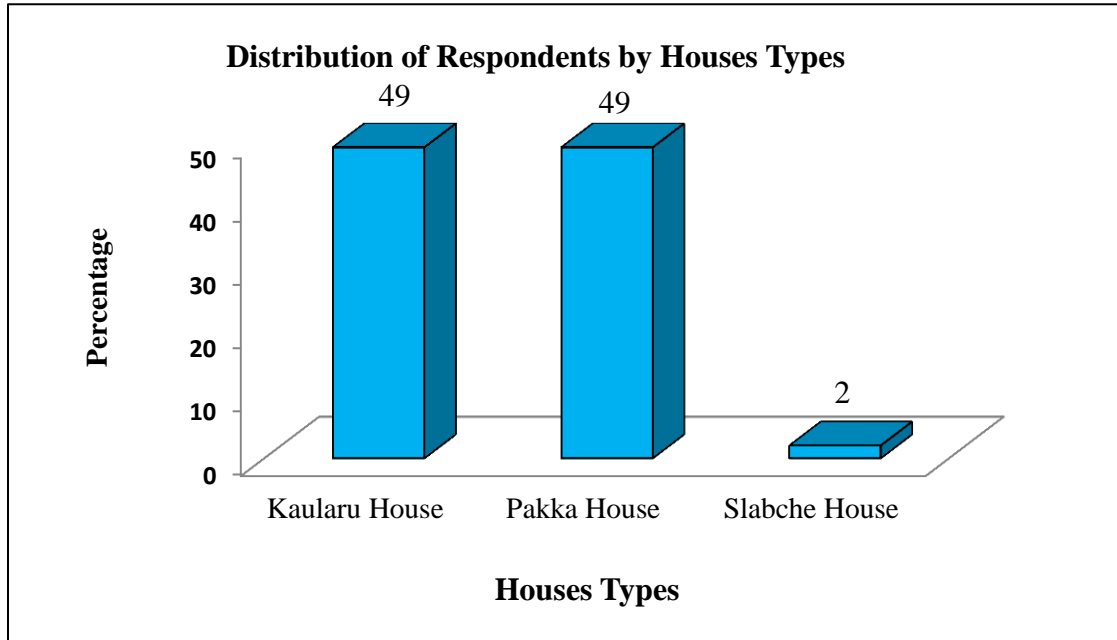
The table No. 6.8 reveals that almost respondents lived house are made of Kaularu and Steel rooftop. The Kaularu houses are 49.00 percent, the pakka houses are also 49.00 percent and, while 2.00 percent of houses are built with cement or concrete. (Diagram no.6.16) This finding clues that majority respondents belong to a poor family that why majority houses are Kaularu and Steel roof houses (98 percent) and negligible houses are built with cement.

**Table No.6.8**

**Distribution of Respondents by Types of Houses**

<b>Kaularu House</b>	<b>Pakka House</b>	<b>Slabche House</b>	<b>Total</b>
49	49	02	100

Source-compiled by the Researcher



**Diagram No.6.16**

### 6.6.7 Annual Income:

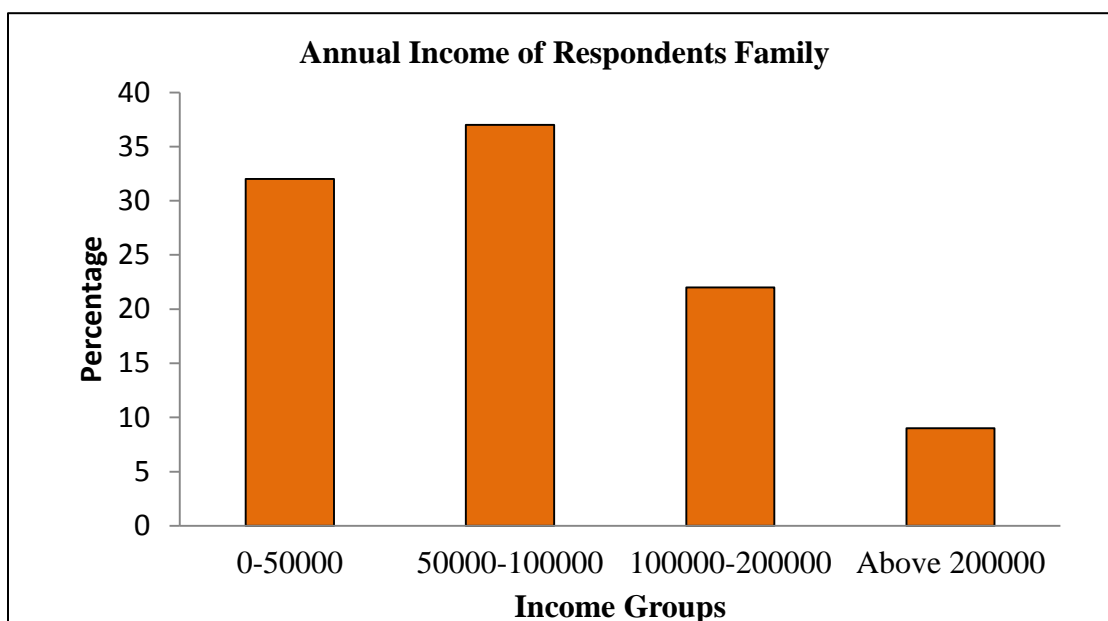
Table No.6.9 indicates that the annual income of respondents' families. It is observed that 32.00 percent of the respondents belonging to the annual income group of less than Rs. 50000, 37.00 percent earn between 50000 to 100000 Rs., 22.00 percent earn between Rs. 100000 to 200000 and 9.00 percent respondents earn Rs. 200000 above. This finding clears that majority respondents belong to the annual income of lower middle class. (Diagram. no.6.17)

**Table No.6.9**

#### Annual Income of Respondents Families

50000	50000-100000	100000-200000	Above 200000	Total
32	37	22	09	100

Source-compiled by the Researcher



**Diagram No.6.17**

### 6.6.8 Occupation Structure

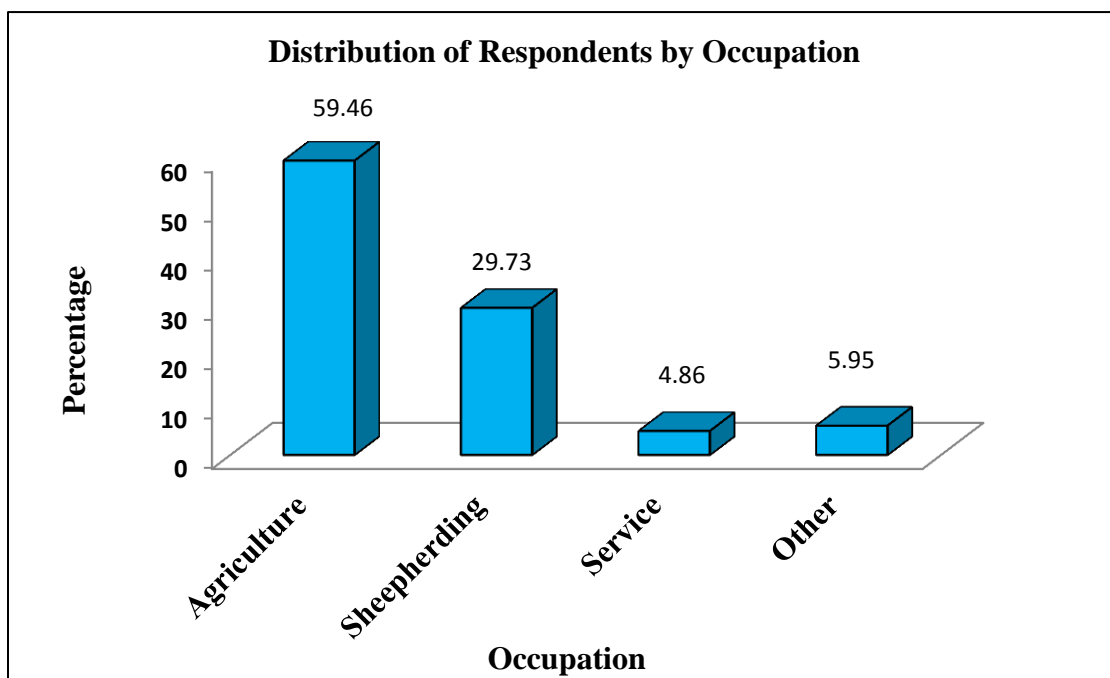
In Table No.6.10 mentioned the information that 59.46 percent respondents are doing agriculture while 29.73 percent belonging to the shepherding and, 4.86 percent belonging to the service sectors as well as government sectors and finally 5.95 percent belonging to self-employment and other sectors such as shopkeepers, electrician and other business etc. (Diagram No.6.18)

**Table No.6.10**

#### **Distribution of Respondents and their Family members by Occupation**

<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Shepherding</b>	<b>Service</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
59.46	29.73	4.86	5.95	370

Source-compiled by the Researcher



**Diagram No.6.18**

#### **6.6.9 Landholding capacity:**

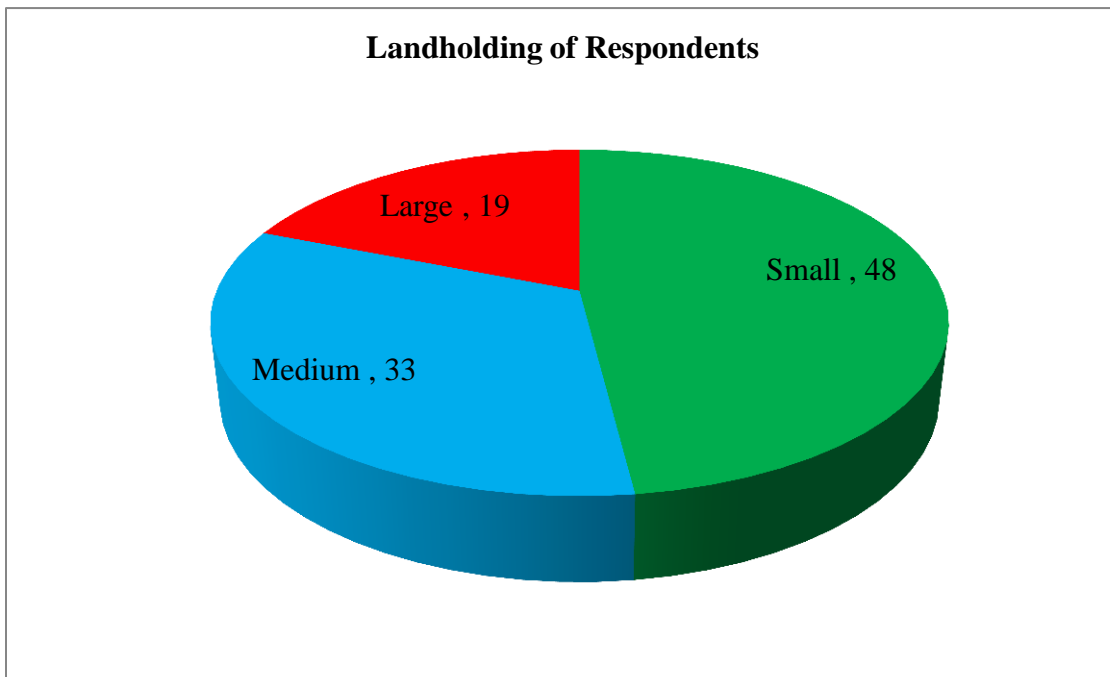
Table 6.11 depicts that, 48.00 percent of respondents have small land, while 33.00 percent respondents are belonging to medium land and 19.00 percent respondents have Large land while this finding clears that majority respondents belong to Small land holders. (Diagram no.6.19)

**Table No.6.11**

#### **Landholding of Respondents by Family**

<b>Small</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Large</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>48</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>

Source-compiled by the Researcher



**Diagram No.6.19**

**6.6.10 Number of sheep:**

Table no.6.12 shows that in the Case study village the sheep owner have been divided into three categories. The first group contains less than 20 sheep; in this group only 9.76 percent respondents consisted. The group 20 to 40 sheep which is covered about 16.00 percent respondents. Whereas more than 40 sheep's owner percent is 15 percent and about 59 percent respondents do not have sheep. (Diagram no.6.20)

