FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF PROPOSAL FOR MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECT

PART – A

1. Broad Subject : Inter-Disciplinary (Social Work and Geography)


3. Duration : Three years (Approximately)

4. Principal Investigator

   i. Name : Dr. Bhagyashree Yargop
   ii. Sex : Female
   iii. Date of Birth : 12th February 1969.
   iv. Qualification : M.A, Ph.D
   v. Designation : Assistant Professor.
   vi. Address : Department of Earth Sciences, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Mukundnagar, Gultekadi, Pune.411037.

5. Co – Investigator(s):

   i. Name : Mr. Prakash Yadav
   ii. Sex : Male
   iii. Date of Birth : 05th August 1983
   iv. Qualification : B.Sc; MSW; NET; M.Phil; NET, Registred, Ph.D.
   v. Designation : Assistant Professor.
   vi. Address : Department of Social Work, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Mukundnagar, Gultekadi, Pune.411037.

6. In case of a retired teacher, please give the following information:

   i. Date of Superannuation:
   ii. Age at the time of Superannuation:
   iii. Whether employed or not
7. Name of the Institution where the project will be undertaken:

a) Department : Department of Earth Sciences and Department of Social Work

b) University/College : Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Mukundnagar, Gultekadi, Pune 411037.

(Please mention the name of affiliating University in case of college)

8. Whether the University/College/Institution is approved under Section 2 (f) and 12 (B) of the UGC Act?

Yes.

9. Teaching and Research Experience of Principal Investigator

a. Teaching experience : 16 years (Including UG and PG)

b. Research experience : 1) 4 Students have been awarded M.Phil.
   2) 3 Students registered for M. Phil.
   3) 3 Students registered for Ph.D

c. Year of award of Doctoral degree : 1996

d. Title of thesis for doctoral degree : The Pattern of Sedimentation in the Dharamtar Creek and its impact on the Development of Mud Beach at Rewas.

e. Publication ; (Principal Investigator)

1. ‘The depositional dynamics of the intertidal spit bar at Rewas’ – Coastal Geomorphology edited by Dr. S. N. Karlekar, Aparna Publications (pp 132-156)

2. ‘Mud beach at Rewas’ – Journal of Institute of Indian Geographers Transactions, No 2 vol 26 – Summer 2004 (pp 1 – 8)

3. ‘Mud Beach at Rewas’ – Coastal Processes and Landforms – Case studies from the Konkan Coast of Maharashtra by Dr. Shrikant Karlekar, Diamond Publication (pp 75 – 81)
f. Paper published by (Co-Investigator):

1. Paper accepted by, Department of Adult Continuing Education and Extension Services and Master of Social Work, North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, Maharashtra.
   Title: ‘Participatory Learning Appraisal’ (PLA) is a effective tool of participatory Development: A case study of Pangari village, Tal- Bhor, Dist- Pune’.

2. Jointly written Paper with Asst. Prof. Rekha Motewad, Dept. of Social Work, Accepted by the Department of Education, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune. Title: “Factors Affecting to Quality of Social Work Education in Maharashtra”

3. Paper jointly written with Dr. Umesh Keskar, Registrar Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune on, “Rainwater Harvesting: A Need of Hour, A Success Story of Ahmadpur City in Latur District of Maharashtra State.” In the Book, “Food Security in India” Published by Excellent Publisher, New Delhi.


7. Paper Accepted by the Department of Mora and Social Science, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.
   Title: “Effective Implementation of Welfare Schemes: Leads to Empowerment of Women”

8. Paper Accepted by the Institute of Social Work and Research, Centre for Studies in Rural Development, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.
   Title: “Social Justice: A Key Factor of Inclusive Growth and Development”

9. Paper Accepted by the Karve Institute of Social Service, Pune.
   Title: ‘Social Work Educator: A key factor in professional development of trainee social worker’
Title: “Effects of Geographical Factors affecting to the Socio-economic Status of Dhangars in Man Taluka, District- Satara”.

