

Socio-Monetary and Demographic Profile of Gujjar and Bakkarwals of Poonch District

Ajaz Ahmed¹, Dr Sayar Ahmad Sheikh²

¹Department of Sociology, Sunrise University Alwar

²Assistant Professor Sociology, Sunrise University Alwar

ABSTRACT

The present study is an attempt to understand the educational backwardness of scheduled tribes of district Poonch of Jammu and Kashmir. The Scheduled Tribes (ST's) are the socially and educationally deprived people in India. Scheduled Tribes have specific histories of social and monetary deprivation and the underlying reasons in their educational marginalization are also strikingly awesome. Schooling forms a crucial factor inside the average improvement of people, enabling them to get extra awareness, higher comprehension in their social, political and cultural surroundings and additionally facilitating inside the development of their socio-monetary conditions. The time period "tribe" was earlier used for a network which constituted a homogenous institution that lived in overall isolation having a particularly self-sustaining economic system independent political setup and which maintained wonderful customs, religions practices inherited from one common place ancestor. The scheduled tribes are the oldest settlers, if no longer the primary in India and India has the second one biggest concentration of the tribes inside internationally. Scheduled tribe population constitutes 8.6% of the entire population in India. Jammu and Kashmir has many tribal communities having their own traditions, cultures and customs. Scheduled Tribe groups have traditionally lived in remote and some difficult terrains in the direction of forests and natural assets. Most of the tribes live in inaccessible areas.

Keywords: ST's, terrain, tribe, demography

INTRODUCTION

District Poonch is one of the remotest districts of Jammu and Kashmir. Poonch is considered as one of the backward districts of Jammu and Kashmir. Impact of hilly terrain, dense forest areas, high rainfall and non-connectivity through roads, negative implementation of the schemes and so on, is clearly seen on the educational state of affairs. Gujjars and Bakkarwals are principal tribes in district Poonch which constitutes 36.95 % of the overall population.

In this study, we are going to discuss and analyze the tribal Gujjars and Bakarwals and their political participation corresponding to the Panchayati Raj system within the Poonch District of Jammu and Kashmir and to analyze their challenges throughout the political participation in the Panchayati raj election of the Poonch District of the Jammu and Kashmir.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

On the beginning of this study, frequency tables, percentage tables, and a few figures have been used to provide an explanation for the reaction of the respondents. So for this procedure, the research scholar

framed sets of questions primarily based on three dimensions consisting of focus, political participation, and demanding situations of Tribal Gujjars and Bakarwals. The custom tables had been used to investigate the research goals additionally to find out the effects of the examination

Table No 1.1 Suggests the frequency and percentage of the respondents

Tribal Gujjars/Bakarwals	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gujjars	231	75.3%
Bakarwals	86	24.7%
Total	317	100.0

The above table No 1.1 shows the frequency and percentage of the Gujjars and Bakarwals respondents in the discipline survey inside the Poonch District of the J&K. It additionally indicates that in this examination, the maximum respondent (75.3%) are from the Gujjars community, whereas (24.7%) of respondents are from the Bakarwals community for Researcher area survey.

Analysis: From the above table No 5.1, it's far analyzed that the majority proportions of the respondents are from the Gujjars tribe compared to the Bakarwals tribe respondents in Poonch District of the Jammu and Kashmir.

Arguments: in keeping with the census of 2011 the entire population of the tribal Gujjars and Bakarwals within the Poonch district turned into (176101) (36.9%), out of which (36.34%) had been Gujjars and (0.62%) have been Bakarwals population. The motives behind the choice of the less respondents of the Bakarwals network were that the selection of the respondents turned into primarily based on the Gujjars and Bakarwals.

Table No 1.2 Shows the Gender of the Gujjars and Bakarwals Respondents

Gender Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	183	60%
Female	130	40%
Total	313	100

The above Table No 1.2 shows the gender-wise distribution of the Gujjars and Bakarwals respondents with the assistance of the frequency table and percentage table. It's far clean from the above table that most people percentage of the respondents (60%) are Male while a less proportion (40%) of the respondents are woman. in keeping with the census of 2011, the populace of the Gujjars and Bakarwals females is likewise low in comparison to adult males populations.

Table 1.3 Presents the Demographic Frequency and percentage of the respondents

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage%
10-20	5	1.4%
21-30	65	21.9%
31-40	95	31.0%
41-50	66	21.6%
51-60	48	15.4%

The above Table No 1.3 has described the organization as per age distribution of the Gujjars and Bakarwals respondents. Most of the people proportions of the respondents (31.0%) are among the age organization of 31 to 40. A vast percentage of the respondents (21.9%) are in the age group between forty one-50, approximately (21.9%) of respondents are among the age of 21-30, and approximately (15.4%) of respondents are between the age of fifty one-60 respectively. whereas the lowest proportion of the respondents (9.9%) are among the a while institution of above 61 years, and (1.4%) respondents are among the age organization of 10 to 20.