**Table No.6.12**  
**Distribution of Respondents by number of sheep**

Less than 20	20 to 40	More than 40	No Sheep	Total
10	16	15	59	100

Source-compiled by a Researcher

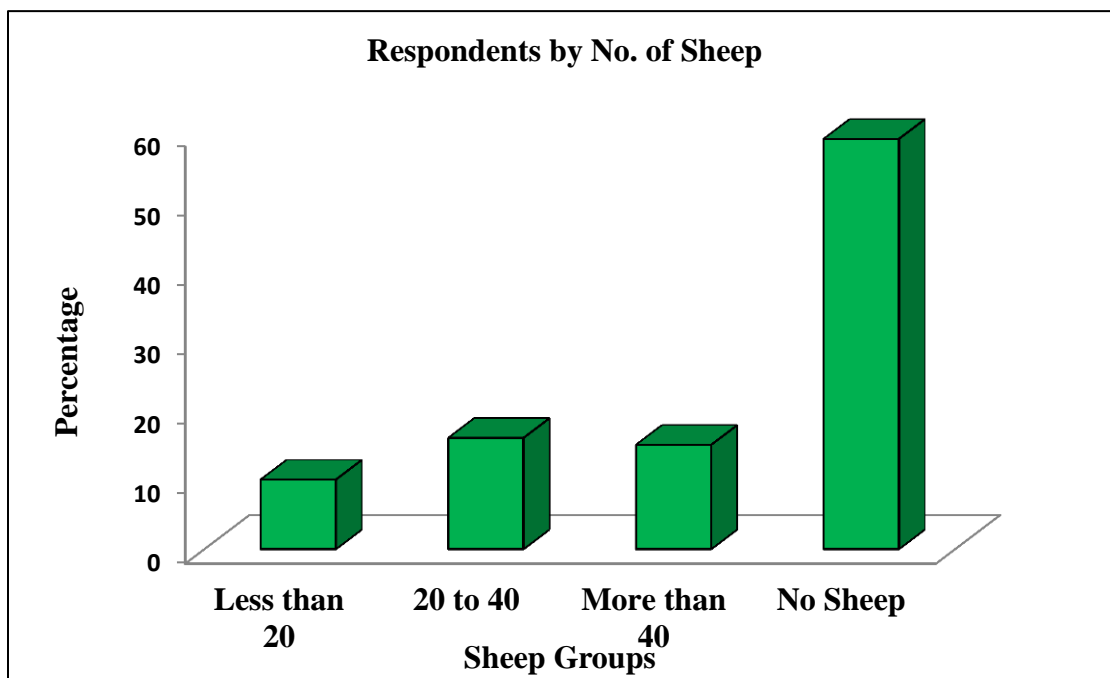


Diagram No.6.20

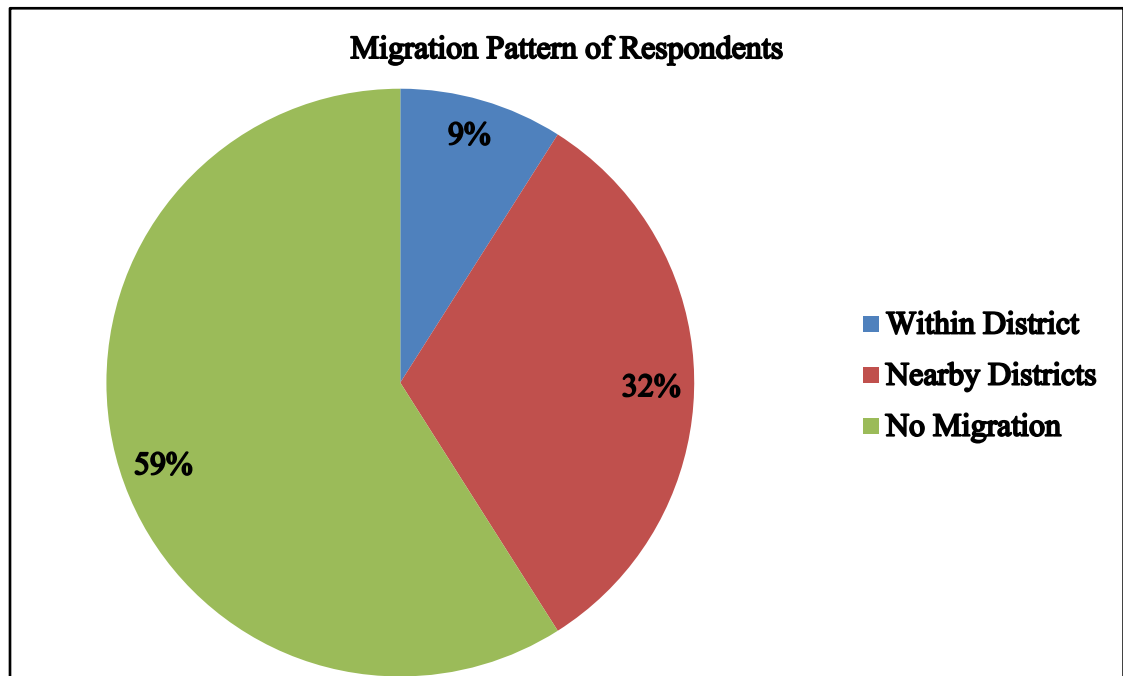
#### 6.6.11 Migration Pattern:

Table no.6.13 depicts that in village Shindodi; 59 percent respondents do not migrate because who do not have sheep. The big sheep herders move to take their sheep to nearby district, about 32.00 percent respondents migrate in a nearby district. But the marginal sheep holder does not take long destination for the fodder of sheep; they migrate within district, which is only 9.00 percent. (Diagram no.6.21)

**Table No.6.13**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Migration Pattern**

Within District	Nearby Districts	No Migration	Total
09	32	59	100

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.6.21**

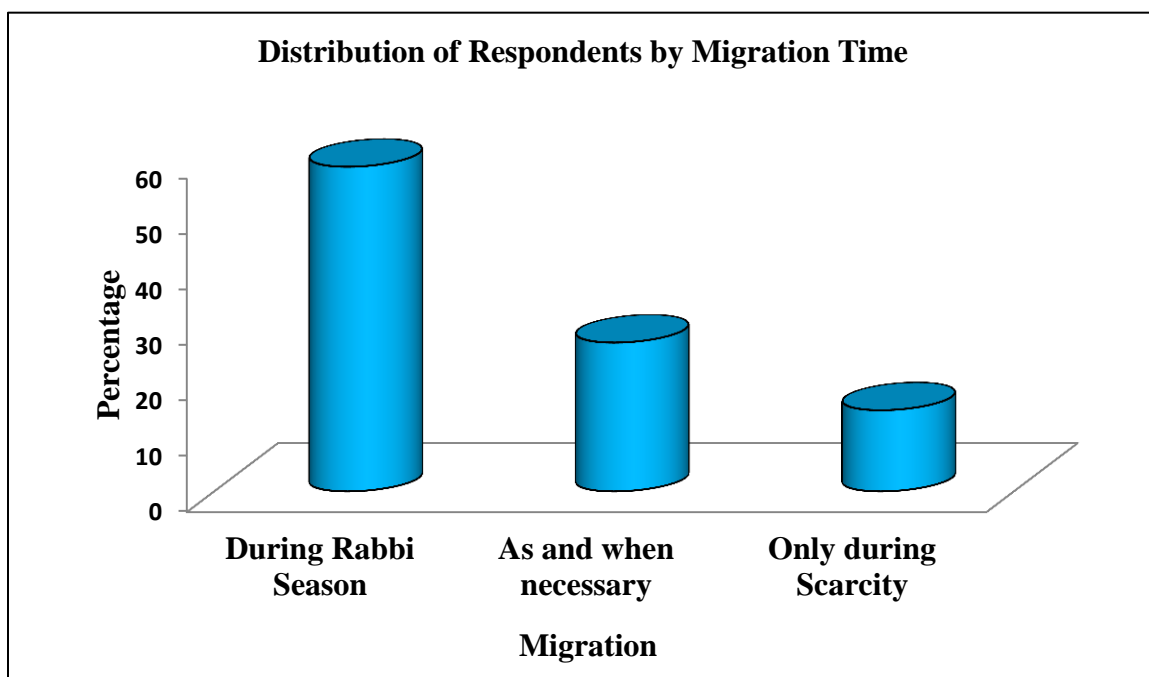
**6.6.12 Time of Migration:**

The table no.6.14 shows that 58 percent respondents move from their own destination for a search of fodder for a sheep. This type’s migration is regular migration, it is accrued every year during the rabbi season, generally who have more than 40 sheep, are migrated this season every year. But who have less than 40 sheep, do not migrate in regular basis, whenever who need of migration they migrate nearby place, it is around 26 percent. And about 16 percent respondents migrate only during the scarcity of fodder.

**Table No.6.14  
Distribution of Respondents by Migration Time**

<b>During Rabbi Season</b>	<b>As and when necessary</b>	<b>As and when necessary</b>	<b>Total</b>
58	26	16	<b>100</b>

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.6.22**

**6.7 Comparative study of District Respondents and Case study village Respondents:**

According to Respondents socio - economic factors, the comparison of district respondents and the case study village respondents as follows.

About thirteen variables were compared with each other's, which indicate the trend of difference between the district respondents and case study respondents according to the socio-economic status.

**6.7.1 Literacy:**

The table no. 6.15 indicate the literacy of District respondents' which is 67.59 percent and Case study village respondents' is 72.15 percent, while District male respondents' literacy is 70.77 percent and male Case study village respondents' literacy is 78.10 percent as well as the female District respondents' literacy is 64.09 percent and female Case study village respondents' literacy is 65.73 percent. The district respondents literacy is lower than the Case study village respondents because this village has been

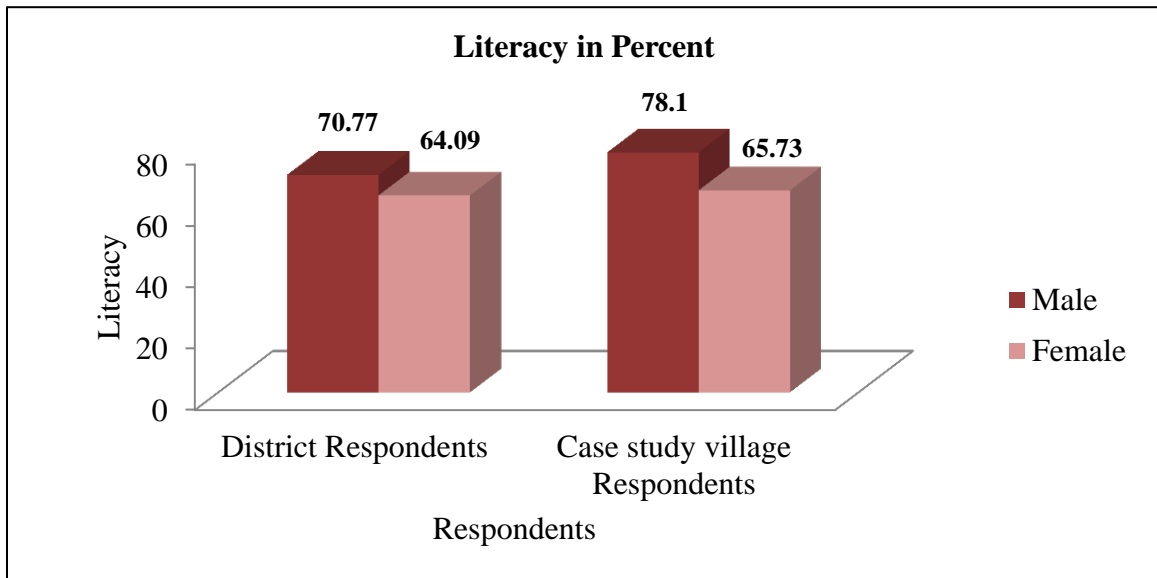


getting a good primary teacher since early time. They have performed a vital role in the increasing of literacy in the village. (Diagram no.6.23)

**Table No.6.15**  
**Literacy Distribution**

Sr. No.	Gender	District Respondents	Case study village Respondents
1	Male	70.77	78.10
2	Female	64.09	65.73
	Total	67.59	72.15