Introduction:

The dhangars are herding caste of people primarily located in the Indian state of Maharashtra. The Kurumbar of Southern India is reasonably considered to belong to the same race. The original home is said to be Gokul, Vrindavan, near Mathura. From Gokul they are said to have moved into Mewar, and from Mewar, to have spread in to Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Traditionally being shepherds, cowherds, buffalo keepers, blanket and wool weavers, butchers and farmers, the Dhangars were late to take up modern day education. Though it has a notable population, not only in Maharashtra but also in India at large, had a rich history, today it is still politically highly disorganized community and is socially, educationally, economically and politically backward. They lived a socially isolated life due to their occupation, wandering mainly in forests, hills and mountains.

The Sheep husbandry was a traditional occupation among Dhangars pastoralists and sheep was found to involve in all wake of their social life. Dhanger community facing various problems in this changing scenario. In view of these, there is need to bring changes in livelihood of Dhanger pastoralists through proper educational programmes, proper extension services, arranging the training camps and participatory interaction with proper justification will certainly benefit them socially, culturally and economically.

Pastoralists can be defined as “member of caste or ethnic group with a strong traditional association with livestock keeping, where a substantial proportion of the group derive over 50% of household consumption from livestock products or their sale and where over 90% of animal consumption is from natural pasture or browse and where households are responsible for the full cycle of livestock breeding”.

The state of Maharashtra alone has 11.23 crore human population which is 9.29 per cent of the country. Dhangar is the traditionally semi nomadic pastoral society primarily located in the state of Maharashtra. In current situation due to increasing population pressure on land and the greater intensification in agriculture in state made difficult Dhangars to survive on sheep rearing. Dhangars being forced to give up their traditional profession and take to cultivation of land or unskilled labour since traditionally nomadic pastorals had not established right over land, most of them are now forced to cultivate small tracts of marginal land.

Further reduction in common property resource led to acute shortage of pasture land overgrazing, rapid loss of tree cover has reduced the carrying capacity of the land for animal herds of Dhangars. Due to decrease in rainfall, draught conditions it is difficult for Dhangars to provide fodder and water to their animals. Under the circumstances discussed above a study which focuses on socio economic conditions of Dhangar Pastoralists was conducted.

Maan (Dahiwadi) taluka is one of the important taluka of Satara district. Maan is located at Dahivadi (Maan T; 17° 40' N, 74° 30' E; RS Koregaon 28 m. W; p. 4,057) lies on the right bank of the Maan on the Pusesavali-Shingnapur road, forty miles east of Satara and about four miles (6 km) from the junction of the above mentioned road with the Satara Pandharpur road. The river banks are low and the village is spread along the sides for about a quarter of a mile. The total geographical area of the taluka is 556 square miles (1,440 km²). India's big politicians are always visiting this taluka. But the problems of water, road, and electricity are not sloved yet. Maan comes in draught prone area and going towards south and south-west of Maan, dry area begins. Water supply to Maan for drinking and irrigation is done by water from Adhali Dam on Maan River situated on boundary line of Maan and Taluka.

Migration Patterns of Dhangars:

The migration route will be analyzed in a different context in the next sub-section. Here we will discuss the actual route and the distances covered. The discussion is primarily based on observations made by people in the field over a couple of decades. All the routes discussed below are subject to change. Primarily Dhangars take the following routes to the Konkan:
1. Settlements in the vicinity of the area from Jejuri to Phaltan in the Upper Karha Valley start from beyond Jejuri and follow the route linking Jejuri-Saswad-Hadapsar-Chichwad-Dehuraod-Talegaon-Khumset-Lonanala (Bhor-ghat)-Khopoli to Roha Taluka of Kulaba District.