Analysis: From the above table, it is analyzed that most people of the respondents are from the middle age group among the age organization of 31-40, and the bottom share of the respondents are between the age organization of 10-20.

Table No 1.4 Indicates the instructional degree, Frequency, and percentage of the Respondents

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage %
No Qualification	195	63.2%
Primary Standard	32	9.9%
Middle Standard	19	6.0%
10th Standard	22	7.2%
12th Standard	24	7.8%
Graduation	18	5.9%

The above table No 1.4 displays the academic qualifications of the Gujjars and Bakarwals respondents. A majority share of the tribal Gujjars and Bakarwals respondents (63.2%) are illiterate manner they don't have any training. A significant proportion of the respondents (9.9%) are from primary education. while (7.8%) of respondents are in secondary training in addition to (7.2%) respondents are up to tenth general qualification and slightly (5.9%) are graduates.

Analysis: it has been analyzed from the above table and factors that the general public share of the respondents' are from the no qualification category.

Arguments: the general public proportions of the respondents are from the illiterate populations because in line with the census 2011 (46.6%) have been male and (39.7%) of become woman literacy charge of the Gujjars and Bakarwals populace that's low than the countrywide instructional average degree of (47.1%) percent aggregated for ST male and (48.2%) for ST females.

Table No 1.5 Shows the Gender of Respondents Vs Political Participation in Panchayats Elections in Poonch District

Gender	Did you cast your vote in the Panchayat election?		Total
	Yes	No	
Male	105 58.7%	74 41.3%	179 100.0%
Female	72 56.7%	55 43.3%	127 100.0%
Total	177 57.8%	128 41.8%	306 100.0%

The above table No 1.5 described the respondents Gujjars & Bakarwals gender fame and their political participation within the Panchayati Raj election in the Poonch District of UT J&K. The table defined that the general public proportion of the Male respondents (fifty eight.7%) have political participation inside the Panchayati raj device compared to the woman respondents (56.7%) political participation in the Panchayati raj gadget. it's also clean from the above table that most people proportion of the female respondents (43.three%) have no political participation in the Panchayati raj election in comparison to the male respondents (41.three%) who have no political participation within the Panchayati raj election in Poonch District.

Evaluation: thus it's been analyzed from the above desk that there's no large difference between Male and woman respondents' political participation in the Panchayati raj election in the Poonch District of Jammu and Kashmir. Only 2% of Male political participation is excessive as compared to girl respondents. The motives behind the 2% low political participation of tribal lady respondents are that they're engaged with households and some face fitness problems and some are engaged with their stay stokes.

Table No 1.6: display the education Vs Respondents Political Participation of Respondents in Panchayat Elections

Qualificati on	Did you cast your vote in the panchayat election?		Total
	Yes	No	
No Qualification	83 42.8%	111 57.5%	193 100.0%
Primary Standard	21 70.0%	9 30.0%	30 100.0%
Middle Standard	15 83.3%	3 16.7%	18 100.0%
10th Standard	20 90.9%	2 9.1%	22 100.0%
12th Standard	22 91.7%	2 8.3%	24 100.0%
Graduation	16 88.9%	2 11.1%	18 100.0%
Total	177 57.8%	129 42.2%	306 100.0%

The above table No 1.6 defined the instructional qualification of the respondents and their Political participation in the Panchayati raj elections inside the Poonch District. The above table also indicates that most of the people proportion of the respondents who've commencement degree qualifications (88.nine%) political participation inside the Panchayati raj election as compared to the no-education class respondents (42.eight%) have too low political participation in Panchayati raj election inside the Poonch District. the general public proportions of the respondents (57.nine%) haven't any political participation and these respondents haven't any qualifications.

Evaluation: it's been analyzed from the above table that the no schooling categories respondents have low political participation. It additionally has been analyzed that the educations have a outstanding effect

element on Gujjars' and Bakarwals' respondents Political Participation inside the Panchayati raj election in Poonch District.

Argument: education is the key to each understanding, each awareness, and every development inside the international. whereas the Researcher has analyzed that the tribal Gujjars and Bakarwals majority proportion of the respondents are illiterate and that they have low political participation in comparison to knowledgeable respondents. the primary reasons in the back of their low political participation don't have any training. The Researcher also has been analyzed that the 193/306 respondents were completely illiterate: because of this that most people proportion of the respondents don't recognize about Panchayati raj elections, Political participation, Political consciousness, and different Panchayats activities due to the fact they haven't any education.

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