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.6.23**

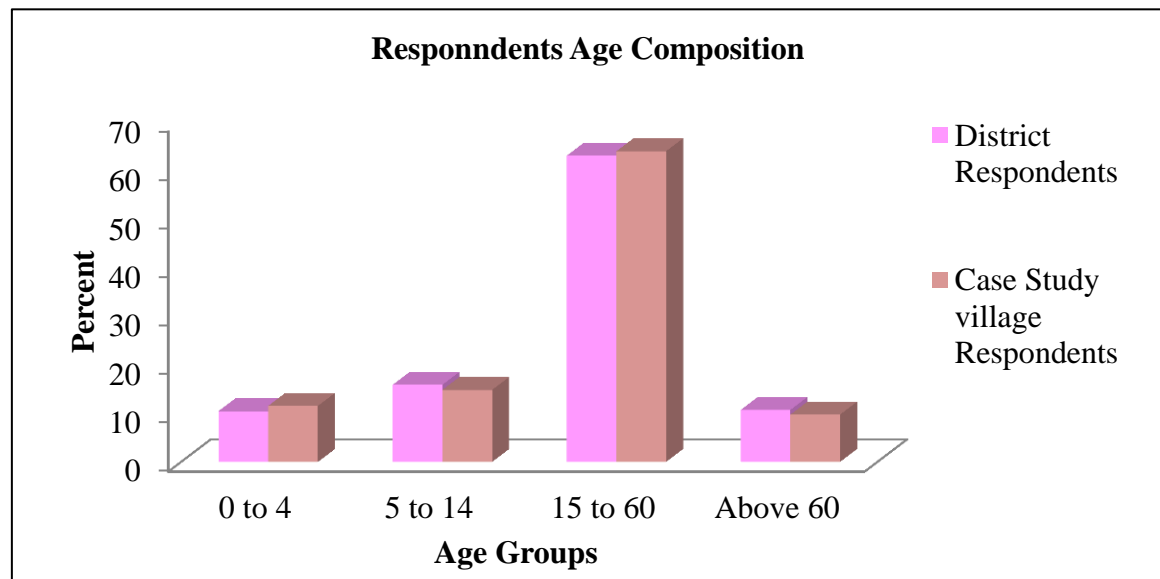
### 6.7.2 Age Composition:

The table no.6.16 shows that the distribution of age composition, in this table 10.44 percent district respondent and 11.53 percent Case Study village Respondents belong to 0 to 4 age group. In the Age group 5 to 14 about 16 percent District Respondents and 15 percent Case Study village Respondents are included. 15 to 60 age group is most significant because about 63 percent District Respondents and 64 percent Case Study village Respondents are involved in this group. Above 60 age group is very less contribution in respondents population, in this group, 11% District Respondents and 10% Case Study village Respondents are incorporated.(Diagram no.6.24)

**Table No.6.16**  
**Distribution of Age composition**

Sr.No.	Age Group	District Respondents	Case Study village Respondents
1	0 to 4	10.44	11.53
2	5 to 14	15.86	14.82
3	15 to 60	63.00	63.92
4	Above 60	10.69	9.73

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.6.24**

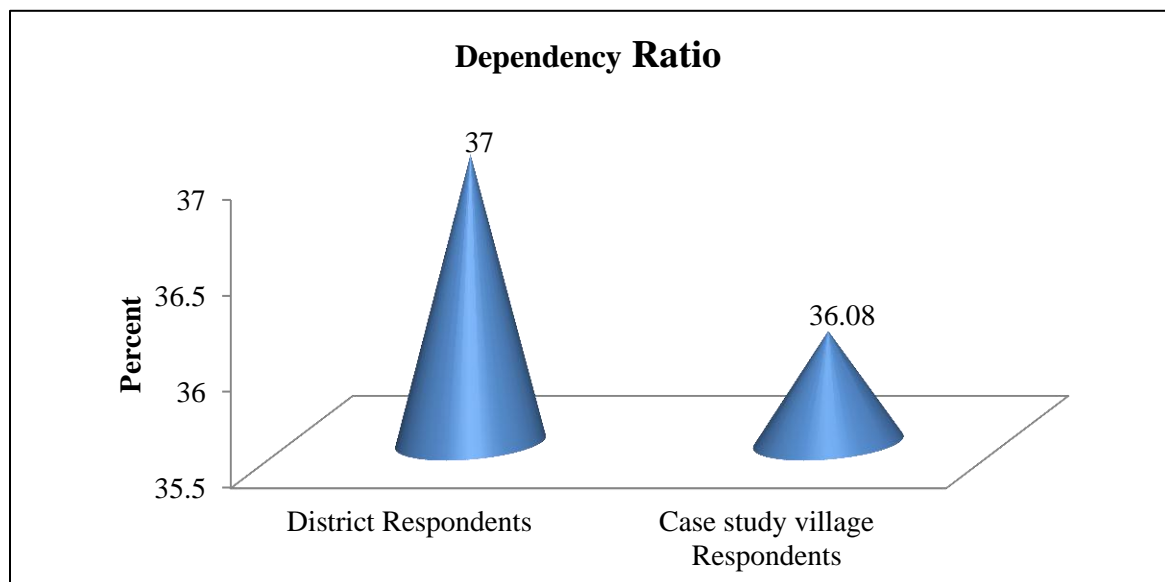
### 6.7.3 Dependency Ratio:

The following table no. 6.17 shows that the distribution of the dependency ratio. The District Respondents and the Case study village Respondents dependency ratio are almost same (37 Percent).

**Table No.6.17**  
**Distribution of Dependency ratio**

Sr. No.	Variables	District Respondents	Case study village Respondents
1	Dependency Ratio	37.00	36.08

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.25**

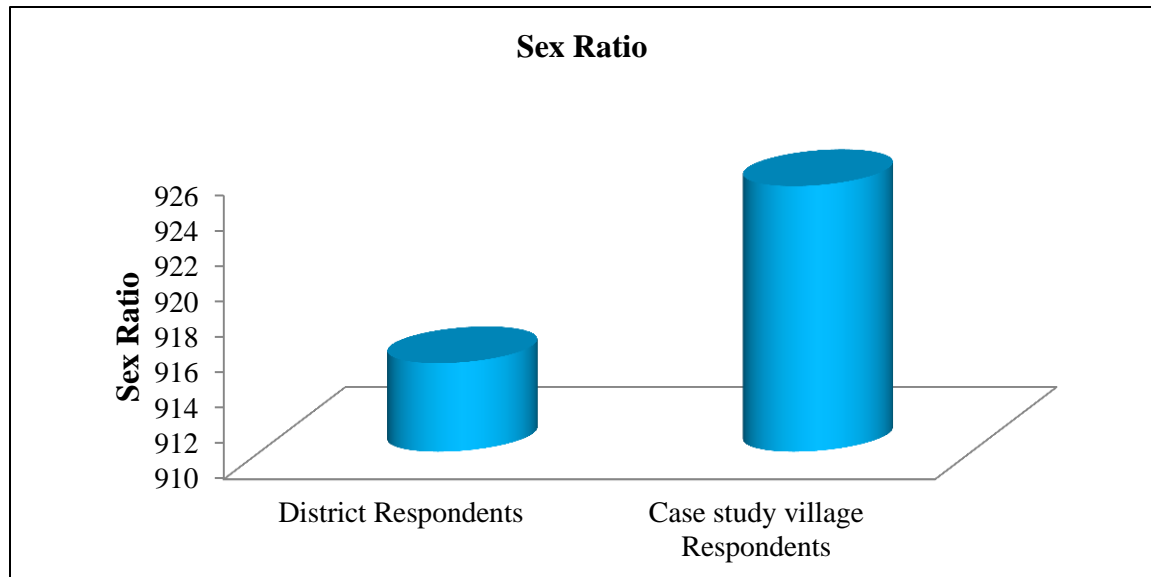
#### 6.7.4 Sex Ratio:

The table no.6.18 indicates that the distribution of Sex ration. The district respondents Sex ratio is 915 as well as Case study village Respondents Sex ratio is 925. The case study village respondent's sex ratio is higher than the district respondents' sex ratio because the case study village (Shindodi) literacy rate is higher than the district respondents' literacy.

**Table No.6.18**  
**Distribution of Sex ratio**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Variables</b>	<b>District Respondents</b>	<b>Case study village Respondents</b>
<b>01</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>925</b>

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No. 6.26**

### 6.7.5 Family Size:

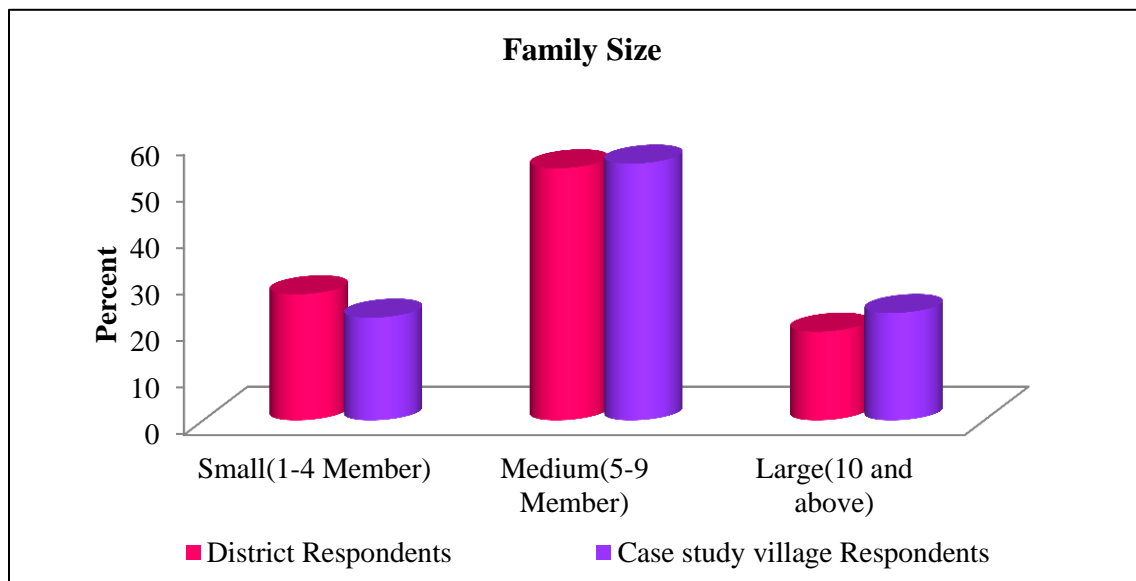
The table no.6.19 shows that the Distribution of Family size, which is divided into three types, in Small family 27 percent District Respondents and 22 percent Case study village Respondents are included. The medium family has 54 % District Respondents and 55 percent Case study village Respondents, and in large family 19 percent District Respondents and 23 percent Case study village Respondents are involved.

**Table No.6.19**

**Distribution of Family Size**

Sr. No.	Size of family	District Respondents	Case study village Respondents
	Small (1-4 Member)	27	22
	Medium(5-9 Member)	54	55
	Large(10 and above)	19	23

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.6.27**

### 6.7.6 Types of Family:

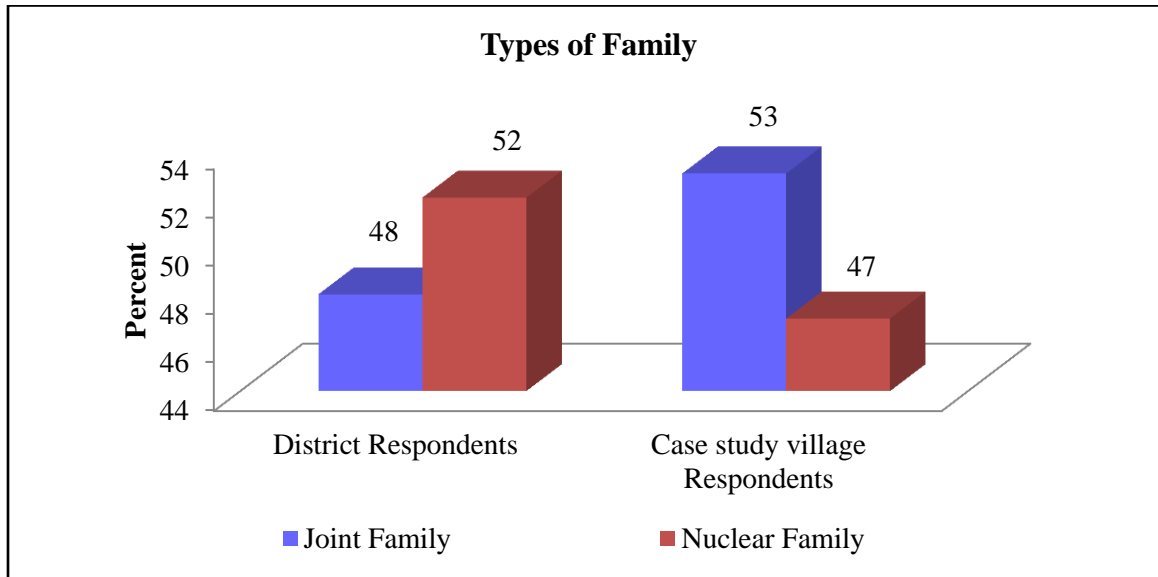
The following table no.6.20 indicates that the distribution of types of family, which are divided into two classes:

In joint family 48 percent District Respondents and 53 percent Case study village Respondents are included as well as in a Nuclear family is consisted 52 percent District Respondents and 47 percent Case study village Respondents. The both family types have about equal distribution.