2. Another route frequented by the Dhangars links Phaltan with Mahad through Vadale-Phaltan-Kalaj-Lonand-Bhade-Sirkhimvadi-Rahwadi-Bhor-Manjari (Varandha pass)

3. Settlements near Gulunce and Baramati take the Bhade-Jejuri-Hadapsar-Kothrud route to Pauna valley and stop and spread out near Paud.

4. Settlements forming an arc from Dahivadi-Mhaswad-Pandharpur follow the Diwad-Khatav-Khamgaon-Kuroli route to Satara and then through the Bmnoli pass to the west coast.

5. Settlements hugging the edge of Maval in the south near Pattankodoli in Kolhapur district go towards Arewadi in Osmanabad district.

The settlements that do not cross into Konkan stop at the Junnar-Pune-Satara-Karhad-Kolhapur axis, the heartland of Maval. As noted elsewhere, all the Dhangar groups do not cross Maval. One of the main reasons for this seems to be opposition from the sedentary population. Recently one group from Phaltan has started going towards Marathwada for the same reason (personal communication) this partly explains the existence of a Dhangar worship centre at Bahadurwadi, to the west of Kolhapur in Maval.

The migration route generally follows an east-west direction from the semi-arid zone. The migrations are uninterrupted and last for 15-20 days. There is no interaction between the villagers and the nomads during the actual period of migration.

1. Dhangars are the herders, blanket weavers and buffalo herders who live in the central plateau of Maharashtra.

2. They sow Bajra and by October, they harvest their Bajra move westwards towards the Konkan which has fertile land with rich soil and heavy rainfall.

3. At this time, the Konkan peasants harvested their Kharif crops and their fields had to be made ready for the cultivation of Rabbi Crops. So they welcomed
the Dhangars because the Dhangar cattle fed on their harvests and manured those fields. The Konkani peasants also gave supplies of their grains.

4. By September, they begin their return journey to the plateau of Maharashtra as their cattle cannot withstand the climatic conditions of monsoon.

Dhangars were an important pastoral community of Maharashtra in the early twentieth century. Most of them were shepherds, some were blanket weavers and still others were buffalo herders. The Dhangars shepherds stayed in the central plateau of Maharashtra during the monsoon. This was a semi-arid region with low rainfall and poor soil. It was covered with thorny scrub. Nothing but dry crops like Bajara could be sown here. In the monsoon this tract became a vast grazing ground for the Dhangar flocks. By October the Dhangars harvested their Bajara and started on their move west. After a march of about a month they reached the Konkan. This was a flourishing agricultural tract with high rainfall and rich soil. Here the shepherds were welcomed by Konkani peasants. After the Kharif harvest was cut at this time, the fields had to be fertilized and made ready for the rabbi harvest. Dhangar flocks manured the fields and fed on the stubble. The Konkani peasants also gave supplies of rice which the shepherds took back to the plateau where grain was scarce. With the onset of the monsoon the Dhangars left the Konkan and the coastal areas with their flocks and returned to their settlements on the dry plateau. The sheep cannot tolerate the wet monsoon conditions.

Area:
Maan (Dahiwadi) taluka is one of the important taluka of Satara district. Maan is located at Dahivadi (Maan T; 17° 40' N, 74° 30' E; RS Koregaon 28 m. W; p. 4,057) lies on the right bank of the Maan on the Pusesavali-Shingnapur road, forty miles east of Satara and about four miles (6 km) from the junction of the above mentioned road with the Satara Pandharpur road. The river banks are low and the village is spread along the sides for about a quarter of a mile. The total geographical area of the taluka is 556 square miles (1,440 km²). India's big politicians are always visiting this taluka. But the problems of water, road, and electricity are not sloved yet. Maan comes in draught prone area and going towards south and south-west of Maan, dry area begins. Water supply to Maan for drinking and irrigation is done by water from Adhali Dam on Maan River situated on boundary line of Maan and Taluka.
Review of Literature:

Thebaud (1988) reported that the pastoralist’s crisis led to a complex socio-economic transformation often leading to further marginalization of the pastoralists, understood as inferiority in relation to access to resources and local socio-economic influence.

