



## **ECONOMY OF GARASIA ADIVASI**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Tribal Society mainly depends upon farming, collecting forest products, animal husbandry and labour etc to maintain the life. They encase the ginger, turmeric, ratadu and many other goods in fair. government has also help many ways to uplift their economic condition, by giving subsidy in farming, buying seeds ,irrigation, and purchasing cattle , from state as well as centre government. Government scheme has reached to remote area where now some labours have become land owner, and doing allied profession of animal husbandry. Present study is based on field work done during my Ph. D. which contain personal visit of 300 respondents in Aravalli district. This work tries to show economy and economical structure of Dungari Garasia Adivasi.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

We do different kind of economic activity to earn materialistic need in life. Adivasi in India usually live natural life in jungle, they are very close to nature, and get their need from rivers, pond, mountains, cattle, and trees, that why there is deep impact of nature in their daily life. Now a day the effect of modernization and close contact of elite society there economy got little diversion especially various government schemes have changed their economic pattern. According to Majumdar and Madan uniting the human relation and human attempt to fulfill the unlimited necessity of life with the limited sources available are called economy. It is an attempt to get maximum utilization by fulfilling unlimited necessity with help of limited resource. Present study is based on field work done during my Ph.D which contain personal visit of 300 respondents in Aravalli district. This work tries to show economy and economical structure of dungari garasia Adivasi.

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180 repondents are farming, 120 doing job, among them majority of respondents have allied profession of animal husbandry and farming. More than one income sources and government aids have put them in sound economic condition. 74 respondents per annum, income has reached to 120000, while 97 respondents have 40000 per annum. Higher education, modern method of farming, latest seeds, etc have helped creating sound annual income, also more than one government servent is found in respondents house has accelarotored their economic conditions. Such sources have improved their economic condition compare to that of in past. Dunagari garasia have their own agricultural land,143 respondents have 1 to 2 acres of land,while 72 respondents having 3 to 4 acres of land, but due to less fertile and slopping land, also lack of irrigation facility they depend on monsoon which has lower their productions from land. 60 respondents have said that lower income has turned them to debt, though majority respondents from the marginal farmers are having government or semi government job.

### **DEBT IN RESPONDENTS**

Debt of respondents has been examined in the present study showed that for many reason they have borrowed money from various sources. 285 respondents have borrowed mony for various reasons from different sources. 53 respondents have borrowed money for house building, Of which 43 respondents borrowed from bank while 10 have borrowed from their own department. All borrowers of money were working in government or semi government department. Respondents working in agriculture field also have borrowed money for their use, 59 respondents doing farming have borrowed money to buy fertilizer, seeds, irrigation, animal husbandry, and for purchasing implement. Majority respondents have borrowed money for agriculture, animal husbandry, and building a house. Government has longed many schemes regarding loan with lower rate of interest with higher facility of subsidy, for Adivasi which have helped reduce their economic exploitation in a hand of shahukar and merchants. Adivasi were used to borrow money from shahukar and merchant with higher rate of interest since there was no other alternate for them to fulfill their economic need. Information from government department and properguidance about loan available to Adivasi, have help uplift their economic condition in the area.

### **RESIDENCE AND CHANGE IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITY**

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Sound economic condition first lead a society to build better residence than it was before. A change of economic condition of Dungari garasia Adivasi has also lead to build better house for them. They started building pacca house gradually though in a meager number while they shifted from hut to kaccha house numbers found to be very higher. Their luxurious have confined only from small hut to three or four rooms kaccha house in the area. For the rest of the primary needs their attitude has not got changed. A room for animals is still very next to their own house. Kitchen is still built of kaccha wall or hard stone covering the upper part of wall. They don't use piece of wood as fuel in kitchen but kerosene and gas in some houses has been replaced. There is no water connection and sanitation in house but use the open place to discharge wastage of their body and hand pump in the street is common use for all in society only those serving in government sector have pacca house with sanitation facility

### **FURNITURE**

A change in house pattern from hut to a kaccha house in Adivasi society have inspired to use some modern means like t.v., v c r ,phone,mobile,fridge, etc in the house. Educated and economically sound family are using four wheelers too. A five decades ago they were using utensil made of clay and aluminium is replaced by steal now. Some uses bad in place of charpai and table chair tipoi and cupboard in house.

An unchanged things in house is grain storage utensil made of soil and method of flouring the grain is still at home rather than in flour factory.

### **FOOD AND DRESS**

Respondents of area said that meat of chicken, goat, fish, and rabbits were included in their traditional food to serve before the guest has now been reduced. A modern touch and contact with elites of the area have made them change their food pattern. As the same way wine was their lovely drink, used during festival, religious and social functions, with guest have been replaced by tea. Maiz and dal is replaced by milk, ghee, rice, and wheat in this family. A style of having their meal is also changed.

Younger generation has changed their dress sense now. They use jeans, pent, shirt,t shirt while female use Punjabi dress, and bangali saree but old generation could not changed it till now.

With increase in education, modernization and contact with elite society Adivasi has left their traditional culture, dress, and food pattern gradually. Printing on cheek, and arm with black



ink is seen now where now but modernity have inspired them to use lipsick, hair oil, spray, powder. Their hair style has not remained the traditional now.

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