**Table No.6.20**  
**Distribution of Types of Family**

Sr. No.	Types of family	District Respondents	Case study village Respondents
1	Joint Family	48	53
2	Nuclear Family	52	47

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.6.28**

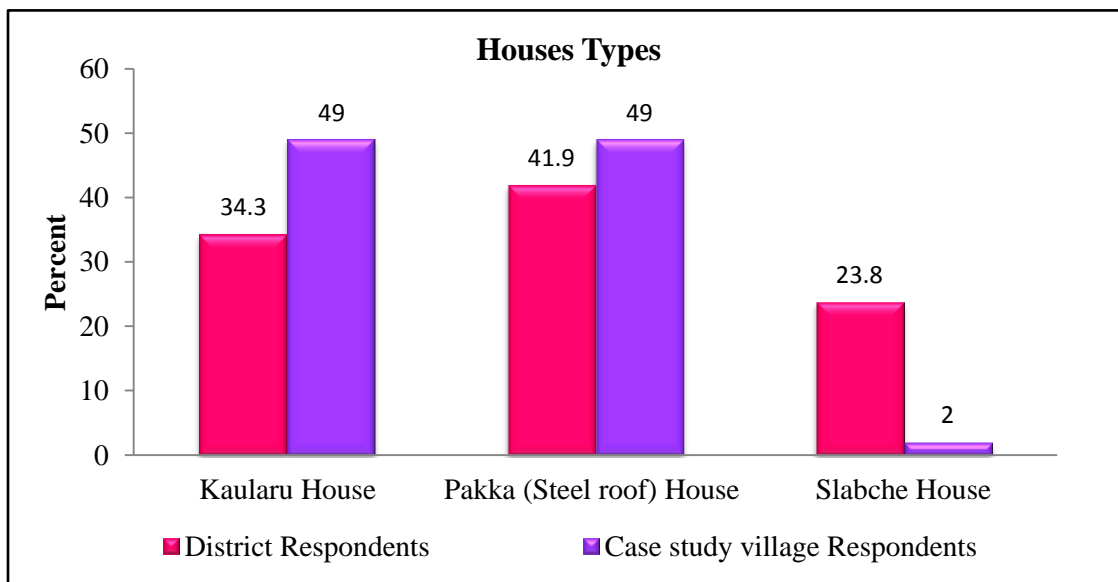
### 6.7.7 House of Types:

The table no.6.21 shows that the Distribution of Types of Houses which are classified into three types first one is Kaularu type in which 34.3 percent District Respondents and 49 percent Case study village Respondents involve as well as in Steel roof house includes 41.9 percent District Respondents and 49 percent Case study village Respondents but in Slabche house type about 24 percent District Respondents and Only 02 percent Case study village Respondents are included

**Table No.6.21**  
**Distribution of Houses Types**

Sr. No.	House of Types	District Respondents	Case study village Respondents
1	Kaularu House	34.30	49.00
2	Pakka (Steel roof) House	41.9 0	49.00
3	Slabche House	23.80	2.00

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.6.29**

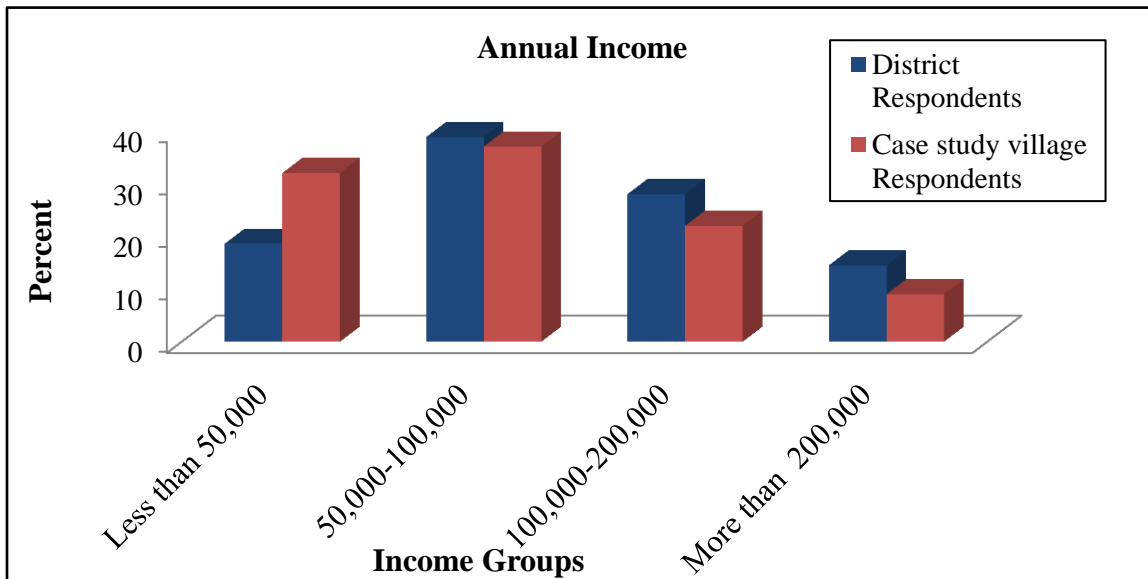
**6.7.8 Annual Income:**

Table no.6.22 shows that the Distribution of Annual Income in the study region, which is classified in four annual income groups. It is observed that 18.60 percent District Respondents and 32 percent Case study village Respondents belonging to the annual income group of less than Rs 50,000, 38.80 percent District Respondents and 37 Percent Case study village Respondents earn between 50,000 to 100,000 Rs., 28.00 percent District Respondents and 22 percent Case study village Respondents earn between Rs. 100,000 to 200,000 and 14.50 percent District Respondents and 9.00 percent Case study village Respondents earn Rs.200,000 above.

**Table No.6.22**  
**Distribution of Annual Income**

Sr. No.	Annual Income	District Respondents	Case study village Respondents
1	Less than 50,000	18.60	32
2	50,000-100,000	38.80	37
3	100,000-200,000	28.00	22
4	More than 200,000	14.50	09

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.6.30**



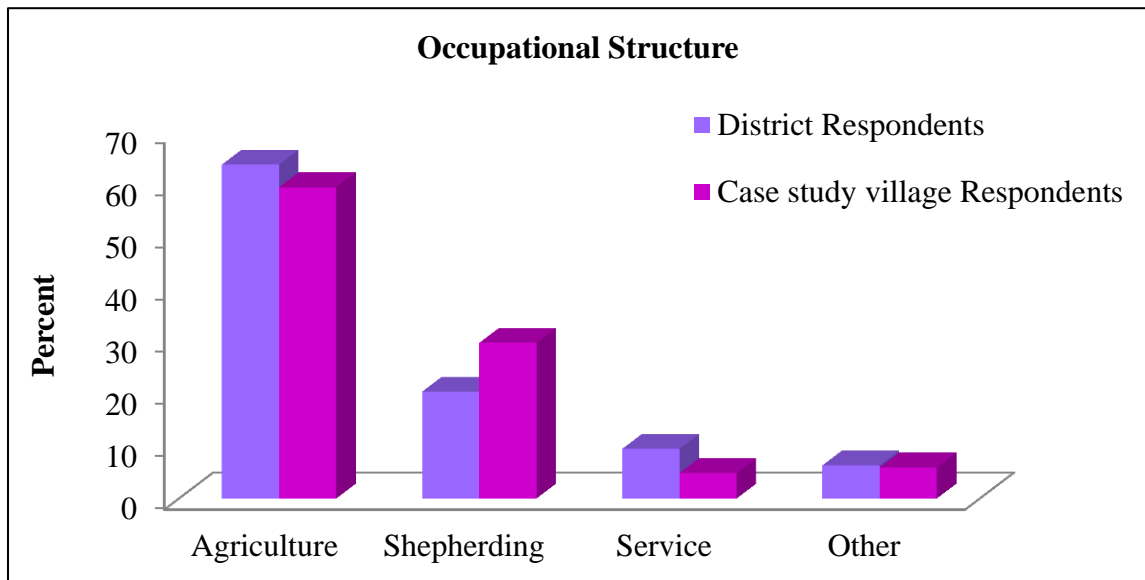
### 6.7.9 Occupational Structure:

In Table No.6.23 mentioned the information that 63.78 percent District Respondents and 59.49 percent Case study village Respondents are doing agriculture while 20.40 percent District Respondents and 29.73 percent Case study village Respondents belonging to the shepherding and, 9.48 percent District Respondents and 4.86 percent Case study village Respondents belonging to the service sectors as well as government sectors and finally 6.33 percent District Respondents and 5.95 percent Case study village Respondents belonging to self-employment and other sectors such as shopkeepers, electrician and other business etc. (Diagram No. 6.31)

**Table No.6.23**  
**Distribution of Occupational Structure**

Sr.No.	Occupation Structure	District Respondents	Case study village Respondents
1	Agriculture	63.78	59.46
2	Shepherding	20.40	29.73
3	Service	9.48	4.86
4	Other	6.33	5.95

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.6.31**

### 6.7.10: Landholding capacity:

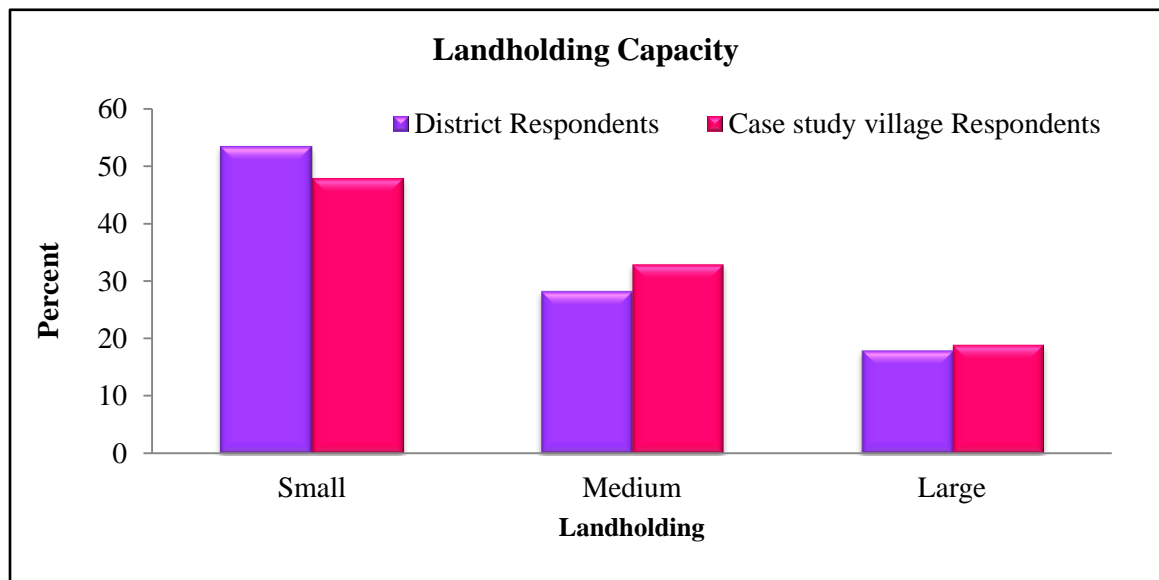
Table 6.24 depicts that the 53.60 percent District Respondents and 48 percent Case study village Respondents have small land, while 28.30 percent District respondents and 33 percent Case study village Respondents belonging to medium land and 18.00 percent District respondents and 19 percent Case study village Respondents have medium land while this finding clears that majority district respondents and Case study village Respondents belong to Small land holder's category. (Diagram no.6.32)