Kunzru et al (1989) observed that marginal, small and medium-large categories of livestock owners had significantly higher livestock holding and availability of critical inputs than the landless that significantly had lower economic status, lesser income livestock enterprises and lower family education status.

Aligula et al. (1997) and Reid et al. (1999) reported that as human population has increased, agriculture has expanded into more marginal areas and formerly open communal grazing lands have been transformed into high-density rural settlements of small-scale farmers engaged in cultivation in livestock grazing.

Jost (2002) reported that two important aspects of animal husbandry in pastoral societies are herd composition and size. Both are ruled by environmental conditions, family subsistence needs, cultural precedent and the need to minimize risk.

Rajput (2002) reported that 40 percent of the Raika pastoralists of Bikaner district of Rajasthan were illiterate, 55 per cent were educated up to primary and middle and the rest 5 per cent respondents who were found educated up to 12th standard and majority of the respondents had Agriculture as main family occupation.

Dhaset al (2006) reported Maharashtra and Karnataka have communities such as Dhangars who keep small ruminants. Barrow and Mogaka (2007) state that the situation of women and men in pastoral communities is not static, as incidences of drought have led to transformation in the socio-cultural and socio-economic organization of pastoral societies.

With this literature regarding Geomorphology, Climatology, Geography of India as well as Maharashtra Social, Cultural and Population Geography has been taken into account.
Significance of the study:

The study will bring out control of geographical factors on the migration and the socio-economic status of Dhangars in Man taluka dist, Satara. The geographical factors play a major role in migration as well as socio-economic development, these factors will be studied in this work.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the historical background of the Dhangars.
2. To understand the distribution of Dhangar community in Man taluka.
3. To assess the variations in livelihood patterns of the Dhangars in Man taluka.
4. To evaluate the role of geographical factors in the socio-economic conditions of Dhangars in Man taluka.
5. To generate the patterns of migration as affected by geographical factors.
6. To study the effects of migration on education, health, income sources and general living condition of the Dhangars Man taluka.

Methodology:

1. Research Design:

   The Descriptive design will be used for the study. The purpose of descriptive design is to understand the coping patterns of Cattle herders’ community. As well as researcher would like to ascertain the present health condition of the respondent.

2. Sampling Design:

   **Universe:** The Man taluka of Satara District from Maharashtra state will be universe. Form that universe the sample villages will be determined as per majority of the nomadic tribe’s population residing over different villages in Man taluka of Satara District. According to 2007 Animal census, the Population of sheep’s in the Man taluka was 97025. And total population of sheep rarer was 1386.

**Sample selection method and technique**

   The sample will be selected through Probability sampling method. Simple random sampling will be used for selection of Samples, in all 30% sample will be selected for the study.
Tools for Data Collection:--

Data for the study will be collected through well structured interview schedule. Besides Observation, discussion will also use. Before finalizing the schedule it will be pretested with similar sample and some questions will be added on the same basis.

Year wise Plan of work and targets to be achieve:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Research Activity</th>
<th>Time Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Finalization of Research proposal &amp; Review of Literature</td>
<td>06 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Research Methods adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Finalization of Tool</td>
<td>06 Months</td>
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<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Data Collection</td>
<td>08 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Data Processing</td>
<td>06 Months</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Report Writing</td>
<td>06 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Submission of Research Report</td>
<td>04 Months</td>
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Budget Estimate:

<table>
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<th>Items</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Non recurring:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Books &amp; Journals</td>
<td>2,50,000</td>
<td>36 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Satellite Images</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>GPS</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Recurring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Research Project Fellow @ Rs 16,000 per month</td>
<td>Rs. 60,000</td>
<td>24 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Hiring Services</td>
<td>Rs. 3,00000</td>
<td>36 Months</td>
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<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Field Work &amp; Travel</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(for research Investigators &amp; Project Staff)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>36 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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