**Table No.6.24**

#### **Distribution of Landholding Capacity**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Landholding capacity</b>	<b>District Respondents</b>	<b>Case study village Respondents</b>
<b>1</b>	Small	53.60	48.00
<b>2</b>	Medium	28.30	33.00
<b>3</b>	Large	18.00	19.00

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.6.32**

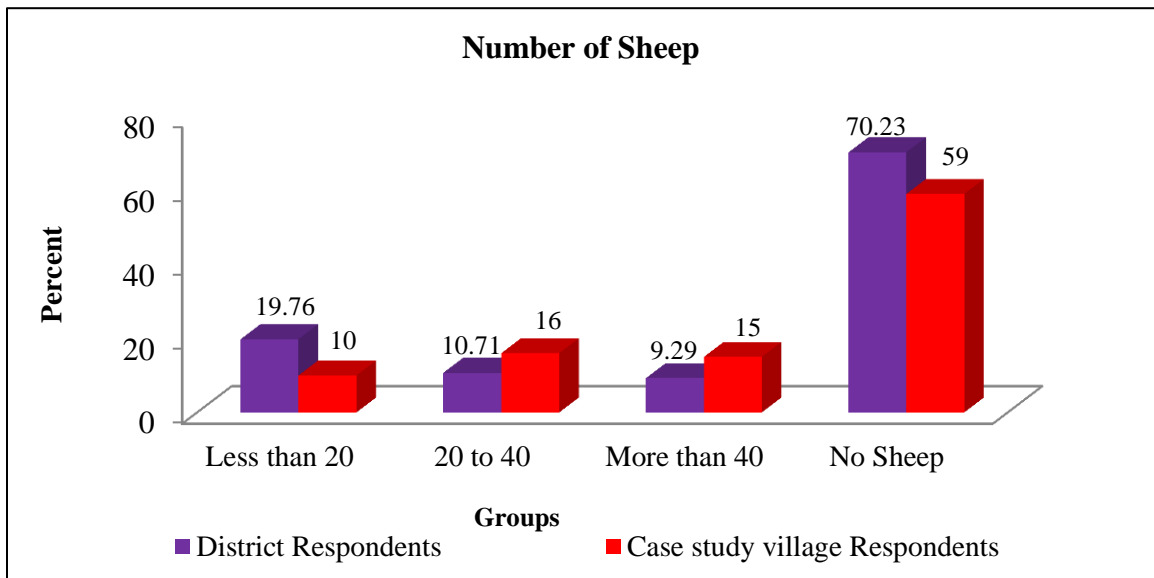
### 6.7.11 Number of Sheep:

Table no.6.25 shows that the sheep owners are divided into three categories. The first group contains less than 20 sheep; in this group, 9.76 percent district respondent and 10 percent Case study village Respondents consisted. The group 20 to 40 sheep which is covered about 10.71 percent district respondents and 16 percent Case study village Respondents. While more than 40 sheep's owner in District Respondents percent is 9.29 percent and Case study village Respondents percent is 15 percent about 70.23 percent district respondents and 59 percent Case study village Respondents do not have sheep. ( Diag.No.6.33)

**Table No.6.25**  
**Distribution of Number of Sheep**

Sr. No.	Number of sheep	District Respondents	Case study village Respondents
1	Less than 20	19.76	10
2	20 to 40	10.71	16
3	More than 40	9.29	15
4	No Sheep	70.23	59

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.6.33**

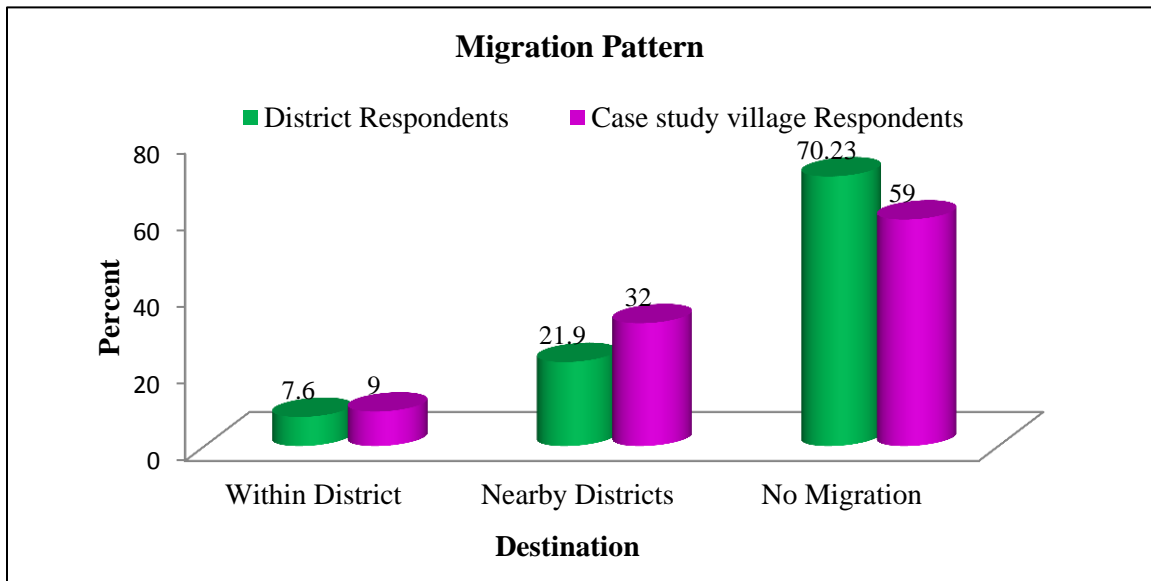
**6.7.12 Migration Pattern:**

Table no.6.26 describes that the Distribution of Migration Pattern. 70.23 percent District Respondents and 59.00 percent Case study village Respondents do not migrate because who do not have sheep. The big sheep herders move to take their sheep, about 21.90 percent district respondents and 32.00 percent Case study village Respondents migrate nearby district and 7.60 percent district respondents and 9.00 percent Case study village Respondents migrate in within the district. (Diag.No.6.34)

**Table No.6.26  
Distribution of Migration Pattern**

Sr. No.	Migration Pattern	District Respondents	Case study village Respondents
1	Within District	7.60	9.00
2	Nearby Districts	21.90	32.00
3	No Migration	70.23	59.00

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.6.34**

### 6.7.13 Time of Migration:

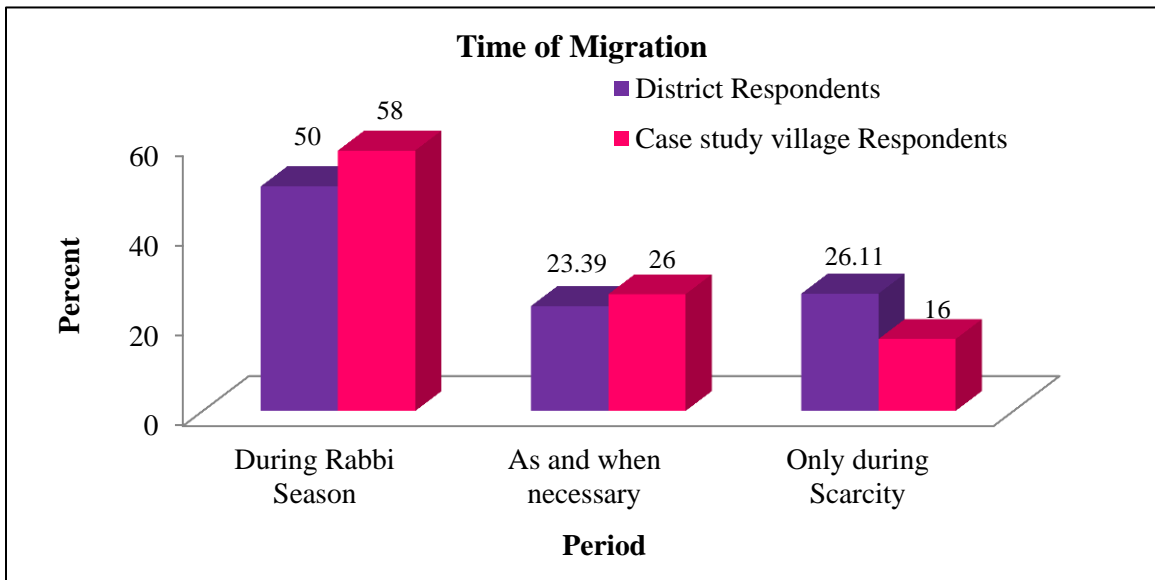
The table no.6.27 shows that 50.00 percent district respondents and 58.00 percent Case study village Respondents move from their own destination for a search of fodder for a sheep during Rabbi Season. 23.39 percent district respondents and 26.00 percent Case study village Respondents migrate when they have a need. And about 26.11 percent district respondents and 16 percent Case study village Respondents migrate only during the scarcity of fodder. (Diagram no.6.35)

**Table No.6.27**

**Distribution of Time of Migration**

Sr. No.	Time of Migration	District Respondents	Case study village Respondents
1	During Rabbi Season	50.00	58
2	As and when necessary	23.39	26
3	Only during Scarcity	26.11	16

Source-compiled by a Researcher



**Diagram No.6.35**

## **6.8 Résumé:**

The Shindodi village is located among the hilly region. The Sahyadris off shower passes through the nearby village. This village situated on the eastern side of Sahyadris Mountain resulted that the average rainfall is comparatively less than the other district. This village is consisted the rain shadow zone of the district, hence early time majority people had engaged in the occupation of herding (mainly in shepherding). So that the composition of this village is indicated that the majority of Dhangar community. The total population of the Shindodi village is 1969 person out of this about 1025 people are included in the male category and about 944 people are included in the female category. In a total population of a Shindodi village about 71.66 percent population inclusive in Dhangar community and remaining population includes in other community like as SC (10.67%), ST (8.18%), Open (6.75%) and other (2.74%).

This chapter has attempted Village Case study, which is Shindodi. Considering Geographical locations, Physical characteristics, Data collection and organization, Shindodi (Sangamner tehsil), Distribution of population, Child distribution, Literacy, Workers distribution, Caste wise population distribution in Shindodi village, Respondents demographic characteristics, Population distribution, Education, Age composition, Size of family, Types of family, Houses types, Annual income, Occupation structure, Landholding capacity, Number of sheep, Migration pattern, Time of migration as well as Comparative study of District Respondents and Case study village Respondents.

## CHAPTER VII CONCLUSION AND FINDING

### 7.1 Introduction:

The present study is associated with the Dhangar community in Ahmednagar district. In previous chapters researcher studied the physical and socio-economic condition of Ahmednagar district as well as Dhangar community and its socio-economic development so the aim of this present study to find out problems related to the socio-economic condition of the Ahmednagar district and factor affecting the socio-economic development of Dhangar community in Ahmednagar district and the solution of these problems. The major problems, findings and suggestions are discussed in the current chapters are given in brief in the following.

### 7.2 Geographical Setup of Ahmednagar District

**Physical Setting:** Ahmednagar district has very diverse physical characteristics

**Western Hilly Region:** The Sahyadri forms three main ranges such as Kalsubai-Adula range in the North, the Baleshwar range in the middle and the Harishchandragad in the south. Kalsubai is the highest peak of the Sahyadri range (1646 mtr.)

**Central Plateau Region:** Parner, Nagar taluka and parts of Sangamner, Shrigonda and Karjat talukas are included in this region.

**Northern and Southern plain Region:** It includes northern part of Ahmednagar district; there are two main basins the Bhima basin in the south and the Godavari basin in the north, which contains the Pravara-Mula basin.

**River:** In the district Godavari river covers Northeast part of the Ahmednagar district. Adula, Mula and Pravara are its tributaries. And Bhima river covers southern part of the district. The main tributaries of Bhima in the district are Ghod and Sina river.

**Soil:** In study region, four types of soils are found. On hilly areas in west part in Akole taluka has red soil. Near the range of hills in Shrigonda and Karjat talukas, soil is poor with occasional patches of less fertile gray soil. In Shrirampur, Rahuri, southwest of Newasa taluka and west part in Parner taluka have medium deep black soil. The soil of entire Godavari basin is deep black. This soil is more suited for wheat and cotton.

**Climate:** In the district the climate is characterized by a warm summer and universal aridness throughout chief element of the year except for the period of the South-west downpour period. The cold season persists for three months from December to February. Generally from March to the first week of June there is the hot season. The average rainfall in 2012-13 in Ahmednagar district was 560 mm. and the average minimum and maximum temperature in 2011 in Ahmednagar district was 17.80°C and 32.9°C respectively.

**Forest:** Ahmednagar district has 1994 square kilometers forest area .It is about 11.45 percent of total geographical area. The species of trees in study region are teak, neem, babul, sissoo, sandalwood, and have economic importance. Other important species in study region are khair, hiwar, amoni, apta, bet, etc.

**Natural Resources:** The district has 17413 sq. km. area as a land resource. Out of 14795 sq. km. is suitable for agriculture and 11796 sq. km. is presently used for production of different crops. Fishes available in the river water are also an important natural resource of the district. Fisher men in the district take advantage of the river in fisheries mainly in the river Ghod, Godavari, Pravara, Mula and their tributaries. Fisheries also done in the lakes as Pimpalgaon Lake, Visapur Lake, Kapurwadi Lake and reservoirs like Mula, Bhandardara, Nilwande and Nathsagar.

### **7.3 Socio-Economic Setup of Ahmednagar District:**

**Land use pattern:** Ahmednagar district is biggest district in Maharashtra but it has only 7.89 percent area available for forest. 10.10 percent area is not available for cultivation, 2.03 percent area without fallow land which is not available for the cultivation. The fallow land area is 11.88 percent and about 68.11 percent area is under cultivated.

**Transport network:** Ahmednagar district has one of the largest road networks in the Maharashtra, aggregating about 13859 k.m. at present. The National Highway (NH-50) which passes through Sangamner taluka. Recently one more National Highway is added, New Kalyan- Nanded- Hyderabad National Highway (NH-222). Which passes through Parner, Nagar and Pathardi tehsils and its length is 114 km. in the district.



**Density:** Shrirampur is a leading Density tehsil in the district (505), Kopargaon, Rahata, Nagar and Rahuri tehsils density is moderate. Parner, Karjat Jamkhed, Shrigonda, Pathardi, Shevgaon, Akole and Sangamner have a less density

**Distribution of population:** In 2011 the population Distribution of Ahmednagar District was very uneven. The highest population was in Nagar tehsil. It had 683,808 population. While the lowest population was in Jamkhed tehsil. It was 158,606 population.

**Growth of population:** In 1971 the annual population growth rate was 2.4 percent. It is the highest population growth rate. While in 2011 the annual population growth rate was 1.04 percent. It is the lowest population growth rate.

**Literacy:** According to 2011 the literacy rate in the district is 79.05 percent, while 86.82 percent for males and 70.89 percent for females. Nagar Tehsil has a highest literacy rate. Jamkhed Tehsil has a lowest literacy rate

**Sex Ratio:** Akole tehsil has 974 sex Ratio; it is highest in the District. Karjat Tehsil has a lowest (914) sex Ratio. The District sex ratio is 939 female per thousand male.

**Industries:** Ahmednagar district is at fore front of sugar production, Ahmednagar, Bhingar, Sangamner, Pathardi have handloom weaving. Bidi making and ghaypat roap making are located in Nagar, Akole, Sangamner, Shrigonda. At present, two wheeler moped, Videocon are produced television and auto engine spare parts, etc. involving 121340 persons accounting 2.34 percent in the study region.

**Irrigation:** The geographical conditions, especially the nature of monsoon rainfall in Ahmednagar district make irrigation indispensable for sustainable agricultural development. Unfortunately, rainfall in Ahmednagar district is uncertain, unreliable, irregular, variable seasonal and unevenly distributed.

#### **7.4 Socio-Economic and Cultural problems of Respondents:**

**Age of marriage:** The district 59.76 percent marriages become an age group between 15 to 20 years and 40.24 percent marriage occurred in above 20years age group.

**Ownership of land:** in Ahmednagar district most of the respondents have their own land, are 89.29 percent, while 10.71 percent respondents have a land less

**Types of Agriculture: In Ahmednagar district** 28.53 % Respondents have an irrigated land. 44.27 % Respondents have adopted a semi irrigation system. While 27.20 %

Respondents land has depended only rain fall it has not availed any irrigation facilities is called dry land

**Crops types:** In district about 41.07 percent area is the under food grains, multiple crop method it is about 22.40 percent, cash crops, it is 13.60 percent, vegetable crops and that is 12.80 percent. And finally, only 10.13 percent area is under Oilseeds crop cultivation.

**Age Composition:** Ahmednagar district 63.00 percent respondents belong to the age group of 16-59 years and 15.86 percent are in the age group of 6-15 years, only 10.44 and 10.69 percent are from 0-5 years and above 60 years age group.

**Size of family:** In Ahmednagar district 19.00 percent of respondents belong to large families and 54.00 percent of the respondents are from medium families while 27.00 percent are from small families.

**Types of Family:** In the district 48.00 percent respondents are from nuclear family and whereas 52.00 percent respondents are forming a joint family so on the basis of this classification; it can be observed that the ratio of joint family is almost equal to nuclear family.

**Types of houses:** In Ahmednagar district almost respondents lived house are made of Kaularu and Steel rooftop. The Kaularu houses are 34.30 percent, the pakka houses are 41.90 percent and, while 23.80 percent of houses are built with cement or concrete.

**Annual Income:** In the district 18.60 percent respondents belonging to the annual income group of less than Rs. 50,000. While 38.80 percent Respondents earn between 50,000 to 100,000 Rs. And 28.00 percent Respondents earn between Rs. 1000,00 to 2000,00. while 14.50 percent respondents earn above 2000,00 Rs

**Occupational Structure:** In Ahmednagar district 63.70 percent respondents are doing in agriculture while 20.40 percent belonging to the shepherding and 9.48 percent belonging to the service sectors as well as government sectors and finally 6.33 percent belonging to self-employment and other sectors.

**Land Holding Capacity:** In District 53.60 percent of respondents have small land, while 28.30 percent respondents belonging to medium land and 18.00 percent respondents have medium land

**Dependency ratio:** The Pathardi tehsil has a leading dependency ratio, it is 50.61 percent and the Rahata tehsil has a lowest dependency ratio, it part is 27.27 percent.

**Sex Ratio:** As per tehsil wise distribution, the Nagar and Pathardi tehsils have a high sex ratio, it is respectively 953 and 952 and while the Newasa, Karjat and Jamkhed have a lower sex ratio, it is 840, 861 and 848 respectively,

**Number of sheep:** Only 9.76 % respondents have less than 20 Sheep. 10.71 percent Respondents have 20 to 40 Sheep. Only 9.29 % Respondents have more than 40 Sheep. About 70% Respondents do not have Sheep.

**Migration Pattern:** 21.90% Respondents migrate nearby District, who has large number of Sheep. 7.60 % Respondents migrate within District, who has marginal sheep. And about 70% percent Respondents do not have sheep so they do not migrate.

**Time of migration:** 50 percent respondents move from their own destination during Rabbi Season for a search of fodder. 23.39% Respondents migrate as and when necessary. And only 26.61 % Respondents move from their place only during the Scarcity.

**Respondents Membership of various Organizations:** About 75% Respondents do not have any types of Membership. 13.81% respondents have a membership of Grampanchayat. 5.48% respondents are concerned with local cooperative society. And only 5.24 percent respondents are associated with a youth organization.

**Literacy of Respondents in study region:** In Ahmednagar district the total population, literacy rate is 79.05 percent, which is higher than the Dhargar population literacy rate that is 67.59 percent.

**Respondents' Tehsilwise Literacy:** The Pathardi tehsil has a very less i.e. 55.49 percent literacy and the Kopargaon tehsil has very high 86.83 percent literacy.

**Male and Female Respondents Literacy and General Literacy:** In Ahmednagar District the Male General literacy rate is 86.82 percent which is higher than Male Respondents Literacy that is 70.77 percent. The General Female Literacy rate is 70.89 percent and Respondents Female literacy is 64.09 percent in the District

**Tehsil wise Male Respondents literacy rate:** Kopargaon, Rahata and Nagar tehsils' Male Respondents Literacy is higher than the other tehsils Pathardi tehsil's Male Respondents literacy is less than the other tehsils.

**Female Respondents and District Female Literacy:** In Ahmednagar District total female literacy rate is 70.89 percent, which is higher than female Respondents literacy that is 64.09 percent.

**Tehsil wise female Respondents literacy rate:** Kopergaon tehsil's Female Respondents Literacy is and very high follow by the Nagar tehsil, it is respectively 85.71 and 78.05 % Sangamner, Shrirampur and Pathardi have low Female Respondents Literacy rate, it is respectively 57.32, 62.24, and 53.75 percent. Remaining tehsils literacy is moderate.

**Tehsil wise disparities in Male and Female Respondents in Literacy:** In the study region Rahata, Shrirampur, Rahuri and Jamkhed tehsils have more disparity which is 12.12, 10.84, 10.20 and 14.29 % respectively. The tehsils Kopergaon, Nevasa, Shevgaon, Pathardi and Nagar have very low disparity. Sangamner, Parner, Shrigonda and Karjat have moderate disparity.

## **7.5 Village Case Study**

### **Location of Village Shindodi:**

This village located between 18°58' north latitudes and 73°44" east longitudes and occupies an area of 1835 hectares. This village height is 509 meters above sea level. The total population of Shindodi village is 1969. Out of the total population 1025 People belong to male category and 944 persons belong to female category. About 298 children are in the village, out of total children 158 children belong to male category and 140 children include in the female category. The total literacy of the village is 76.78 percent and the male literacy is 85.70 percent, while the female literacy is 67.16 percent. There are 1092 total workers in Shindodi; out of total workers 564 workers are included in the male category, while 528 workers belong to female category. In village 72 percent population of Dhangar community; the schedule caste is 10.67 percent and the schedule tribe population is 8.18 percent. While the open category population is 6.75 percent.

### **Respondents Demographic Characteristics**

In village 1411 persons belong to Dhangar community. Total houses of Shindodi village are 351. Out of 351 households Dhangar community has 253 households in the village. There are 668 total people of the respondents and their family members (347

males and 321 females) and the sex ratio is 925. In this village about 35.68 percent respondents have achieved the primary education, while 38.59 percent respondents got the secondary education and only 25.73 percent respondents received higher secondary and higher education. In the village the respondents' total literacy is 72.16 percent, while the male respondents' literacy is accounted of 78.10 percent and the female respondents' literacy is 65.73 percent. The 63.92 percent respondents belong to the age group of 15-60 years and 14.82 percent are in the age group of 5-14 years, only 11.53 and 9.73 percent are from 0-4 years and above 60 years age group respectively. This village 23.00 percent of respondents belong to large families and 55.00 percent of the respondents are from medium families while 22.00 percent are from small families. The analysis carried out that the 47.00 percent respondents are from nuclear family and whereas 53.00 percent respondents are from a joint family so on the basis of this classification; it can be observed that the ratio of joint family is almost equal to nuclear family. In the village the Kaularu houses are 49.00 percent, the pakka houses are also 49.00 percent and, while 2.00 percent of houses are built with cement or concrete. This village the annual income of respondents' families is observed that 32.00 percent of the respondents belonging to the annual income group of less than Rs. 50000, while 37.00 percent respondents earn between 50000 to 100000 Rs. As well as 22.00 percent respondents earn between Rs. 100000 to 200000 and 9.00 percent respondents earn above Rs. 200000. The Agriculture is the significant activity in the village; about 59.46 percent respondents are doing in agriculture sectors while 29.73 percent belonging to the shepherding and, 4.86 percent belonging to the service sectors as well as government sectors and finally 5.95 percent belonging to self-employment. 48.00 percent of respondents have small land, while 33.00 percent respondents belonging to medium land and 19.00 percent respondents have medium land. In village only 9.76 percent respondents have less than 20 sheep. The group 20 to 40 sheep which is covered about 10.71 percent respondents. This village lies in drought prone areas, therefore big shepherder move to take their sheep to nearby district such as Pune, Nashik and Thane district, which percentage is about 32.00. In this about 58 percent respondents move their own location for a search of fodder for sheep.

## 7.6 General Findings:

These findings only relate to the socio-economic survey of Dhangar community (Respondent) in the study region:

- 1) The marriage age in Dhangar community is very less; about 60 percent people make their marriage in between 15 to 20 year age. It indicates the backwardness of Dhangar community.
- 2) About 90 percent respondents have their own lands. While 10 percent respondents do not have a land so majority respondents doing irrigated and semi irrigated farming and they produce the food grain crops in maximum in their field.
- 3) In this study, about 63.00 percent respondents belong to the age group of 16-59 years. This figure is about equal to state as well as district figures.
- 4) In Ahmednagar district, majority population changed their original occupation and diverted to other various livelihoods such as agriculture, shop keeping, business and wages, etc. because of lack of fodder source it is becoming too difficult day by day for this community.
- 5) The socio- economic factors have influenced the size of the family. It is observed that Dhangar community has evidently more children.
- 6) The population distribution ratio of male and female respondents indicates district as well as Maharashtra state and India's population distribution trend.
- 7) The basis of classification of family type; it is observed that the ratio of joint family is almost equal to nuclear family.
- 8) Majority respondents' houses are Kaularu and Steel roof houses (76.20 percent) and remaining houses are built from cement and steel.
- 9) This study area majority respondent belongs to the annual income of lower middle class. Above mention both parameters indicates the economic situation of Respondents.
- 10) Majority respondents are engaged in Agricultural activity. Although many people have shifted from their traditional occupation of shepherding to another occupation, such as agriculture, services and other, but it is remarkably true that even today the drought prone area has mostly contributed in shepherding occupation. However, the availability of the facilities such as irrigation and transportation, in the same region

- has made it possible to Dhangar community to shift from shepherding occupation to agriculture.
- 11) The study shows that majority respondents belong to a small land holding category.
  - 12) The average dependency ratio of Ahmednagar district has about 37 percent. It is about equal to the average Respondents dependency ratio.
  - 13) The findings make it clear that the average sex ratio of Respondents in Ahmednagar district is 915. It is lower than the average district sex ratio.
  - 14) It makes clear that as the majority people do not have sheep so they are engaged in other occupation, such as Agriculture, shop keeping, services and others. That's why majority people do not migrate from their own place.
  - 15) Seasonal migration is the most important factor; those who are migrate in this period which is badly affected on their education. The community members migrate with their children for the fodder of sheep, so they cannot give the proper education to their children.
  - 16) Big sheep herders move to take their sheep to nearby district such as Pune, Nashik and Thane district, which percentage is about 21.90. But marginal sheep holders do not take long destination for the fodder of sheep; they migrate within district, which is only 7.60 percent.
  - 17) Most of other community people respect to respondents traditional sheep herding occupation.
  - 18) 18. In district, more than 50 percent respondents think to change in occupation, so that their social status will develop.
  - 19) The finding demonstrates that the majority respondent told that they do not have any type of membership in political and social institute. (75 percent) which obviously indicates their social and political status.
  - 20) Regarding participation in Grampanchayat, about 74 percent respondents who are Grampanchayat members said that they get sufficient participation in the decision making process.
  - 21) The present study shows that about 76 percent respondents get a respect and co-operation from other community member.

- 22) The study shows that about 64 percent other community members attend the Respondents' programme.
- 23) In study area the total population literacy rate is 79.05 percent, which is higher than the Respondents population literacy rate that is 67.59 percent.
- 24) In Ahmednagar district total male literacy rate is 86.82 percent, which is higher than Respondents male population literacy that is 70.77 percent.
- 25) The study shows that the total female literacy rate is 70.89 percent, which is higher than female Respondents literacy that is 64.09 percent.

### **7.7. Conclusion:**

The Dhangar community is semi-nomadic tribe. It has been doing sheep herding occupation from its origin, but now maximum people are shifting from their traditional occupation to new occupations. Educational condition of Dhangar community is not so good. People are facing many problems for taking the education. The main reason of the changes in occupation is that, many people want to get a better employment, so they have turned towards the agricultural activity. Other community people react respectfully towards the present occupations which are accepted by Dhangar community. The other community people, who are the Grampanchayat members, they keep the cooperative attitude for the Dhangar community. So that the hypotheses of this study could accept, they are follows:

1. Seasonal migration for sheep herding adversely affected the educational development of Dhangar Community.
2. Dhangar Community is improving their Socio-economic Status in recent year.

### **7.8 Suggestion:**

In study region respondents literacy rate is very less as compare the average district literacy; therefore it is an urgent need to create intensity and awareness among Dhangar community about the education. For that it requires providing more education facilities like scholarships, hosteling facilities etc.

Shepherding is their traditional occupation. The study indicate only 30 percent respondents have sheep, they are economically very backward. They can't purchase the



sheep their own credit so that they do other types occupation, such as farming, wages, helper, etc. To remain this occupation they should be provided the Loan facilities to purchase the sheep.

Although the population census data of Dhangar community is not available but according to community leaders and knowledgeable persons in this subject, the actual population of the Dhangar community in Maharashtra and the actual reservation percent to Dhangar community is very dissimilar which further resulted that the community does not get the proper representation in political and service sector. That's why Dhangar community is remained very backward in the socio-economic circumstances. Hence the government should give an appropriate reservation to Dhangar community in education, services as well as politics.

In the present phase, most of Dhangar community people are changing their traditional occupation because of decreasing pasture land. Therefore, it is an urgent need to provide the grassland region for the fodder of sheep.

Know the community should adopt new technology in their occupation, such as goat farming.

The pasture land also declined gradually with the growing population. Therefore, the community should find the other sources of live hood.

Government should take advantage of strong, firm and fearless characteristics of the Dhangar community in the various fields such as the Police Department, Defense and other security forces.

Dhangar community members have a very less participation in various organizations, that means almost community members are not in a main stream of society so that they should be included in the main stream and they should be got a sufficient participation in that types of organization for the upliftment of theirs.

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## Appendix-I

### A

#### Land use pattern of Ahmednagar district

Sr. No.	Name of Tehsil	Area	Forest area	Area not available for cultivation	Except fallow land not cultivated area	Fallow land area	Cultivated area.	Cultivable area
1	Akole	150400	41698	13142	588	3539	91433	95343
2	Sangamner	135780	1140	29391	9743	12279	83228	111965
3	Kopergaon	70613	0	4869	4022	10224	51498	62193
4	Rahata	68786	0	4778	1253	4301	58454	57744
5	Shrirampur	50602	0	3001	1344	5047	41210	45886
6	Newasa	129204	1459	15838	113	3841	107953	127661
7	Shevgaon	108713	1157	8622	301	1633	97000	88623
8	Pathardi	117784	6426	5890	981	58749	45739	97319
9	Nagar	150272	13165	15661	1762	5681	114003	120233
10	Rahuri	101685	15706	13363	1097	11394	60125	68761
11	Parner	186792	18792	10046	810	10912	146232	158760
12	Shrigonda	160481	15210	8325	2447	23704	110795	113870
13	Karjat	149152	13067	33056	8549	18328	75656	102452
14	Jamkhed	87524	3772	2400	833	27966	52553	75534
	<b>A.Nagar Dist</b>	<b>1667788</b>	<b>131592</b>	<b>168382</b>	<b>33842</b>	<b>198093</b>	<b>1135879</b>	<b>1183460</b>

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey Ahmednagar 2011-12)

## Appendix-I

### B

#### Tehsilwise population in Ahmednagar district since 1961 to2011

Sr.No.	Tahsils	1961	1972	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Akole	117795	147702	176385	22215	266638	292319
2	Sangamner	164564	218797	280408	354808	441439	489263
3	Kopargaon	197512	262619	291604	337387	277170	302823
4	Rahata	-	-	-	-	288279	319622
5	Shrirampur	178174	247551	295854	340327	256458	287620
6	Newasa	117706	150393	211237	273075	326698	357368
7	Shevgaon	104207	128841	138275	170507	203676	245674
8	Pathardi	110905	138590	147837	185845	214872	288021
9	Nagar	245581	303606	365957	482884	606690	683808
10	Rahuri	117728	159343	204093	252570	294924	332579
11	Parner	131039	154890	177501	214064	246552	274128
12	Shrigonda	118313	146581	181418	235706	277356	315948
13	Karjat	99292	123612	146618	184331	205674	235304
14	Jamkhed	73153	86592	95304	119278	134216	158606

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey Ahmednagar and compiled by Researcher)

## Appendix- I

### C

#### Distribution of Respondents and his/her Family member by Occupation

Sr.No.	Tehsil	Agriculture	Sheepherding	Service	Other	Total
1	Sangamner	110	55	11	09	185
2	Kopargaon	107	10	15	06	138
3	Rahata	95	03	06	06	110
4	Shrirampur	70	09	14	06	99
5	Newasa	126	06	09	06	147
6	Shevgaon	72	04	06	04	86
7	Pathardi	64	10	10	12	96
8	Nagar	42	30	21	06	99
9	Rahuri	106	32	20	08	166
10	Parner	60	94	15	06	175
11	Shrigonda	62	55	11	5	133
12	Karjat	57	18	04	11	90
13	Jamkhed	66	06	12	18	102
	Total	1037	332	154	103	1626
	Percentage	63.78	20.40	09.48	06.33	100

Source- Compiled by Researcher

**Appendix- I**

**D**

**Distribution of Respondents by Marriage types**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Tehsils</b>	<b>Types of Marriage</b>		<b>Total</b>
		<b>Arrange Marriage</b>	<b>Love Marriage</b>	
1	Sangamner	45	05	50
2	Kopargaon	37	03	40
3	Rahata	28	02	30
4	Shrirampur	27	03	30
5	Newasa	29	01	30
6	Shevgaon	20	-	20
7	Pathardi	18	02	20
8	Nagar	26	04	30
9	Rahuri	35	05	40
10	Parner	38	02	40
11	Shrigonda	26	04	30
12	Karjat	25	05	30
13	Jamkhed	30	-	30
	Total	384	36	420
	District percent	91.43	8.57	100

Source: Compiled by a researcher



**Appendix- I****E****Distribution of Respondents by Attitude of Other Grampanchayat Member**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Tehsils</b>	<b>Attitude</b>				<b>Total</b>
		<b>Indifferent</b>	<b>Cooperative</b>	<b>Respectful</b>	<b>Underestimate</b>	
1	Sangamner	01	02	02	00	05
2	Kopargaon	01	01	02	00	04
3	Rahata	01	01	01	01	04
4	Shrirampur	00	03	02	00	05
5	Newasa	01	01	01	0	03
6	Shevgaon	00	01	01	00	02
7	Pathardi	01	01	01	00	03
8	Nagar	00	02	01	01	04
9	Rahuri	00	02	03	02	07
10	Parner	00	02	03	01	06
11	Shrigonda	00	02	02	00	04
12	Karjat	01	02	02	01	06
13	Jamkhed	02	01	02	00	05
	Total	08	21	23	06	58
	District percent	13.79	36.21	39.66	10.34	100

Source – Compiled by Researcher

**Appendix- I**  
**F**

**Average Rainfall (June to October) of Ahmednagar District (1981-2011)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Average Rainfall (mm)</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Average Rainfall (mm)</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Average Rainfall (mm)</b>
1981	531.5	1992	435.9	2003	303.0
1982	444.5	1993	583.9	2004	589.2
1983	679.3	1994	501.2	2005	551.5
1984	443.6	1995	470.5	2006	736.9
1985	401.8	1996	663.7	2007	556.5
1986	407.3	1997	372.8	2008	577.4
1987	553.8	1998	776.4	2009	510.3
1988	694.2	1999	409.8	2010	771.3
1989	673.1	2000	490.6	2011	488.4
1990	697.5	2001	372.8		
1991	468.8	2002	411.85		

Source: [http://ahmednagar.nic.in/html\\_docs/rainfall\\_information\\_of\\_district.htm](http://ahmednagar.nic.in/html_docs/rainfall_information_of_district.htm)

## Appendix- I

### G

**Tehsilwise population growth in Ahmednagar district since 1961 to 2011 is as follows:**

Sr. No.	Tahsil	1961to 1971	1971 to 1981	1981 to1991	1991 to 2001	2001 to 2011
1	Akole	29907	28683	176385	22215	25681
2	Sangamner	54233	61611	74400	86631	47824
3	Kopargaon	65107	28985	45783	60217	25663
4	Rahata	-	-	-	-	31343
5	Shrirampur	69377	48303	44473	84869	31162
6	Newasa	32687	60844	61838	53623	30670
7	Shevgaon	24634	9434	32232	33169	41998
8	Pathardi	27685	9247	38508	29027	73149
9	Nagar	58025	62351	116927	123806	77118
10	Rahuri	41615	44750	48477	42354	37655
11	Parner	23851	22611	36563	32488	27576
12	Shrigonda	28268	34837	54288	41650	38592
13	Karjat	24320	23006	37713	21343	29630
14	Jamkhed	13439	8712	23974	14938	24390

Source – Compiled by Researcher

## Appendix- I

### H

#### Decadal Growth in Percentage is as follows

Sr. No.	Tahsil	1961to 1971	1971 to 1981	1981 to1991	1991 to 2001	2001 to 2011
1	Akole	25.39	19.82	25.95	20.02	9.63
2	Sangamner	32.56	28.16	26.53	24.42	10.83
3	Kopargaon	32.96	11.04	15.70	17.85	9.25
4	Rahata	-	-	-	-	10.87
5	Shrirampur	38.94	19.51	15.03	24.64	12.15
6	Newasa	27.77	40.46	25.27	19.37	9.39
7	Shevgaon	23.64	7.32	23.31	19.45	20.62
8	Pathardi	24.96	6.67	25.71	15.62	33.57
9	Nagar	23.63	20.54	31.95	25.64	12.71
10	Rahuri	35.35	28.08	23.75	16.77	22.98
11	Parner	18.20	14.60	20.60	15.18	11.18
12	Shrigonda	23.89	23.77	29.92	17.67	13.91
13	Karjat	24.49	18.61	25.72	11.58	14.40
14	Jamkhed	18.37	10.06	29.22	12.52	18.18
	Average	28.41	19.32	24.35	21.29	14.97

Source – Compiled by Researcher

## Appendix- I

### I

#### Dhangar population in Ahmednagar District-2011

Sr.No.	Tahsils	Ahmednagar District	Dhangar Population	Percent of Dhangar Population
1	Akole	292319	14616	5
2	Sangamner	489263	92960	19
3	Kopargaon	302823	45423	15
4	Rahata	319622	38354	12
5	Shrirampur	287620	46019	16
6	Newasa	357368	50032	14
7	Shevgaon	245674	31938	13
8	Pathardi	288021	34563	12
9	Nagar	683808	102571	15
10	Rahuri	332579	69841	21
11	Parner	274128	35637	13
12	Shrigonda	315948	47392	15
13	Karjat	235304	32943	14
14	Jamkhed	158606	25377	16
	Total	4543080	667666	14.69

Source – Compiled by Researcher

## Appendix- I

### J

#### Decreasing pasture land in Ahmednagar district

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Area in Acre</b>
1	1961-62	74557
2	1971-72	78837
3	1981-82	59233
4	1991-92	62360
5	2001-02	57563
6	2011-12	54918

Source – Compiled by Researcher



**(B) Shepherding**

1) What is your subsidiary source of income?

- a. Farm Labour
- b. Shepherding
- c. Cattle Raring
- d. Business (Please Specify)

2) How many Sheep your family possess?

- a. Less than 20
- b. 20 to 40
- c. 40 to 80
- d. 80+

3) What is the source of fodder for your sheep?

- a) Grassland.
- b) Agriculture
- c) Grassland and Agriculture.
- d) Not applicable

4) Are you a regular migrant moving from one place to another for feeding your sheep?

- a) Yes
- b) only during off season
- c) only during scarcity
- d) never

5) Where do you migrate whenever necessary?

- a) Within District
- b) Nearby Districts in the State
- c) Outside the State

6) Which time are you migrating?

- a) During Rabbi Season only
- b) As and when necessary
- c) Only during Scarcity

Which time are you back home?

- a) During Kharif Season only
- b) As and when necessary
- c) Only during Scarcity

7) Which diseases occur are your sheep?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

8) What has been the rate of change in your sheep wealth over recent three years?

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Average Number
Number of Sheep				
% change over previous period				

9) What other community people think about your present occupation?

- a. Respect
- b. Underestimate
- c. It is the part of occupation
- d. It based on cast

10) Do you think change in occupation developed better social status?

- a. Yes
- b. No

11) Were your parents and grandparents (ancestor) doing same occupation?



a. Yes

b. No

12) Are you member of –

a. Gram Panchayat

b. Local Cooperative Society

c. Youth Organisation

d. Self Help Group

13) Is there any representative from your community in Gram Panchayat?

a. Yes

b. No

14) What benefits did you derive from this membership?

a. Popularity

b. Self-Respect

c. Development of leadership

d. Development of confidence

15) Do you get sufficient participation in Decision making process of Gram Panchayat?

a. Yes

b. No

16) What is the attitude of Gram Panchayat members towards your community?

a. Indifferent

b. Cooperative

c. Respectful

d. Underestimate

e. Any other specify

17) How is the participation of other community member in any program me conducted by your own community?

a. Very good

b. Good

c. Average

d. Poor

e. Very Poor

18) What your suggestions to improve the socio-economic status of the people?

### Part C

#### Socio-economic Effects of recent developments on Dhangar Population

1. What are your observations on socio-economic development of the area in recent years?

A) Area Development

C) Change in money income

B) Personal Development

D) Change in occupation Structure

E) No change

2. What changes in the education of dependents of Dhangar Community in recent years?

- A) Expensive Education facilities provided C) Well-paid jobs to dependents  
 B) Vocational Education Provided D) Financed business activities to children

3. What facilities you were offered by Government as a socio-economically backward household?

- a) Job priority in the Project b) Priority in allocation of Business area in the project  
 c) Vocational Training d) Finance for Business  
 e) None of the facilities

offered

4. What facilities you feel government should offer to your community?

- a) Government Service to children b) Jobs in Cooperative Sector  
 c) Finance for Business d) Any other (Please Specify)

5. What changes in Community Services you noted in the quality a few years before and now?

Community Service	Quality before few years	Quality Now
Education Level		
Roads connecting city		
Electricity		
Palatable Water		
Medical Facilities		
Employment opportunities		
Banks and Financial Institutions		
Volume of Business		
Social Auditorium (Samaj Mandeer)		
Market Place		
Play ground		
Post Office		
Police Station		

6. What changes in Modes of Transport and Communication you noted in the quality a few years before and now?

Modes of Transport	Quality before a few years	Quality Now
Bicycle		
Bullock Carts		
Motor Bike		
Three Wheelers		
Tractors		
Passenger Bus		
Trucks		
Post & Telegraphs		
Land Line		
Mobile		

7. What Changes in Cattle Wealth and Bird's Population you have noted a few years before and now?

Animal Husbandry and Birds	Quality before a few years	Quality Now
1) Conventional Cattle Raring		
2) Cattle Shed Husbandry		
3) Number of Bullocks		
4) Milk Cows		
5) Buffalos		
6) Horses ( Number)		
7) Sheep/Goats ( Numbers)		
8) Piggery		
9) Poultry		
10) Duck		
11) Emu		
12) Fishery		

8. What Changes in consumption pattern of Consumer Durables you have Noted before and after Acquisition/ Transfer.

Consumer Durables	9. Quality a few years before	Quality now
Residential House ( Number of Rooms)		
1) Radio		
2) TV		
3) Fans/Cooler/AC		
4) Refrigerator		
5) PC/Laptop/Printer/Scanner		
6) Internet connectivity		
7) Furniture		
8) Personal Library		
9) Papers & Magazines subscribed		

10. After implementation of development plans in our country, what were your expectations about your Development?

11. Which of your expectations about Development of Dhangar Community actually realised?

12. What were your expectations from Government about your rehabilitation as a member of socio-economically backward community?

**“Factors affecting the Socio-Economic Development of Dhangar community in Ahmednagar District- A Geographical study.”**

**Interview Schedule (community leaders)**

Village..... Taluka..... District Ahmednagar

Name:

Age.....Years, Sex: M/F Main occupation.....Subsidiary Occupation.....

Level of Education:

Experience as a Community Leader in years:

1) According to you, what is the present status of Dhangar community in the society?

(a) High esteem (c) Simply ignored

(b) Respected (d) Hated

2) How much influential is Dhangar Community in your area?

(a) Highly (c) Insignificant

(b) Moderately (d) Not at all

- 3) According to you, what are the current social problems of Dhangar community?
  - (a) Socially neglected community
  - (b) Economically poor
  - (c) High unemployment and under employment
  - (d) Politically weak
  
- 4) How much is the command of Dhangar Community over the resources of livelihood?
  - (a) Strong
  - (b) Average
  - (c) Moderate
  - (d) Poor
  
- 5) What are the requirements of this community that must be provided?
  - (a) Full Employment
  - (b) Sufficient means of livelihood
  - (c) Stable village life (No migration)
  - (d) Recognition as a part of respectable society
  
- 6) What is your opinion about your traditional occupation of Dhangar?
  - (a) It is suited to their culture and must continue
  - (b) It pays little and hence more of supportive occupations need be added
  - (c) They should change and shift over to other respected occupations
  - (d) Can't say anything.
  
- 7) According to you, are people ready to accept the change with changing times?
  - (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) Can't say
  
- 8) What do you think that, your own community leaders got respect from other communities?
  - (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) Can't say
  
- 9) What did you do, for the development of Dhangar community?
  - (a) Organise unity in the community
  - (b) Activate community in social development
  - (c) Orient people for involvement in gainful economic activity
  - (d) Take a lead in enhancing participation of Dhangar community in Politics
  
- 10) Which things are the necessary for the development of people?
  - (a) Better Education and skill development
  - (b) Equal opportunity for males and females
  - (c) Creation of development awareness
  - (d) Increasing peoples' participation in Socio Economic development.

**“Factors affecting the Socio-Economic Development of Dhangar community in Ahmednagar District- A Geographical study.”**

**Interview Schedule (Sarpanch/Gramsevak.)**

Village..... Taluka..... District Ahmednagar

Name of the Sarpanch /Gramsevak:

Age.....Years, Sex: M/F Main occupation.....Subsidiary Occupation.....

Level of Education:

1) Total population of the village

Population	Males	Females	Total
Total Population			
Dhangar Population			

2) Total area of the village. ( in Hectares)

3) Land use pattern of the village.

Total Area	Area under Crop	Fallow land	Forest	Pasture	Gaothan

4) What are the major occupations in the village? Farming/Farm Labour/Cattle raring/ Shepherd/ Non-agricultural activities/ Trading

5) How many Dhangar community people in village Panchayat as a member?\_\_\_\_\_

6) Have you found any solution to the problem of education of Dhangar community children during the period of migration of these households? Yes/ No

If answer is yes, what arrangements are made?

- (a) Students are accommodated in school boarding
- (b) Students are accommodated in the families of non-migrants
- (c) Parents are advised to admit students in night schools where they are migrated.
- (d) Students and their parents are left at their own fate

7) Which remedial measures do you adopt to bring in Dhangar community into main stream through Gram Panchayat?

- (a) Equal Opportunity to express is offered to all communities in the village
  - (b) Specific number of seats are reserved in the membership of Gram Panchayat for Dhangar Community in proportion of their population in the village
  - (c) Members from Dhangar Community are given equal chance in decision making process
  - (d) All schemes of government regarding employment, subsidies and other state assistance are available to Dhangar community as well,
- 8) To what extent you are satisfied with the participation of Dhangar Community in development and community services works?
- (a) Highly Satisfied
  - (b) Moderately satisfied
  - (c) Satisfied only to some extent
  - (d) Not at all satisfied.



**Photo Plate-1: Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holakar Shilpasrushti.**



**Photo Plate-2: The birth place of Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holakar, Choudi Village.**





**Photo Plate-3: Sheepherder's educated son who is doing a well-known job and his Grandson**



**Photo Plate-4: Sheep and Goat in the web.(Wada)**



**Photo Plate-5: Sheep herder's temporary settlement while the time of migration.**



**Photo Plate-6: Sheep herder's Family member at the Wada (Sheepherder's and sheep's temporary Settlement).**



**Photo Plate-7: Sheep herder along with his sheep at the Wada (Shepherd's and sheep's temporary Settlement).**